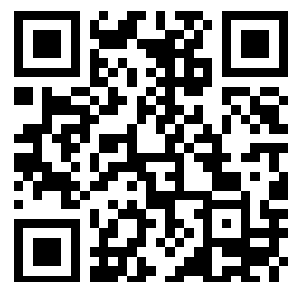

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



Exp. for 1860

-1860

Exp. for 1860

THE LONDON AND

China新聞紙Telegraph

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
PARISIENSIS

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA,
JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS
EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on
the 10th and 26th of each Month.

Vol. II.—No 28.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860.

Single Copy,
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

PAGE.	PAGE.
JAPAN..... 73	PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS..... 81
CHINA..... 73	LITERATURE..... 82
THE COOLIE TRADE..... 73	CORRESPONDENCE..... 82
LIST OF PASSENGERS..... 73	THE NEW AND SAFE PASSAGE THROUGH
SUMMARY..... 73	THE STRAITS OF BANCA..... 83
THE EXPEDITION FROM INDIA TO CHINA..... 73	FOREIGN MISCELLANY..... 83
MALACCA STRAITS..... 74	ADVERTISEMENTS..... 84
COCHIN-CHINA..... 75	LEADING ARTICLES..... 84
BORNEO..... 75	THE THIRD CHINESE WAR..... 85
TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES	THEATRICAL..... 88
OF AMERICA WITH CHINA..... 75	LONDON GAZETTES..... 88
WAR WITH CHINA..... 77	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL..... 88
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS..... 77	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS..... 88
NAVAL AND MILITARY..... 79	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE..... 91

Latest Arrives.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo.....			Nov. 20
Nagasaki.....			
CHINA—			
Pekin.....			Oct. 28
Shanghai.....	Sept. 27	Nov. 22	Nov. 23
Ningpo.....			
Foo-Chow-Foo.....	" "	" 22	" 20
Amoy.....	" "	" 20	" 23
Swatow.....			
Hong Kong.....	Oct. 10	" 29	" 30
Canton.....	" "	" 30	" 28
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron.....			" 25
SIAM—			
Bankok.....			Nov. 14
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore.....	Oct. 26	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Penang.....	" "	Nov. 30	" 9
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila.....	Sept. 27	Nov. 20	Nov. 24
BORNEO—			
Labuan.....			Nov. 5
Sarawak.....			" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia.....			" 24

The mail of September 27 arrived at Hong Kong on November 16.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Commander J. J. B. Jones, Mr. J. B. McLeish; 2nd Class: Messrs. W. F. Richards, John Isbister, J. Moore, and W. Burke.—From Singapore: Messrs. Stirling, Hertford, Sullivan, Barker, Binster, Master, Cove, and Plant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. st., 4th Jan.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Brevet-Col. P. Harris, Capt. Grant, Lieut.-Col. W. H. March,—From Marseilles, 12th January, to Shanghai: Messrs. Le Libon, De Vernouillet, Trisson, Rawson, and Pochon, Mario Bourbillon, Gen. Montauban, Col. Bentzmann, Lieut.-Col. Schmitz, Mr. Dubut, Com. Deschiens, Capt. De Voullé, Capt. Montauban, Capt. Cools, and Capt. De Pina. To Hong Kong: Mr. M. A. McLeod.

Per P. and O. st., 20th Jan.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and Miller. To Hong Kong: Messrs. A. Soerman, Baker, and Barnes; Mrs. Lambert. To Singapore: Messrs. Friedrich and Staff.—From Marseilles, 28th January, to Hong Kong: Mr. Arnould, Dona Barroeta, and Gull. To Shanghai: Messrs. Champromain and Cornelle, Mr. and Mrs. Fajard, Count de Lantun, Count Kozz Kowski and friend. To Singapore: Mr. Sellier, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.—From Suco to Penang: Mr. Zolkofer.

Per P. and O. st., 4th Feb.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fernandes. To Shanghai: Mr. Holdsworth.—From Marseilles, 12th February, to Singapore: Mr. Pilliet, Mr. H. L. Von B. Waanders.

Per P. and O. st., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. W. Thorburn

and Krayer. To Singapore: Mrs. Mooyer and two infants.—From Marseilles, 28th February, to Hong Kong: Senor Collioni. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mr. N. Bickham. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Helliers, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. E. Busing, Captain John Ross.

MAP OF INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO; AND STATISTICS OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Subscribers to the present volume, of 24 numbers, are entitled to a copy of the above. Subscription, 18s. per volume, exclusive of postage. Single copies of the map or statistics can be had, price 1s. Single copies of the paper, map, and statistics, price 1s. 6d. Statistics of our trade with other parts of the Far East will be given in succeeding numbers.

The first volume was completed on November 11, and bound copies can be had at the office at 23s.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE EXPEDITION FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

The *Times* correspondent at Calcutta advises, by the mail received to-day, that no progress had been made in the expedition, nor likely to be, until more definite instructions were received from this country.

JAPAN.

Although there is no intelligence of interest from Japan, we are able to report that trade is progressing very favourably, so much so, that the profits derived are acknowledged to be very large. The only drawback being, that it absorbs so much silver that the balance of trade is, as yet, rather against foreigners. It is understood that large shipments of American dollars are made from Shanghai to Japan, but great secrecy is maintained on the subject. Gold is said to be cheap, and still abundant, and there seems to be every probability that the perseverance and energy of Mr. Consul-General Alcock will ultimately bring about the best results to both Japanese and foreigners.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The extracts and translations from the *Pekin Gazette* are unusually lengthy, and extend from October 17 to 28. The first item of interest we find in them is, that the Ex-Governor-General of Chili, Tan-ting-siang, who was condemned to death last year for the loss of the Taku forts, but subsequently banished, has since been recalled from exile, has been presented with a button of the fifth grade, and directed to make himself useful in disciplining the militia of Shun-teh, Kwang-ping, and Ta-ming, three contiguous departments in the south of the province of Chili. The authorities of Fung-tein-fa, Manchuria proper, have requested the Emperor to leave them an officer, to assist in the work of protecting the coast; just now most important, as "the barbarian mist has not yet cleared off," and piracy is daily on the increase. Kweiliang had applied for more leave on the ground of ill health, and was accorded ten days more furlough. On October 27, another decree was issued, raising Tan-

ting-siang from the fifth to the fourth grade, as a reward for his having contributed handsomely towards the maintenance of the Mongolian troops, but it is not stated where or when these troops were engaged. T'an had an audience on the following day. Hang-fu, Governor-General of Chili, has reported to the Emperor that he has sent a third instalment of the 400 piculs of gunpowder, which he was instructed to make for the army now acting against the rebels at Nankin, and other parts of the Kiang-Nan jurisdiction. He also reports that he has sent 70 piculs of shot, and 7,000 rolls of matches.

SHANGHAI.

Immediately after the departure of the last mail on November 8, Mr. Ward, the American minister, issued the following notification:—

Whereas a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire was negotiated between the plenipotentiaries of those nations, and signed by them in the English and Chinese languages on June 18, 1858, at Tientsin, which treaty has been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor of China; and the said ratifications have been duly exchanged: Therefore be it known that this treaty is now published for the general information and guidance of all whom it may concern; and I hereby call upon all the citizens of the United States residing in, or visiting this empire, to obey its stipulations, and thereby promote the amicable relations now existing between the two nations. At all the ports open to commerce, tonnage duties will be paid on merchant vessels belonging to the United States, according to the provisions of this treaty, on and after November 24, 1859. The ports of Chau-chau, or Swatow in the province of Quan-tung, and Taiwan in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-kien, will be opened to American commerce, and for Americans to reside with their families, on and after January 1, 1860.

We give in another column the treaty, *in extenso*, which consists of thirty articles, and in many points will be found to fall considerably short of ours; and the favoured nation clause will be largely drawn upon, in order to make the privileges of the Americans equal to those of the British.

The *North China Herald* reports that it gathers from its native correspondent, before the arrival from Europe of the late news, that the natives were full of rumours of war, and preparations for defence. Somehow the report has got about that several thousand foreign troops have arrived at Shanghai, and fortifications are rapidly being thrown up along the Hwang-Pu. It is supposed that these reports have originated in the execution of the cleaning and repair of the city trench, a work that is now being carried on with alacrity by the authorities, to the no small annoyance and disgust of the common people, whose houses along the city wall have been demolished. The Governor-General, in some doubt as to the accuracy of these reports, has, however, taken the precaution of sending an official into the interior for the purpose of accelerating the movements of the silk and tea men, whose "contributions" would, in such a case, be looked after very sharply. Lin, the magistrate of the district of Shanghai, has issued strict orders for the apprehension of any one who shall circulate an absurd libel that has gained some ground lately. It is to the effect that three actions have been fought at Tientsin lately, two of them being won by the Chinese; that the English had bought peace; that Sinko-lin-sin had protected 200,000; and that a dinner had taken place, at which the conditions of peace were settled. No account has been given of Mr. Ward's return from the interior, noticed in our last, with the Chinese at Soo-chow.

The American residents of Shanghai have presented him with a congratulatory address, prior to his departure, on the 12th of November. The language of this document is somewhat fulsome. Among other matters noticed in it, we find that in appreciating the course taken by his excellency during his mission in China, they believe that his desire to co-operate with England and France indicated the justice and soundness of his policy. The assistance given by Commodore Tatnall to the English and French forces at Taku is also approved of; and admiration of Mr. Ward's able and energetic endeavours to support the dignity of his country at Peking is also expressed. The gentlemen who signed the address are pleased to understand that the unsatisfactory state of the Imperial customs has attracted his excellency's attention. Mr. Ward's reply is couched in terse and elegant language. With regard to the assistance given by Commodore Tatnall, he declared that no one could understand the painfully trying position he was then placed in. It seems that some of the Americans admit that they are not very proud of Mr. Ward's treaty. When the mail left he was at Macao.

Shanghai races took place on the 11th and 12th November, and passed off with great *celat*, the weather being very propitious, and the company, both foreigners and Celestials, unusually numerous. We give the name of the winning horse of each stake:—The Weosung Stakes, Mr. Peter's *Tariff*; the

Hong Kong Cup, Mr. Florence's *Cheerful*; the Maiden Plate, Mr. Mackenzie's *Takei*; the Arab Cup, Mr. Fitzjames's *Shah*; the Hockley Plate, Mr. Florence's *Cheerful*; the Shantung Cup, Mr. Fitzjames's *Widdicomb*; the Hack Cup, Mr. Mackenzie's *Eepee*; the Champagne Cup, Mr. Fernando's *Spots*; the Shanghai Plate, Mr. Florence's *Cheerful*; the Retiring Cup, Mr. Bramble's *Topaz*; the Hack Stakes, Mr. Chance's *Yellow Jacket*; the Challenge Cup, Mr. Chance's *A. P. Byculla*; and the Consolidation Stakes, Mr. Rarey's *Firefly*.

A case of assault was heard at the British Consulate Office, on the 14th November, the plaintiff being Mr. Alfeld, and the defendant Mr. Maitland. It appeared that the plaintiff had written a letter, which reflects on the character of the defendant, who immediately called on him at Richards' Hotel, and ascertaining from him that he wrote the letter, gave him a blow. The defendant was found guilty, condemned in 100 dols. fine, or one month's imprisonment.

The steamer *Carthage* had left Shanghai for the new Russian port Nicolaieff on the Amoor.

Mr. Bruce appears to be engaged in the revision of consular decisions, &c., at Shanghai, and we find no notice of any correspondence since the Peiho affair with the Court of Peking.

A short time since a Chinese merchant, named Chow-yu-Chow, brought an action against Messrs. Sassoon & Co., at the Consular Court, Shanghai, to recover 2,046 taels, being the balance of an account. After a great deal of evidence had been gone through, the court delivered a judgment in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants appealed against this judgment, and sent a statement to the Hon. Mr. Bruce, the plaintiff sending a counter-statement. Mr. Meadows, the Consul, also sent a statement of the grounds of his decision. Mr. Bruce, after duly considering the case, confirmed the judgment of the Consular Court.

HONG KONG.

The London mails of 27th Sept. reached Hong Kong on the 16th Nov., per *Ottawa*, after a hard passage of nearly ten days, from Singapore. The mail of 10th Oct. arrived on the 29th Nov., but owing to the closing of the (present) outward mail, the post-office could not deliver it until after its departure, at two p. m. on the 30th. The *China Express* was, in consequence of our special through agencies and the courtesy of the P. and O. Company, delivered at 11 30, a.m., on the 29th, thus anticipating the news to our subscribers fully twenty-four hours; and containing as it did, Mr. Bruce's correspondence published here on the Peiho affair, it was a most important service to the community. Previous to the arrival of the mail, a portion of the despatches had been, according to the *China Mail*, made public, and a *resume* is said to be given in its columns; but we can find no source from which it is taken but the *China Express* of the 10th Oct. In another paragraph the *Mail* says:—

NOTE.—By the mail just arrived here, we learn that the communications referred to below, or rather a garbled edition of them, have been published in England; but as newspapers are not to be given out till within half-an-hour of the despatch of the homeward mail, we are unable to correct our information, which, however, we have no doubt will be found to be substantially correct.

As, of course the editor must have received a copy of the *China Express*, we cannot understand this, except by coming to the conclusion that by newspapers some other word was intended.

The *China Mail* expresses its regret that the Government should still persist in carrying out a ridiculous and cruel policy towards Mr. Tarrant. The only amelioration in his condition that seems to have been made is that of separating him from the miscreants, and allowing him to write letters without their being inspected by the governor of the gaol; but he is still confined as a common criminal. In another part of the present issue, it will be seen that an order has been sent by the Duke of Newcastle, to the effect that under any circumstances Mr. Tarrant is to be released at the end of six months.

The Chinese merchants of Hong Hong have sent home by the mail a substantial testimonial to Colonel Caine, in the shape of a solid silver looking-glass, bearing a suitable inscription.

Considerable irritation still exists in Hong Kong on the subject of the exclusion of the Parsees by the officers of the garrison, from the performances, on what are called "Ticket Nights." The Parsees have addressed a memorial to the governor on the subject, and the obnoxious regulation has since been withdrawn.

Referring to the notice in our last on the subject of family emigration from China to the British West Indies, we have now to report that the scheme of Mr. Austin, the Government Emigration Agent, appears to proceed satisfactorily, and the ship *Whirlwind* was to leave in a few days for British Guiana, with

the first batch of emigrants, including a number of women and children.

The Hong Kong branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has been resuscitated by the united energies of Sir Hercules Robinson and the Bishop of Victoria. It is now hoped that this medium for a social reunion will not be allowed to dwindle away again. The first meeting, which was merely held for the purpose of examining the assets, was held on the 23rd of November.

The *Government Gazette* contains a notification of the following returns for the month ending 31st October, 1859:—Oriental Bank: notes issued, 557,928 dols.; specie in reserve, 300,000 dols. Mercantile Bank: notes issued, 263,658 dols.; specie in reserve, 150,000 dols.

The dry dock at Aberdeen, constructed of granite, is nearly finished, the dimensions being—

	ft.	in.
Length of caisson	335	0
Breadth at top	80	0
" entrance	60	0
Depth	22	6
Length of block	310	0
Depth of water on the block	18	0
Breadth at bottom	41	6

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

THE SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The successful laying of the telegraphic cable between Singapore and Batavia has occasioned the interchange of complimentary messages, not only between the Governments of the two dependencies, but also between the merchants of both places. The utmost cordiality prevails on the subject, and it is hoped that the cable will be the means of cementing a still closer intimacy between the colonists of England and the Netherlands. It will be seen by the following telegram, dated on board the *Bahiana*, on November 30, that a slight accident occurred soon after landing the cable, but it was speedily rectified:—"No sooner was the work done than a ship's anchor broke the communication. Friday, the 25th: broken ends found, and we find the cable broken again since Sunday morning near the North Watcher. It looks like mischief. It is a perplexing time, and makes all my movements uncertain; we are all well, and still blest with patience to relieve us of the yoke of bad luck. We are just starting from the North Watcher." We also give the last message received at Singapore:—"Batavia, December 5, 1859. Arrived: the steamer *Shandon*, from Australia. Lost: the English ship *Elizabeth*, bound to Australia, with tea, crew saved." The *Bahiana* is now engaged in laying down a line from Mintok, in Banca, to Palembang in Sumatra. The *Straits Times* says:—"The erection of a line of posts from Tanjong Pagar to the post-office, for the purpose of conveying the telegraph wire, indicates that the Dutch authorities are active in completing their part of the line of telegraphic communication."

We observe in the *Singapore Free Press* Mr. Tarrant's correspondence, which we alluded to in our last, and which the local government of Hong Kong is said to have attempted to suppress. Most of it has already been given in previous numbers of our journal.

H.M.S. *Coromandel*, Captain Henlock, arrived at Singapore on the 27th November, from Calcutta, with the *Tasmanian* in tow, en route to Hong Kong. The *Coromandel* had on board nine officers and 217 men; and the *Tasmanian*, the head-quarters and 500 men of the 3rd Buffs.

COCHIN-CHINA.

According to the latest intelligence which had reached Singapore, on the 6th December, another battle had been fought in Cochin-China. The French lost, killed, Captain d'Abville, of the *Nemesis*, and two other officers, one quartermaster, and four or five marines; wounded, several. The Cochin-Chinese lost 120 killed and wounded.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The *Straits Times* says that their attention has been called by several letters lately, to the Island of Labuan, all of them advocating the establishment of a convict settlement there. They consider that Government ought to take the matter up at once, since no more eligible spot could be found where the purposes of isolation could be secured and where the real value of servitude could be exacted from the prisoner. If the coal mines were thus worked, the colony would soon pay its own expenses.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, JUNE 18, 1858.

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and superintendent of the Board of Punishments; and Hwasiana, president of the Board of Civil Office, and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being imperial commissioners and plenipotentiaries. And the said ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. 1. There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and, if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. 2. In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, this treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz:—The original treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. 3. In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same, and publish it by proclamation in the *Gazettes* where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital, and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. 4. In order further to perpetuate friendship, the minister or commissioner, or the diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the governors-general of the Two Kwangs, the provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang, or of the Two Kiangs; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital, he shall have the right to send it through either of the said governors-general or by the general post; and all such communications shall be sent under seal, which shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and governors-general, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. 5. The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without any unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Pehio, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place, in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate, in writing, his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons, exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

Art. 6. If at any time his Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. 7. The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together, shall do so on terms of equality, and in form of mutual communication (*chau-hwei*). The consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chau-hwei*). When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shin-chin*). Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style and petition (*pin-ching*). In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. 8. In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the governors-general or go-

vernors, the interviews shall be had at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. 9. Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured, deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. 10. The United States of America shall have the right to appoint consuls, and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government (a consul, or a vice-consul in charge, taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said consuls and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the minister of the United States to notify the same to the governor-general of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognise the said consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. 11. All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good-will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons, or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the consul or other public functionary thereto authorised, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. 12. Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rent by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, their merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but, in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. 13. If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese government exercise jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners or placed in the hands of the consul. If, by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for monitoring the throne, and these officers shall be severely punished, and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

Art. 14. The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chap-chau or Swatow, in the pro-

vince of Kwang-tung; Amoy, Foo-chow, and Taiwan in Formosa, in the province of Fuhkien; Ningpo, in the province of Chehkiang; and Shanghai, in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States, opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, or along the coasts thereof; and any vessels under the American flag violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the empire.

Art. 15. At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. 16. Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports at the rate of four mace per ton of 40 cubic feet, if she be over 150 tons burthen; and one mace per ton of 40 cubic feet, if she be of the burthen of 150 tons or under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers shall, on her arrival, be lodged with the consul, who shall report the same to the commissioner of customs. And if any vessel, having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or, being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the consul shall report the same to the commissioner of customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other custom-houses; in which case the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of customs at the open ports shall consult with the consuls about the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and where buoys and lightships should be placed.

Art. 17. Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at [pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the consul.

Art. 18. Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the collector of customs shall, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese Government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers and deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China on being informed by the consul, and will deliver them up to the consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminal subjects of China take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. 19. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew, and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit of her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, direct to the superintendent of customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. 20. The superintendent of customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, shall, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States.

And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

Art. 21. Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their consul, to the superintendent of customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. 22. The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the collector of customs shall give a port-clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the sheriffs authorised by the Chinese Government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received, either in Sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage dues are paid, he shall be held responsible therefore.

Art. 23. When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the consul, who shall certify what is the occasion thereof to the superintendent of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transshipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese Government.

Art. 24. Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representations being made to the local authorities, through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. 25. It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labours; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. 26. Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Art. 27. All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. 27.—If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of government, they shall submit the same to their consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the consul of the United States, they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the court in order to interpret, lest injustice should be done.

Art. 29. The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, are recognised as teaching men to do good and to do to others as they would have others to do

to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these terms, peaceably teach and practise the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. 30. The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commercial, political, or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eighth year of Hienfung, fifth month, and eighth day.

WILLIAM B. REED.
KWEILIANG.
HWASHANA.

{ In Chinese } [L.S.]
{ Characters } [L.S.]

WAR WITH CHINA.

Notwithstanding Capt. Osborn's promises, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that there is any great chance of being able to make this war pay itself. It will be certain to have its rebound in the disagreeable form of inflated estimates and increased income-tax. It is, to be sure, a Chancellor of the Exchequer's war. We are going to fight for some ten millions of revenue. It is also a tea-consumers' war. The transit duties upon tea in China have been upon the rise for some years, and, as the Mandarins have discovered that this is a simple plan for taxing the distant barbarians, they will, of course, continue to increase their exactions. Lord Elgin may make what treaties he can, and the Court of Peking may issue any orders that may be dictated to them; but so long as tea has to be brought through half-a-dozen local jurisdictions and carried upon men's backs over mountains before it can be brought down to Canton, and so long as it has to be gathered from long distant interior localities before it can be sold at Foo-chow, so long will it be in the power of every petty authority in its course of transit to obstruct its passage and levy a black-mail upon it. "Opening up China" means going up to the places where this tea is grown, and buying it of the producer, and bringing it away. We must be strangely ignorant of the ordinary impulses of human nature, or foolishly credulous of some great difference between the instincts of a Chinaman and an European, if we do not understand that this is a privilege which interferes with the gains of all the bureaucracy of China, and that it is a privilege we must fight for if we wish to enjoy it. But still, these considerations do not make us look upon this third Chinese war with one whit more complacency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's 10 millions will be by no means so pleasant an item of revenue if we have to spend two or three millions every year in order to keep it going. Even to buy tea cheap, or to sell opium dear, or to provide Lyons and Spitalfields with cheap silks, we cannot afford a perennial distant war. We have now seen enough of these barbarians to know that no treaty they may concede will be of use to us any longer than we have force present to support it. It may be that this decrepit and rotten empire is near its dissolution. The Russians have crumbled away large portions of it in the north. A little circumstance which happened the other day in one of the Japanese islands, when the murder of a Russian sailor drew at a moment's notice 12 Russian men-of-war to the spot to resent the outrage, shows how strong the Lords of Siberia have taken care to make themselves in these eastern seas. The French also have come to see that they have something more than a spiritual interest in this part of the world, and that it is not impossible for them to push a barter between French manufactures and China silks. There is one thing to which all our home interests must steadily lay their account, and that is, that we certainly will not continue these Chinese wars. We cannot afford them, either in men or in money, or in reputation. The war in which we are now embarking—if, indeed, it cannot be stayed by negotiation—must be short and decisive. If by any amount of punishment we can once and for all teach the Chinese Government to respect its engagements, we shall not grudge the necessary exertion. But it had better be at once understood by the dwellers in Hong Kong, in Amoy, in Foochow, in Ningpo, and in Shanghai, that in the face of the horrible mortality of seamen and of soldiers, both on the coast and at Hong Kong, and with the knowledge of the expense of such an undertaking, the public at home will never endure the maintenance of a large permanent force in the China Seas, and will certainly never undertake the responsibilities of an Anglo-Chinese Empire.—*Times*.

Our own Correspondents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1860.

I have but few items to communicate on matters connected with your field. I send you the best account I can obtain of the French Expedition to China.

The Abbé Desgodins, Catholic missionary in China, has given us a short account of his adventures in that country, and has appended a few reflections thereto. He says that after a perilous

excursion the natives took it into their heads first that he was a rebel, and then that he was an European, and denounced him to a mandarin; this officer required him to kneel before him, but the abbé took a seat instead, to the intense annoyance of the former, and then afterwards having declared himself a Frenchman, he drew himself up to his full height in a standing position; there was much outcry, he says, and his knees were examined to see whether they would bend like another man's. The abbé, however, must have sat down in an odd manner, if the act of so doing had left any doubt upon that score. When the official had finished his questioning and the abbé's trunk had been examined, the latter took the mandarin to task as severely as he could for the manner in which he had observed—or rather not observed—the treaty of peace, telling him that he had no right to detain a traveller, and demanding to be dismissed immediately. The abbé was compelled, however, to appear three times before a superior Mandarin, who, he says, had the power of life and death, as well as of unmercifully beating those of whom he is called "Father and Mother." To escape the paternal favours of this high dignitary, the abbé says that he assumed perfect equality, or rather superiority over him; he made the best use he could of the treaty of peace, in which he admits he had no confidence, and he spoke in a tone of accusation rather than of supplication. That he declares to be the method in China: "if you would not be domineered over, and even crushed, you must begin by domineering, and never give up the habit." It is gratifying to know that the politic abbé escaped from his difficulties, upon that occasion at any rate. He concludes his account by stating that things are in the same state as they were before the treaties, which are complete nullities in the eyes of the Chinese.

A writer in the *Révue Contemporaine*, published on the 1st of January, who is a French naval officer, makes some remarks on the navies of France and England in a very different spirit to that which we are accustomed to hear on the subject, except when touched upon by men like M. Michel Chevalier, who really knows England and English, both things of rare acquirements amongst even well-educated Frenchmen. The writer in question says that there is no reason why France should have as large a navy as England; and, further, that it cannot be so from the want of men; that it would be of no use increasing the ships, unless sailors were to be had; that if France have a navy only half as large as that of England, there would be good reason for congratulation, while the fact is, that it is far from being the case; and, that the system of maritime conscription, which he thinks excellent, is not sufficient for the supply of sailors; and he proposes that the number of conscripts should be doubled. At present, he says, the French navy is not strong enough to withstand attack, much more to take the aggressive.

Another writer in the same magazine, while treating the question of the war between Spain and Morocco, says, that people in France have not misunderstood the gravity of the question of Gibraltar as regards England. "That rock," he says truly, "is the first link of the chain that binds the metropolis to the great Indies, the starting-point of that train which, by Malta, Candia, Corfu, Suez, Perim, and the stations of the Indian Ocean, attaches the extremities of the British empire. Clearly, England could not, at any cost, suffer a European power to establish itself on the other side of the Strait, so as to command, and subsequently destroy, the strength of Gibraltar. That line once interrupted, the British empire, although not broken up, would be exposed to much danger; and who shall venture to say that, in the present state of the world, it would not be a catastrophe for civilisation? In matters of this kind," he continues, "we must dismiss all narrow views, and even shake off a certain degree of legitimate pride, in the interest of the nation at large. We must have the fortitude to ask ourselves whether a momentary tenderness about certain national susceptibilities ought to be placed in the balance against the good which mankind at large must derive from their being sacrificed."

The *Reveil de l'Orient* says, that two young French merchants are about to start for Japan, to establish two stores, for the sale of French productions on a grand scale; and it adds, the town of Kanagawa is at present the most important point in a commercial point of view, and there are already many English and American firms established there, and doing a good trade.

Chinese guide-books and grammars continue to appear in considerable numbers in France. The last few weeks have brought a *Grammaire Mandarine*, by M. A. Bazin, professor of Chinese at the Paris School of Oriental Languages; a *Manual Pratique de la Langue Chinoise*, by M. L. Rochet; a new edition of the

Dictionnaire Chinois, Français, et Latin, compiled by M. de Guignes, by order of the Emperor Napoleon I.

SIAM.—The *Constitutionnel* contains the following interesting letter from one of the Sisters of Charity who form part of a mission to Siam, giving an account of an interview with the king of that country:—"The consul, at our request, arranged that the visit to the king should take place on October 3. On that day we proceeded from our residence to the palace, which is at some distance, in the barge of *Monseigneur* ornamented with the French flag; the consul and a French missionary followed us, each in his boat. On landing we had to walk under a burning sun through a long street paved with red bricks, and as we passed we saw the stables of the royal elephants. We were received at the palace by a page, under a sort of canopy, and were requested to sit down while he announced our arrival to the king. We had to wait for some time, when the consul, seeing that we were fatigued, sent a second message, and we were immediately admitted. The court of the palace was filled with an immense number of slaves seated on their heels. The king stood to receive us at the door of the audience chamber. He is a man of middle height and very thin, and the expression of his countenance has a sternness which marks the absolute sovereign. His dress consisted of a long loose silk dress, a white shirt, a small thin silk waistcoat and a Scotch cap, and slippers embroidered with gold. The consul presented us, and the missionary addressed a few words to his majesty in the Siamese language. The king looked at us for some moments in silence, and then, holding out his hand to me, asked if I spoke English. On my replying in the affirmative, he said in that language, "Ladies, do you wish to see the queen consort?" and then, without asking the gentlemen to enter, he requested us to follow him. He walked very fast through a large hall filled with princes and Mandarins, who all prostrated themselves with their faces to the ground. A number of little children dressed in silk, and covered with gold chains and bracelets, flocked round us. We followed the king through several passages in the midst of a double row of females all bent to the ground. His majesty suddenly stopped, and asked us if we spoke Latin; he said he did, and to convince us, recited the formula, "In nomine Patris," &c. He then took the crucifix attached to our rosary, saying that he knew a great deal about our religion. We at length reached a handsome saloon furnished in the European style, and where there was an arm-chair in gold, a present from the Queen of England. On entering he introduced the queen consort to us. She was dressed in a long robe, with a scarf thrown over the right shoulder. She is rather a good-looking woman, and about 40 years of age. The king also presented to us the queen's three children, and a number of ladies, with about 30 children. He then asked us to sit down, and himself offered some figs in gold baskets; and next opened a liqueur case, and poured out some curaçao from one of the bottles, and handed a glass to each. He kept one himself, and proposed as a toast, "The Catholic religion and Jesus, the Saviour of the World." The king, who constantly spoke English, talked to us of *Monseigneur Pallegoin*, whom he called "my friend," of Queen Victoria, and of several illustrious men in England. He also spoke of the Pope, and requested us to come and look at a portrait of his Holiness, which he had in a pretty little boudoir. Wherever the king went he was followed by a young girl, one of the body guard, who carried a sabre on her shoulder, and whenever his majesty stopped she placed herself on her knees close to him. We were afterwards conducted by the king to his library, where he complained that the worms had devoured almost all his books. On returning to the queen's saloon, we found the table covered with different dishes of meat and pastry. At the close of the repast, the king handed to each of us a small cake, and took one himself. He expressed to us the pleasure he felt at seeing French *religieuses* at his table. His majesty spoke very correct English, but pronounced the words with some difficulty. During all these ceremonies, the little children played about us with great glee, and fondly caressed us. On our leaving they all held out their hands, and said "Good bye," the only English words they knew. We then took leave of his majesty, and returned to our lodgings, and in a short time after a number of slaves came bringing us the figs which had been served at the royal table.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 6.

In one part of the immense Russian empire the abolition of serfdom is an accomplished fact. According to the official report from the Governor of Western Siberia to the Minister of the Interior, the Siberian Kirghese, fully appreciating the benevolent intentions of the Emperor, have declared their readiness to abolish slavery forthwith, and to grant the fullest liberty to any serfs that may in future become their property by purchase, marriage settlements, or in any other mode, so that they shall participate in all the privileges and immunities belonging to the Kirghese nation. This declaration has been well received by the Emperor, and made a favourable impression on the public. Orders have already been forwarded to the local authorities to take the needful steps for the immediate execution of this gratifying measure.

Last Saturday the Imperial Academy of Arts celebrated the semi-centenary jubilee of their well-deserving Professor Utkin, who received from the hands of the Emperor the insignia of the Order of St. Vladimir.

Mr. Collins, the indefatigable and energetic consul of the United States at Nicolajefsk, has sent into the Russian Government his project for connecting the eastern coast of Asia with America, by a successive series of submarine and land telegraphs by way of Kamschatka and Behring's Straits to Sitka, and thence overland to California and St. Louis. He proposes also

to have a branch line from Kiachta to Pekin. The whole distance to be traversed by this route would be 14,000 miles, and the expenses are estimated at 3,400,000 silver roubles. He calculates the annual expense of maintaining the stations and repairing unavoidable damages at one million of roubles. In estimating the receipts he calculates on 200 messages a day, averaging 4,000 words. These, at a silver rouble per word, would give a gross receipt of 4,000 roubles per day, or 1,460,000 roubles per annum, which, after deducting the above million for expenses, would pay a dividend of about eight per cent.

Intelligence has been received that one of the steamers of the Company of the Amoor had been wrecked in the Bay of Castrics, and another was missing; a merchant ship had also been wrecked in the same bay. A steamer belonging to private persons, constructed in America, had begun plying on the Amoor.

The Emperor has conferred upon the Archbishop of Kamschatka, Innocentz, a magnificent diamond cross, to be worn over his pontificals. In the letter accompanying this present, his Majesty expresses very warmly his thanks for the zeal and energy displayed by the Archbishop in the interests of the Christian religion generally, and the Russian orthodox church in particular, concluding with these memorable words: "Owing to your valuable representations the Archbishop of Kamschatka, which owes its existence mainly to your endeavours, will now obtain a new administrative organisation, and will soon, by the Divine assistance, be extended to the frontiers of China, where it is taking such an active part in the vineyard of the Lord."

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 10.

After a long succession of fruitless debates on the Colonial Budget, and the best manner of applying the surplus of last year, amounting to thirty millions of florins, the ministers carried it their own way, and the States-General of the kingdom adjourned over till the 23rd inst. During these interminable discussions every member appeared to have something to say on the subject, and seemed anxious to have a fling at the ministers; and it required all the Dutch coolness of the latter to keep their temper, and not be goaded into answering with bitterness the jibes and sneers of the opposition. The Minister for the Colonies in particular had laid himself open to no end of rebukes and cutting remarks for having warned the house not to interfere too much with the duties of the executive. In his explanation, however, he had not much difficulty in showing that he had no wish to limit the power of control vested in the States-General by the constitution of the kingdom, but that, profiting by their own experience and that of the British in India, it was necessary for the safety and existence of the colonies for the executive to wield their authority with absolute and unlimited power and energy.

Before the States-General were prorogued for the Christmas holidays, ministers laid before them the budget for the ordinary expenses of the kingdom for the financial year 1860, and though the subject afforded a fruitful field for the exhibition of opposition oratory, it ended by confirming all the ministerial proposed measures; and the budget is fixed as follows:—The civil list and king's household, 900,000 florins; high offices of state and the king's cabinet, 552,296 florins; foreign affairs, 481,677 florins; courts of law and department of justice, 2,972,070 florins; home department, 6,874,402 florins; reformed church, 1,766,669 florins; Roman Catholic church, 652,868 florins; navy, 8,826,958 florins; national debt 38,061,919 florins; department of finances, 6,621,065 florins; army 11,869,141 florins; colonial department, 136,198 florins; unforeseen expenses, 100,000 florins—total expenses, 79,815,263 florins; ways and means voted, 90,681,223 florins—estimated surplus, 10,865,960 florins.

The directors of the company lately formed in this city for the recovery of the treasure lost in the frigate *Lutine*—wrecked on the coast of Holland more than a century ago—inform their shareholders by circular that the undertaking has proved hitherto so successful, that they are in a condition to pay a third dividend of 12½ per cent. The vessel, with the diving apparatus, has been removed to winter quarters until the spring.

It appears that the embarkation of reinforcements for the army in the East has nearly come to a close, the only case since my last letter being a detachment of 128 non-commissioned officers and recruits, who embarked on New Year's Day at Rotterdam, on board the *Admiral de Winter*, Capt. Jansen, for Batavia. But, on the other hand, I learn from an authentic source that the *personnel* of the ships-of-war in the East have suffered considerable losses from disease and the heat of the climate, to replace which, 300 seamen of the Dutch royal navy in this country have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark at an early date for Batavia.

The abolition of slavery in Java, noticed by me some time since, will be on a similar plan to that adopted by England. In Java the apprenticeship is to last six years, after which full liberty will be conceded. Owners receive 150*l.* for slaves worth 1,000*l.* each, a rate which is looked upon as liberal.

UNITED STATES.

The following is an extract from the President's Speech in reference to China:—

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The wisdom of the course pursued by this government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Whilst we sustained a neutral position in the war waged by Great Britain and France against the Chinese empire, our late minister, in obedience to his instructions, judiciously co-operated with the ministers of these powers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty the just concessions demanded by the interests of foreign commerce. The result is, that satisfactory treaties have been concluded with China by the respective ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Our "treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce" with that empire was concluded at Tientsin, on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st of December following.

On the 15th of December, 1858, John E. Ward, a distinguished citizen of Georgia, was duly commissioned as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China. He left the United States for the place of his destination on the 5th of February, 1859, bearing with him the ratified copy of this treaty, and arrived at Shanghai on the 28th May. From thence he proceeded to Pekin, on the 16th June, but did not arrive at that city until the 27th July. According to the terms of the treaty the ratifications were to be exchanged on or before the 18th June, 1859. This was rendered impossible by reasons and events beyond his control, not necessary to detail; but still it is due to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to state that they always assured him no advantage should be taken of the delay, and this pledge has been faithfully redeemed.

On the arrival of Mr. Ward at Pekin, he requested an audience of the Emperor to present his letter of credence. This he did not obtain in consequence of his very proper refusal to submit to the humiliating ceremonies required by the etiquette of this strange people in approaching their sovereign. Nevertheless, the interviews on this question were conducted in the most friendly spirit, and with all due regard to his personal feelings and the honour of his country. When a presentation to his majesty was found to be impossible, the letter of credence from the President of the United States was received with peculiar honours by Kweiliang, "the Emperor's Prime Minister, and the second man in the empire to the Emperor himself." The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pci-tsang. As the exchange did not take place until the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

It is but simple justice to the Chinese authorities to observe, that throughout the whole transactions they appear to have acted in good faith and in a friendly spirit towards the United States. It is true this has been done after their own peculiar fashion; but we ought to regard with a lenient eye the ancient customs of an empire dating back for thousands of years, so far as this may be consistent with our own national honour. The conduct of our minister on the occasion has received my entire approbation.

In order to carry out the spirit of the treaty, and to give it full effect, it became necessary to conclude two supplemental conventions—the one for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens, and the other to fix the tariff on imports and exports, and to regulate the transit duties and trade of our merchants with China. This duty was satisfactorily performed by our late minister. These conventions bear date at Shanghai on the 8th November, 1858.

Having been considered in the light of binding agreements subsidiary to the principal treaty, and to be carried into execution without delay, they do not provide for any formal ratification or exchange of ratifications by the contracting parties. This was not deemed necessary by the Chinese, who are already proceeding in good faith to satisfy the claims of our citizens, and, it is hoped, to carry out the other provisions of the conventions. Still I thought it was proper to submit them to the Senate, by which they were ratified on the 3rd of March, 1859. The ratified copies, however, did not reach Shanghai until after the departure of our minister to Pekin, and these conventions could not, therefore, be exchanged at the same time with the principal treaty. No doubt is entertained they will be ratified and exchanged by the Chinese Government, should this be thought advisable; but, under the circumstances presented, I shall consider them binding engagements from their date on both parties, and cause them to be published as such for the information and guidance of our merchants trading with the Chinese empire.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Her Majesty's screw transport *Urgent*, announced in our last to sail from Dublin for the Cape, with the head-quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 10th Regiment, and there embark for China a portion of the 1st battalion of the 2nd Regiment, has been employed in conveying to Cork, from Portsmouth, the 24th Regiment, ordered from Aldershot, in consequence of an affray which will be found noticed below. In leaving Portsmouth, she, like the *Vulcan*, ran foul of a vessel, and sustained some injury; her machinery was also found defective, and meeting with bad weather, she was compelled to put into Falmouth. According to this rate the *Urgent* rather belies her name, and we should not be surprised to find her steaming into Hong Kong when all urgencies for the expedition to the Peiho will have been provided

for. The *Fawn* and *Mutine* are not intended for the China station, and no other vessels have been announced.

The hired steam transport *Powerful*, No. 2, sailed on December 29; (the *Thunder*, No. 1, sailed on December 15); the *Melbourne*, No. 3; *Mauritius*, No. 4; *Adelaide*, No. 5; *Sir William Peel*, No. 6, have since sailed; and the *Khersonese*, No. 7, will be despatched in all this month. The *Tiger* is reported to be engaged as No. 8; they are all very fine vessels of 1,200 to 2,000 tons; they convey principally stores, ammunition, &c., but on arrival in China will be used as hospitals and transports. The *Sir William Peel* has on board a complete battery of nine-pounder brass guns. In addition to these, several of the vessels on the berth for Hong Kong are taking out stores, &c.

A detachment of the Hospital Corps proceed by the *Mauritius*, consisting of 1 sergeant-major, 1 sergeant, and 10 privates; and 3 sergeant-majors, 4 colour-sergeants, 27 sergeants, and 66 privates by the *Melbourne*.

The *Himalaya* is now embarking at Purfleet the Armstrong guns, batteries, &c., already announced in preparation. The total quantity is said to be equal to 2,000 tons, and it is expected she will sail on the 15th for Alexandria, where they will be conveyed across the desert to Suez, and thence to Hong Kong. Lieut.-Col. Barry and Captain Milward will proceed by the vessel with two battalions of the 4th Brigade of Royal Artillery. No other reinforcements are in progress or announced, and it is, of course, now conclusive that the troops for the expedition are to be supplied from India as announced in our September number. If Sir Hope Grant cannot raise the necessary force there, the expedition to Peking will be thrown over another season, a respite which of course John Chinaman will employ to our detriment.

The Calcutta journals announce that Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant is organising at Calcutta the expedition for China, which is to be 10,000 men. The 27th, 53rd, 60th, 76th, and 99th Regiments, with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans, have been warned for service. Two battalions of artillery are to be despatched. The means of transit from Tientsin or Tanchow to Peking are to accompany the forces, and considerable stress is laid on this portion of our difficulties in the coming war, in India and in this country. The *Army and Navy Gazette* (first number) announces the following appointments:—Brevet-Major the Hon. A. H. Anson, V.C., 7th Hussars, and Captain F. R. C. Grant, 5th Lancers, to be aides-de-camp to General Hope; and Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., who has been acting as Military Secretary to Major-General Straubenzee, to be British Military Commissioner at the Head-Quarters of the General Commanding the French forces.

The Prussian frigate *Arcona* has arrived at Portsmouth from Danzig for Japan, but owing to heavy weather in the channel she may have to dock. She has 27-68 pounders.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry, being considerably over the first portion of their augmentation, will early in the present year receive the remainder voted, as well as an increase of general and other officers to which they are entitled. Lieutenant-General Travers, ordered home from China, will on his arrival assume the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General, with Major Rodney as his assistant, the established period of five years of the present officials having expired in December last.

H.M.S. *Simoon* and *Sphinx*, with gun-boats *Hardy* and *Havock*, arrived at St. Vincent's, Dec. 6, and the three last sailed on 7th for Rio Janeiro and China. Encounter and gun-boat *Grasshopper* arrived on 7th, and sailed on 11th. On 8th *Odin* and the gun-boat *Weazel*, and on 9th the *Beagle*, and sailed same day. On 10th gun-boat *Flamer*, and on 11th gun-boat *Snap*, and sailed on 11th.

Notice is given that preparations are being made for the intended distribution of the amount awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China seas by her Majesty's ship *Comus*, between the 24th and 27th of August, 1856.

Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., who was in China in 1857, has succeeded to the colonelcy of the 82nd Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Hamilton. The colonelcy of the 66th Regiment has also become vacant by the death of General Blunt. By this event, Colonel Walker, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards, becomes a major-general, and in consequence of his promotion, Colonel Ridley, Colonel Dalrymple, Captain the Hon. R. Mostyn, and Lieutenant Stephenson respectively gain a step of regimental rank. The *Times*, in noticing the appointment of General Ashburnham, has the following remarks:—"Omitting all mention of the previous incidents of his career, had he not in a recent instance, when the fate of British India was trembling in the balance, by that skilful retrograde movement upon the deck of the homeward-bound steamer, struck terror into the minds of the foe? Had he not—so burning was his patriotism, so overpowering his love of his native land—hurried back to the shores of England, without regard to those rigid rules of military service which are only binding on the pedant and the martinet?"

Lord Clyde will, in all probability, arrive in Dover from India by the overland route, *via* Marseilles, on or about the 15th February.

Major Drummond Stewart, V.C., has been presented with a sword,

value 100 guineas, by his father's tenants, to commemorate his return from India and China.

Vessels from India with the malcontent soldiers are now arriving in quick succession.

A diving-bell has been shipped from London for the Madras Government. An engineer to superintend its use and instruct divers is sent out in charge. This betokens an approaching fishery of the pearl oyster banks off Tuticorin.

The staff of the 12th brigade of Royal Artillery are ordered to proceed to the head-quarters of the brigade at the Mauritius. The officers comprising the staff are Lieutenant-Colonels Turner, C.B.; J. N. A. Freese, C.B.; and Cockburn; Colonels P. Benn and J. McCoy; Adjutant Le Mesurier, C.B.; Quartermaster Keating, and Surgeon Prothero.

The East India College at Haileybury, once the celebrated nursery of the Indian civil service, is about to become a depot for military recruits. By the fresh arrangements contemplated accommodation will be provided for 900 soldiers. The library and quadrangle of the college are to be turned into dormitories.

The Sardinian Government has, it is said, definitely decided that the frigate *Eurydice* shall be sent to China, in consequence of the events which are impending there. It is said that a high functionary of the Sardinian government is to go out in her as Minister Plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate treaties with China, Japan, and Siam.

RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL BOWLES, C.B.—A correspondence has taken place between the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, relative to the papers which have been published in connection with the case of the *Princess Royal*. In answer to questions from the Admiralty, Admiral Bowles has stated that those papers were published with his sanction, and he at the same time tendered his resignation in case their lordships disapproved the publication. The gallant Admiral's resignation has been accepted by their lordships, and it is probable that he will be relieved from his command at Portsmouth on the 1st of March next. Admiral Bruce will, in all probability, succeed to the command, and that Captain Hillyar, now of the *Queen* will be appointed to succeed Captain Farquhar, of the flag-ship.

SERIOUS MILITARY RIOT AT ALDERSHOT.—At 10 o'clock on Sunday night the "assembly" was sounded, in consequence of a deadly affray then taking place between the soldiers of the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment and the Tower Hamlets Militia, in the course of which two of the militia were shot dead, and another was mortally wounded (since dead). The bugler who was on duty jumped over the ramparts, and was so severely injured that it is thought he cannot recover. On Monday morning 60 of the 14th Regiment, who had been secured during the night, and whose rifles were loaded with ball cartridge, were marched to the North Camp, where they remain. It appears the men after dinner on Christmas day quarrelled as to who had fared best, and words led to blows, and ultimately to the use of arms. To punish them they were packed like sheep, and put to sea in the *Urgent* for Cork. Opinion has been expressed that they should have been put to road-making for a month at the camp.

The *Steam Shipping Chronicle* announces that the building of the new steam batteries has been awarded—one to Mr. Palmer, of Jarrow, the other to Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, of Millwall. The former has been allowed fifteen months to complete his contract, which has been taken at £43 per ton; the latter have agreed to complete their vessel within twelve months, the price being £44 per ton. The tonnage of each vessel is 3,668 tons, builders' measurement. This will enable us to form some estimate of the enormous cost of these vessels, since the former will cost £157,724, and the latter £161,392. This, it must be remembered, is for the mere hull of the boat; and as her equipment will necessarily be very expensive, and her engines of immense power, we shall take a low estimate of the cost when we assume that each vessel will, when ready for sea, cost about a third of a million of money. This is purchasing vessels at the rate of about three for every million of pounds sterling. These, however, are only the smaller steam batteries; those already building of 6,000 tons will cost upwards of a quarter of a million, or £264,000 for the hull alone; and when fitted for sea, will not cost less than half a million of money.

Our Paris correspondent has forwarded us the following account, which he states is necessarily incomplete, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining information:—

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—101st regiment of the line, about 2,400 men; 102nd regiment of the line, about 2,400 men; 2nd battalion of chasseurs à pied (called chasseurs de Vincennes), about 800 men; 16 companies of marines, about 1,600 men; 16 companies of naval; 16 companies of riflemen; two companies of engineers, about 240 men; 5th battalion of artillery; 40 guns; 1st regiment of cavalry (number not announced); two naval engineers and two hydrographic surveyors to construct boats for the rivers, &c.; a well provided hospital staff; strong corps of military labourers.

Ships.—*Andromache*, sailing frigate, fitted as a transport; *Renonance*, 60 gun frigate; *Vengeance*, frigate; *La Flotte*, frigate; *Perseverante*, frigate; *Rhone*, *Dryade*, *Calvados*, *Jura*, *Garonne*, *Entrepenante*, *Cabeados*, *Rhin*, *Nièvre*, screw transports with material; *Racer*, *European*, *Panther*, steam transports of 2,400 tons, purchased in England to carry out the twenty-four small iron gun-boats. It is said that twenty-one sailing transports have left Marseilles with provisions and necessities; these are described as being from 1,200 to 3,000 tons burthen. Some of the vessels named above may be included in the twenty-one.

The remainder of the expedition is now really said to have departed; it consisted of 450 men, which left Toulon a few days since in a *Marseilles* vessel called the *Rheine des Clippers*, taken up by the Government for the special occasion. Besides the men referred to, this vessel carried 1,000 tons of coal, and a quantity of war material. The government of the marine division at Toulon has received orders to prepare the crews for the twenty or twenty-four small gun-boats now

approaching completion. Each of these little vessels will carry one cannon of the new kind—canons, rayées, "No. 3"—and will be manned by a crew of twenty.

It is said that the minister of war is organising a corps of reserve for China, which will be sent overland in case of necessity.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL.

82d Regiment of Foot—Major-General the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., to be colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Nicholas Hamilton, deceased.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon John Noble Shipton, from the 23d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith, appointed to the Staff.

8th Light Dragoons—Quartermaster-Sergeant Michael Carey to be Quartermaster, vice Lane, deceased.

10th Light Dragoons—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Astell St. Quintin, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Houston, superseded, being absent without leave; Veterinary-Surgeon William Thacker, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Phillips, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Acting Veterinary Surgeon Martin Mence to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Thacker, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant James Duncan to be captain without purchase, vice Seymour, deceased; Lieutenant the Hon. William Henry Curzon to be captain, by purchase, vice Sir George H. Leith, Bart., who retires; Riding Master George Pumfrett, to be cornet, without purchase, and adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant Duncan, promoted; Sergeant Major Thomas Martin, from the Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, to be Riding Master, vice Pumfrett, appointed cornet and adjutant.

18th Light Dragoons—The second Christian name of Cornet Malet is Esdalle, and not Esdale, as stated in the "Gazette," of the 18th October.

Royal Artillery—Acting Veterinary Surgeon Henry Hussey, to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Military Train—Benjamin Simmer, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Taylor, promoted. The promotion of Ensign Alexander McDonald to a lieutenancy, without purchase, on the 29th November, 1859, to be ante-dated to the 4th of that month.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet, Henry Augustin Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Pollard, appointed to the 67th Foot.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet, Archibald William Peyton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Graves, promoted; John Francis Whitworth, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Theophilus Jones, promoted.

5th Foot—Francis Goldie Taubman, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Shoobred, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Shiel to be captain, without purchase, vice Jones, deceased; Ensign William Smith to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Shiel; Gentleman Cadet, Henry Adolphus Hebel, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Wilson, promoted; Gentleman Cadet, Sydney George Granville, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Smith.

7th Foot—Gentleman Cadet, William Wheaton Chard, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Frampton, promoted; the Honourable Wyndham Percy Moreton to be ensign, by purchase, vice Rice, who retires.

8th Foot—Captain Frederick William John Dugmore, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be captain, vice Metge, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet, Thomas Oliver Wingate, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice De Roebeck, appointed to the 60th Foot.

10th Foot—Christopher Campbell Oldfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Berger, promoted.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Gordon Deedes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice F. D. Walker, superseded, for being absent without leave.

13th Foot—Ensign William Nunnington, from the 58th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hall, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Charles Keir Farquharson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawks, promoted.

19th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Hereford, to be captain, by purchase, vice Stuart, who retires; Ensign William Bennet, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hereford.

20th Foot—Henry Lawrence, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted.

21st Foot—Edward George Lingard, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bussell, promoted; Henry Fielden, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hayes, promoted; Thomas William Parke Airey, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Browne, promoted.

23rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Anthony Prichard Hutchinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dowler, appointed to the 52nd Foot; William Henry Benyon, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tulloch, promoted; St. Aubyn Henry Player, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Sadler, promoted; Assistant Surgeon Charles Ferran Squire, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Shipton, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

24th Foot—Henry Rich Farquhar, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Goodrich, who retires.

25th Foot—Sergeant-Major Henry Wilkinson, from the 32nd Foot, to be ensign, without purchase; Sergeant-Major John Charles Thompson, to be ensign, without purchase, and adjutant.

36th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Enraght Percy Tyrwhitt, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Taylor, promoted.

38th Foot—The commission of Lieutenant Philip H. Eyre, as Adjutant, to be ante-dated to the 20th September, 1858.

42nd Foot—Henry Jennings Bramly, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Coleridge, promoted in the 25th Foot.

53rd Foot—Ensign William Lowry Auchinleck to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Byrne, who retires.

54th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Michael O'Brien, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Sir C. W. Burdett, Bart., promoted.

56th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Barnett, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Swinloe, promoted.

58th Foot—Ensign William James Hall, from the 13th Foot, to be ensign, vice Nunnington, who exchanges; Frank Cunliffe, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice T. E. Jones, promoted.

61st Foot—The Hon. Edward John Chetwynd, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fane, promoted.

64th Foot—John Symeon Walker, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Daniel, promoted.

68th Foot—William Henry France Palmer, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cathcart, promoted in the Coldstream Guards.

70th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Frederick Greatwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Garcia, promoted.

73rd Foot—Charles William Henry Richardson, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted.

76th Foot—George Alexander, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Butler, promoted.

77th Foot—George Cook, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Kirk, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon George Forbes Adams, from the Staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Hyde appointed, to the Staff.

81st Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Mitchell Innes, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Curry, appointed adjutant; William Harle, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Warren, promoted.

86th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward James Harris, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. T. J. Wynn, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

89th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Thomas Parnell Green, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dickson, deceased.

98th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Brett Onslow, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Woodward, deceased.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Charles Chevalier, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Goodman, appointed adjutant of a recruiting district.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain William Frederick Metge, from the 8th Foot, to be captain, vice Dugmore, who exchanges.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—C. F. R. Rushout, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Maxwell, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

1st Dragoons—W. W. F. Hay, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice R. Stuart, who has retired; A. Mesham, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Osborne, promoted.

Military Train—Ensign H. Adams to be Lieutenant, without purchase; Lieutenant J. Devine to be Adjutant, vice Thompson, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

3rd Regiment of Foot—T. G. C. Caulfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hobson, promoted.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet J. G. Hepburn, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Durrant, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. J. T. Nugent to be Instructor of Musketry.

8th Foot—E. Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rannatne, promoted.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. M. De Rune Barclay, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Deedes, whose appointment as stated in the "Gazette" of Dec, 30, 1859, has been cancelled; J. H. Healy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Price, who retires.

12th Foot—J. E. Harris, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson, appointed to the 79th Foot.

15th Foot—F. C. Rokinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Luck, promoted.

23rd Foot—M. A. Saunders, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Liddell, promoted.

24th Foot—P. Connolly, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chamberlain, promoted.

25th Foot—Ensign H. W. Scriven, from the 3rd Foot, to be Ensign.

28th Foot—Serjeant Major A. Beere to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Horriblow, promoted.

29th Foot—The promotions of Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. R. Wheeler, Captain L. Farrington, Lieut. J. J. H. Gordon, and Ensign W. Boycott, to be ante-dated to December 2, 1859.

31st Foot—Ensign A. Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leeson, promoted; Ensign A. J. Danyell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fairfax, promoted in the 15th Foot.

35th Foot—W. Tolson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dillon, promoted.

40th Foot—L. R. Phillips, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lucas, promoted.

53rd Foot—W. E. S. Battiscombe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Auchinleck, promoted.

57th Foot—H. M. Powell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice C. M. Clarke, promoted.

58th Foot—Lieut. R. W. Archibald, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Hingeston, promoted to a company.

59th Foot—H. H. Griffiths, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macnamara, promoted.

60th Foot—T. W. M. Edmunds, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nevinston, promoted.

76th Foot—R. Davies, from the Military Train, to be Quartermaster, vice Packwood, whose appointment as stated in the "Gazette" of December 20, 1859, has been cancelled.

77th Foot.—C. C. Welman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted.

80th Foot.—W. K. Westropp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ridout, promoted.

83rd Foot.—Captain J. S. Keats, from half-pay Waggon Train, to be Captain, repaying the difference, vice Sweeny, who exchanges; Lieut. J. Wakefield to be Captain, by purchase, vice Keats, who retires; Ensign H. C. Whitlock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wakefield.

84th Foot.—Lieut. J. H. F. Blyth, from half-pay 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Magrath, promoted in the 25th Foot; Ensign H. Arkwright to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blyth, who retires.

87th Foot.—Ensign R. G. F. Poynter to be Lieutenant, vice Lynch, promoted.

91st Foot.—H. H. Roberts, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted.

92nd Foot.—Ensign R. A. Emmet, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter, who retires.

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. Nichols, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice J. N. Crealock, promoted to a Company.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant W. M. Sanctuary to be commander on the Reserved Half-pay List, vice Lloyd.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—J. M. Smith to be chief engineer; H. Payne and J. Critchley to be acting second-class assistant engineer.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants Samuel H. Laston and A. Butler have been placed on the list of officers on the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

CAPTAINS.—Arthur P. E. Wilmot, to command of Sans Pareil; Edward K. Barnard, to Nile; E. S. Sotheby, C.B., to Conqueror; G. E. Patey, to Cumberland; H. D. Rogers, C.B., to Centurion.

COMMANDERS.—John F. C. Mackenzie, to Nile; P. De Saumarez, to Dasher; J. K. E. Baird, to Alacrity (commissioned).

LIEUTENANTS.—J. J. Gregory and W. B. A. F. Paterson, to Alacrity; E. W. Wilson, to Mersey; J. L. Trotter, T. W. Chapman, and W. Jardine, to Nile; V. Williams, to Ariadne; C. M. Le Messurier, to Conqueror; A. Henderson, to be additional to Hogue, for service in Goshawk, tender; W. B. A. F. Paterson, to Cumberland.

MASTERS.—J. Busden, to Mersey; C. J. Polkinghorne, to Nile; T. Pounds, to Alacrity; W. H. Parker, to Emerald.

SECOND MASTER.—Charles W. Ross, to Supply.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—John M. Ross and Charles W. Baillie, to Queen; W. W. Anderson, to Nile; W. H. Mansell, to Ariadne.

STAFF SURGEONS.—G. D. McLaren, to Dauntless; T. W. Jewell, to Pembroke.

SURGEONS.—M. Thomson, to Russell; J. Bower, M.D., to Edinburgh; J. Gallagher, M.D., to Blenheim; T. Nelson, M.D., to Pembroke; J. W. Reid, M.D., to Nile; R. Pottinger, to Neptune; T. Nelson, M.D., and C. M'Shane, to Fisgard; P. W. Govell, to Alacrity; J. Flanagan, to Victory.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—W. C. Fairbairn, to be additional to Impregnable; Stephen Sweatman, confirmed to Archer. Acting assistant surgeons—Dr. M. J. Rahilly, to Gladiator; William McCombie, to Imaum; J. F. Kensey, to Renown; William Pattullo, to Queen.

PAYMASTERS.—H. Callaway to Alacrity; H. Perry to be Secretary's Clerk in Victory; G. J. Starr (commissioned); W. E. I. Veule to be additional to Wellington.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.—F. O. L. Patch to be Secretary's Clerk in Impregnable.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Thomas Brown to Excellent, for service in Bec; Thomas Ramsay to Wellington, for service in Nile; John T. Williams to Cumberland, for service in Galetea; William Pitt to Sans Pareil; T. Ramsay to Nile; F. Foreman to Emerald.

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—James G. G. Dunn to Ariadne; Robert C. Reynolds to Excellent, for service in Stork; John Bruce (b) to Alacrity; E. J. B. Bird to Nile; E. Lilley to Conqueror.—Second Class:—Jeremiah P. Lloyd to Sans Pareil; John Osborne (promoted and appointed) to Alacrity. Third-Class:—George T. Crook to Alacrity; George W. Robins to Sans Pareil; G. F. Sutton to Nile.

ACTING FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—John Davenport to Wellington, for service in Lark. Second-Class:—G. Bull to Asia, for service in the Pitt; John A. Kitt to Sans Pareil.—Third Class:—James Warren to Fisgard, for service in Wiggeon; Walter Brock to Alacrity; James Aitken to Hogue; Gustav Adolph Carl Bencke to Asia, as supernumerary; Edward Carding to Royal Albert; William Fraser to Sans Pareil; J. Gibson to Nile; S. G. Hill to Asia; T. Jones to Asia;

CLERKS.—H. C. T. Medder and W. H. Martin to Nile; C. H. Stone to Britannia; N. D. E. Roberts to Cumberland; S. L. Lancaster to Ariadne.

MIDSHIPMAN.—C. McLaughlin to Ariadne.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In perusing the first volume of your valuable journal, I found a notice of our consuls in China, wherein you have very justly criticised the late appointments to that country. I wish, however, to draw your attention to one officer, Mr. C. A. Sinclair, at present acting consul at Ningpo, who has been in service as interpreter since 1843, and has always shown great assiduity, ability, and I may even add distinction, in all the offices he has held from that period up to the present time.

He is, in fact, a man on whom reliance has been placed, to discharge more responsible duties on an emergency; thus, in 1850 (you will find on reference to the Parliamentary consular return lately issued), he was entrusted with the consularship at Foo-chow-foo, from June, 1850, to December, 1852; and what is his reward? the consulateship of Ching-kiang-foo, with a salary of £900, while his more influential compeers, Mr. Meadows and Mr. Medhurst, have appointments of £1,300; and young and incompetent men, like the Messrs. Morrisons and Mr. Caine, have similar appointments, with salaries of £900 and £800.

Mr. Caine entered the service from school, in 1850 only, and is now made a full consul. I suppose this is a return for the valuable sinecure office his father has held, as Lieut.-Governor of Hong Kong, the acts of whom have been recently the subject of comment in our daily papers.

I do not advocate that men should be kept till they are grey-headed before they receive promotion, but knowing the great responsibilities attaching to a consul in China, I must say I should hesitate to live at a port where Mr. Morrison or Mr. Caine were in charge.

I observe Mr. Hodgson has been installed at Hakodadi, I hope his experience at Caen and Pau will have fitted him for that Oriental settlement; also Captain Vyse's army experience for Yedo.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

REWARD TO WHOM REWARD IS DUE.

Highgate, Jan. 7, 1860.

[Independently of the merits of Mr. Sinclair, which we can confirm, his salary is disproportionate to the importance of the post. Newchwang and Tangchow are allotted £1,300. It is an insult to his superior attainments to put him on a level with the Messrs. Morrison or Mr. Caine.—ED. L. C. T.]

Literature.

Macmillan's Magazine. Parts II. and III. Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge.

Several papers appear in both of these parts of this magazine which will well repay perusal. That on the volunteer corps is practical and to the purpose; whilst the one on the writings of Louis Napoleon shows that the writer (the editor) has for some years made that extraordinary individual his study, and the reader has here the benefit of his thoughts. "Tom Browne at Oxford," goes on swimmingly; as each number of this serial appears, we find this story increases in interest. Each tale is told with considerable zeal and good feeling, and it will doubtless prove more attractive as it proceeds.

All the Year Round.

The Christmas number of this periodical will be found very interesting. The Tale of Two Cities is being dramatised by Tom Taylor, and will be performed at the Lyceum.

SELECTIONS.

SUPERSTITION IN MANILA.—Far more than the fair portion of domestic and social cares fall upon the Indian female, and she has far less than her becoming share of enjoyments. Barbarous practices are frequently associated with parturition. The Mabuling hilot, the good midwife, is called in. If the birth be delayed, witches are supposed to be the cause, and their dispersion is effected by the explosion of gunpowder from a bamboo cane close to a mat or pillow, and exposed to the air, to facilitate the escape of evil influences from the body, which is brought about by burning three wax tapers placed on the two cheeks and chin of the babe, often to its great peril. These practices are to some extent checked and controlled by the priests, who provide where they can for the baptism and registration of the infant.—*A Visit to the Philippine Islands, by Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.*

ARRIVAL AT MANILA.—On anchoring off the city, Captain Vansittart despatched one of his lieutenants to the British Consulate, in order to announce our arrival, and to offer any facilities for consular communication with the *Magicienne*. They had some difficulty in discovering the consulate, which has no flagstaff, nor flag, nor any other designation. The consul had gone to his "ferme wordeli" where he principally passes his time among outcast Indians, in an almost inaccessible place, at some distance from Manila. The vice-consul said it was too late for him to come on board, though during a great part of the day we were receiving the representatives of the highest authorities of Manila. The consul wrote (I am bound to do him this justice) that it would "put him out" of his routine of habit economy if he were expected to fete and entertain with formality "his Excellency the Plenipotentiary and Governor of Hong Kong." I hastened to assure the consul that my presence should cause him no expense, but that the absence of anything which becomingly represented consular authority, on the arrival of one of her Majesty's large ships of war, could hardly be passed unnoticed by the commander of that vessel.—*Ibid.*

NOTES.

MR. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT'S "NARRATIVE OF LORD ELGIN'S MISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN, IN THE YEARS 1857, 1858, AND 1859," has been published and met with a large sale. A review of this work, so far as regards the movements of the embassy in China has appeared in the *Times*, and occupies upwards of four columns of that journal. It is needless to say that a book coming from the pen of so able an author has met with great favour in the eyes of that great journal. This reviewer has given a rapid sketch of the events which passed in China during Lord Elgin's stay there, and we extract from it the following reference to Admiral Seymour's operation at the Taku forts:—"Mr. Oliphant, being the historiographer rather of the embassy than of the naval and military expedition, is succinct in his account of the capture of the forts. He witnessed this operation from the deck and maintop of the *Nimrod*, and he attributes its complete success, in a great measure, to the fact that the landing was made at the top of the tide, when only a few yards of mud had to be crossed, and when the blue-jackets could leap at once into the embrasures. 'We saw,' he says, 'the leading blue jackets jump into the battery; an instantaneous panic spread itself like lightning along the line of batteries at our feet, and in the *sauve qui peut* which followed some amusing scenes occurred, as Jack at the top of his speed dodged and chased the terrified soldiers, who, with outstretched arms and nimble legs, scattered in every direction.' We must, however, remember, as we contrast Sir Michael Seymour's attack with that of Admiral Hope, that the conditions were very different. In the successful attack the bamboo barrier yielded at once to the rush of the *Cormorant* steaming full power against it; in the unsuccessful attack there were three solid impediments of a breadth so great that no impetus could enable a steamer to break them. Again, Admiral Hope, in landing parties, found ditches in their front, which Sir Michael Seymour's were able to leap into the embrasures. There is no reason to doubt that if our seamen could have got at the Chinamen upon the second occasion, as they did upon the first, the result would have been the same.

The *Athenæum* says that at the "gentle solicitations" of Mr. Thackeray, "backed by the offer of a guinea a line," the poet Laureate has written a poem for the *Cornhill Magazine*. The poem is short, and bears the title of "Jithon."

Amongst the many interesting facts to be found in Captain McClintock's narrative is, that the extreme northernmost point of America had been determined, to which he affixes the name of Cape Murchison, in honour of the distinguished geologist.

Mr. Atkinson, author of "Oriental and Western Siberia," has another work in the press, "The Upper and Lower Amoor," a narrative of travel and adventure, which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Nearly 50,000 copies of the celebrated pamphlet "*Le Pope et la Congres*," has been sold.

Messrs. Bell and Dalby have in the press an antiquarian work, by the Rev. J. Ridgway, entitled "The Gem of Thorney Island; or, the Historical Associations of Westminster Abbey."

The *Literary Gazette*, in noticing Sir John Bowring's work on the "Philippines," is inclined to be facetious at the learned doctor's expense. It is regretted that the waves of the China seas acted in so unbecoming a manner as to presume to toss the ship which conveyed the veteran diplomatist to Manila, and the conduct of the Philippine officials towards the "pompous" old member of the civil service, is highly approved. To this is added the not very complimentary remark that the most of the chapters could have been compiled at the British Museum by any professional bookmaker.

Foreign Miscellany.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—R. C. Antrobus, Esq., Belgian consul at Hong Kong, is appointed Chevalier of the Belgian Order of Leopold. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has nominated Mr. G. Cramer to be his consul at Singapore. M. G. Schuman has been appointed by the senate of Hamburg consul of Foo-chow-foo, and M. Rudolph Heinsen for Shanghai.

THE "OST".—This vessel, which was lately lost, was one of four clippers built last year, for the trade with the East, by a shipbuilder at Stettin, and called the *Ost* (East), *West*, *North*, and *South*.

MUSIC FOR THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA.—The *Danzig Gazette* states, that on the proposal of Commodore Sundewall, the Prussian Admiralty have granted the band of the division of marines permission to accompany the expedition to China and Japan; the number of musicians will be considerably increased, and the bandmen have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to start for Portsmouth, where they will join the squadron.

THE GOLD AND SILVER CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Herald* says:—"The *Baltic* has arrived at this port, bringing from California 1,700,000 dols. in gold, besides perhaps a quarter of a million in the hands of passengers. The gold crop of California exhibits no diminution in its yield, notwithstanding the immense returns of the precious metals it has been pouring out for the past 10 or 11 years. Indeed, it has been steadily increasing of late. We find that the imports of gold for 1859, up to the date of the *Baltic's* arrival, amount to nearly 36,000,000, with three more shipments yet to be received between this and the end of the year, which will doubtless bring it up to 40,000,000, and will show an increase over the shipments of 1858 of about 4,000,000, while the increase during that year over 1857 was close on 2,000,000. The returns of gold from the Australian fields, it may be remarked, do not exhibit so favourable a record as this. Then, we have the Pike's Peak and Fraser River mines, both giving promise of a rich harvest in time. Up to the present, Pike's Peak has yielded from half a million to a million, and the work has not fairly commenced there; while the Fraser River mines, which have been longer in operation, have given from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. Arizona, meantime, opens to us her fruitful fields of silver, which promises to be abundant; and perhaps that territory only requires

the aid of machinery, mining skill, and a ready transit, to render it as valuable as California in the hardly less precious metal. When the contemplated road from Arizona to Guaymas is opened, we shall probably have such another rush of emigration as the gold discovery in California produced, and it is not unlikely that silver will soon come pouring in as plentifully from Arizona as gold from California—a fact which will effect some change in the relative value of the two metals. Before many years, then, we may be counting the gold and silver crop of the United States on an equal footing with our cotton crop in value and importance."

THE COOLIE TRADE.

We noticed in our last that the emigration agent, Mr. Austin, who is acting for the planters in the British West Indies, had obtained the sanction and support of the Chinese Government in his scheme. The following are the regulations laid down by him:—

1. All Chinese desiring to emigrate to the British West Indies, should make application at the British Emigration House; and, if they agree to the conditions offered, and their services are accepted, their names and all particulars relative to themselves and their families will be registered by the British emigration agent, and an officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the said emigration. They will then have the choice of returning to their own home until the day appointed by the emigration agent for their reappearance at the Emigration House, or they will be allowed to reside at the Emigration House, where they will be fed free of charge until the ship is ready for sea.

2. While living at the Emigration House, the emigrants will be at liberty to hold free communication with their families or friends, to visit or be visited by them, or to pass in and out during stated hours. They will, of course, strictly conform to the various rules established by the emigration agent for the order, cleanliness, or health of the Emigration House. They will receive forty-eight hours' notice of their intended embarkation, which, together with the signing of their contracts, will be conducted in the presence of the emigration agent and the Chinese superintending officer, both of whom will previously have inspected the ship, and have satisfied themselves that all the requirements of the law for the provisioning and the comfort of the emigrants have been duly complied with.

3. No emigrant, when once embarked, shall be again allowed to land; and no ship shall be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to protract her departure beyond four days after the embarkation of her emigrants.

4. Any person may obtain copies of the regulations and conditions under which British emigration is to be conducted, by application at the British Emigration House, and these shall also be supplied to any emigrant who wishes to send them to his friends. Copies of the same shall also be posted at the entrance to and about the Emigration House. The Chinese Government will also give these regulations and conditions the utmost publicity throughout the surrounding towns, villages, and districts, in order that the people may everywhere be enabled to distinguish between the emigration which is thus conducted, and the fraudulent proceedings of the "crimps," which are held in abhorrence by the British Government.

5. The British emigration agent will always reside at the Emigration House, and accommodation will also be there provided for the Chinese superintending officer, if he choose to avail himself of it, or if the latter should prefer to live elsewhere, he may obtain access to the Emigration House and see the emigrants whenever he wishes to do so. Thus any statement or complaint that an emigrant may at any time wish to make, either to the British emigration agent or Chinese superintending officer, can at once be heard and attended to.

THE NEW AND SAFE PASSAGE THROUGH THE STRAITS OF BANCA.

A new passage has just been discovered by the officers of the surveying vessel *Saracen*, through the Straits of Banca, the advantages of which are as follows:—The approaches are marked by the well defined mountain of St. Paul and conical hills of Gadong and Tobo Alié Lama, and in fine clear weather the more distant range of Padang. These cannot fail to point out this channel, and the deep water within half a mile of the Dapur P. will give strangers confidence in steering for the land. The water also being much deeper than in the Lucipara Channel, causes banks which are mostly sand to be easily recognised by the light colour or the water on them. The tide flows more regularly in this channel, and also sets directly through it, which enables vessels even in calms to drop through. Whereas ships are often in light airs and calms set over amongst the dangerous banks whilst rounding First Point in their endeavour to get through the Lucipara. The wind in the N.W. monsoon blows off the land on the Banca shore, and throughout the year land breezes generally occur during the night. We have often experienced a strong land breeze from the N.E. even in the S.E. monsoon, when the wind was blowing directly through the Lucipara channel from the N.W. Prominent hills and points are to be seen along the Banca coast, bearings of which will enable a vessel at any time to ascertain her position. The channel is also three miles broad in its narrowest part, whilst the Lucipara is but two miles, and a depth of not less than seven fathoms will enable vessels of the largest size to pass through at any time or tide. This channel therefore possesses many advantages over the Lucipara, and the late Lieutenant Smits, of the Dutch R.N., whose greater experience in these seas give more force to my own observations, states in his direction before referred to, that the passage between Lucipara and Banca would have great advantages in entering or leaving the Straits of Banca (were it not encumbered so much with shores and banks) the position of which are now by the recent survey correctly known.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the evening of the day of delivery of the Mails.

S. T.—It is of great importance.

R. V.—We will write to China.

G. O.—Not at present.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860.

RESOURCES AND TRADE OF SIAM.

OF the several countries of the Far East with which we carry on trade, Siam deserves consideration from our merchants, for what it can furnish as well as what it may take in return. Occupying as it does an important position between Burmah and our Tenasserim provinces on the west, and Cochin-China on the east, communicating with the seaboard by several rivers, and with an industrious population, much trade remains yet to be carried on there. With the view of bringing the country and its productions more prominently under notice, we shall condense and collect from prices current and trade reports, and the consular accounts, such facts and details as appear calculated to be useful for guidance and reference. It is only since 1856 that we have carried on any direct trade with Siam. The value of the imports in 1856, at Bangkok, was £375,261; of the exports, £316,619. In 1857, we received from Siam 30,303 cwt. of sugar, 92,516 lbs. of pepper, 3,392 lbs. of salt, 349 cwt. of hides, and a few other commodities. We made in that year a preliminary shipment of goods to the value of £64,251. According to the total returns, the British trade at Bangkok, for 1857, was as follows:—Arrivals: tonnage, 17,454; value of cargo, £213,790; departures: tonnage, 12,318; value of cargo, £128,295. The articles of British manufacture which have been found most suited to Siamese consumption are, white and grey long cloths, madapollams, cambrics, jaconets, and book lappets, velvets, plain and figured, checked fancy muslins, American drills, cotton umbrellas, figured long cloths, white and dyed, dyed cambrics and long cloths, prints, chintzes, furniture, and neutrals; Siam chowls or dresses, Turkey red cloth, grey cotton twist, and Turkey red ditto, imperial red and blue twist, long ells, ladies' cloth, Spanish striped merinos of assorted colours, canvas, iron, steel, lead and spelter, earthenware, glassware and lamps assorted, muskets, gun-locks, brimstone, and bees'-wax. The imports from China and from India are even more varied, and consist of almost every article of manufacture, trifling or important, produced in those countries; these being needed, not only to meet the tastes and requirements of the Siamese, but also to supply the wants of the natives of India and China, many of whom are domiciled in Siam. To the Chinese, in fact, the Siamese are chiefly indebted for the trade which the country possesses. Almost every undertaking requiring skill, enterprise, and industry, is in the hands of the former; they are the principal traders, planters, shipbuilders and farmers of the revenues; and, either through fear or favour, enjoy greater privileges than the people of the soil. Their numbers, which are constantly increased by fresh arrivals from China, amount, according to the most creditable estimate, to 1,500,000, being about one-fourth of the whole population of Siam.

Sugar is looked upon as the principal return for British imports. Its cultivation, as an article of commerce, originated in the enterprise of Chinese settlers, in the year 1810. In 1822 it had reached 3,700 tons; in 1835, 8,036 tons; and in 1840, 15,295 tons. The flourishing condition of the trade was at that time unfortunately interfered with by the king conceiving the idea of taking part in it himself, to the great prejudice of all other merchants. The present king abolished the monopoly which had been started by his predecessor, and cultivators are again free to sell to any customer. The manufacturer, however, still remains burdened with various taxes, which serve to keep up the cost of pro-

duction and to check demand, so that 5,000 to 6,000 tons are now spoken of as an average crop. Rice may be expected to become an important article of export. The extreme facility of irrigation, and the periodical inundations of the Menam, supply with unusual certainty the fertility necessary for the growth of this cereal. The demand for rice, both for home and Oriental consumption, is constantly on the increase, and the annual exportation from our own province of Arracan has risen, in the short course of ten years, to 120,000 tons. In timber much might be done. The teak forests of Siam are situated at some considerable distance up the Menam, and the trees, when felled, are floated down in large rafts to Bangkok. There is always a considerable demand for this timber, both in the markets of China and Singapore. There is a large export of sapan-wood, for dyeing purposes, to China principally, but also to Singapore, to the extent of about 6,000 tons. The hilly and mountainous districts about 60 miles from Bangkok, extending north and south, and running many hundreds of miles in both directions, contain many valuable and rich productions, though the natives do not avail themselves of them by working mines. In these hills a Mr. H. J. Moyle, of Cornwall, detected a few years ago several rich and valuable veins of copper ore, principally in grauwacke, and deemed them of such importance that he applied for and obtained permission from the Siamese Government to work them for five years, on payment of a royalty of one-tenth of the ores to the crown of Siam. He also discovered lead and silver ores, as well as enormous beds of magnetic iron ore, and specular iron ore. The country to the north is carboniferous limestone, with positive indications of the existence of coal. Large beds of coal have been discovered near the sea, in the district of Chantabun, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Siam. The rivers, creeks, and canals, with which this country abounds, extending in many places to the base of the hills, afford great facilities for transport. Siam bids fair, under proper management, to rival, if not surpass, any country of the East in the richness of its mineral productions. The annual export of tin from Pungah, on the west coast of Siam, is now about 22,000 piculs, of the value of £70,000; and as much as 6,000 piculs, valued at £23,000, has been obtained in one year at Bangkok, but the supply at the latter port is uncertain. Large quantities of antimony ore have been discovered at a short distance from Bangkok. Precious stones are found in great abundance, and might be a most profitable employment to hundreds. Rubies, sapphires, garnets, Oriental topazes, and emeralds are the chief stones. They are all of good water. The sapphires and garnets are sold in the market at Chantabun by the Chinese, at from 5 to 10 ticals per catty (12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per 1½ lb). These stones were formerly largely exported to Bangkok, from whence they were sent principally to Java; but of late years the demand for them has fallen off, and the collection has declined in a corresponding ratio. Silk has been grown during the last 18 years in the rich district of Kocat with considerable success, and the crop is said to have reached 1,500 piculs, representing a value of 150,000 dols.; when, a duty of 12 per cent. being decreed, it fell immediately to one-third. With the large market of China so close at hand, the silk of Siam will probably be an object of no great moment to English merchants.

On the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, from lat. 13 deg. 30 min., the head of the gulf, to lat. 10 deg. 39 min., whence the Cambodian territory terminates, are numerous towns of various sizes and consideration, but only two of which possess the advantage of a safe port accessible to vessels of large burthen—viz., Chantabun and Kampot. The others, though carrying on a considerable native trade with the capital in small boats, are either too insignificant or unapproachable to be of any commercial importance to foreigners. Vessels of moderate draught can ascend the river leading to Chantabun for about six or seven miles, after which the water shoals suddenly, and has but three or four feet depth at low tide. The exports from Chantabun are pepper, sugar, aquila wood, timber for ship building, cardamoms, sticklac, hides, horns, fish, tobacco, gamboge, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, wood-oil, and coffee. Pepper ranks first among the products, both in value and quantity. The usual amount grown is 38,000 piculs. The cultivation is entirely carried on by Chinese immigrants. Brown sugar of excellent quality is grown at Chantabun, the annual quantity produced is about 7,000 to 8,000 piculs. The soil is well adapted for the growth of coffee. Another valuable product of the province is timber.

The port of Chantabun will before long engross much of the trade with Siam, affording, as it does, greater facilities than Bangkok for shipping the produce of the whole Cambodian coast. The Siamese gulf and river abound in fish of excellent quality, which is exported either in a salted or dried state to Batavia and Singapore, to the extent of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons annually; fish maws, fish roes, sharks' fins, &c., are also collected. We commend these facts respecting a country, of which much too little is known, to the careful study of British merchants and manufacturers. We might have enumerated dozens of other important products—the Cutch gum benzoin, horns, hides, &c., but those enumerated are of themselves important, and could be very largely developed. We append a note of the exports from Bangkok, from January 1 to November 20, 1859:—

Sugar, 47,381 piculs; rice, 8,863; sapan-wood, 8,023; hides, 2,891; horns, 1,410; paddy, 600; teal seed, 548; pepper, 500; sticklac, 79; gum Benjamin, 9. This is similar to the export for the same period in 1858, excepting rice, which was only 1,000 piculs.

PEKIN OR NANKIN.

PEKIN or Nankin as the basis of our operations in the approaching China war, is a question which has been agitated in the columns of the *Times* during the past fortnight, the disputants including Captain Sherard Osborn, who commanded H.M.S. *Furious*—the vessel in which Lord ELGIN made his celebrated tour up the river Yang-tze-keang—and from his presence at all the engagements conducted by Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, has had most valuable opportunities of forming opinions on the subject; this remark also applies to another, Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, late secretary to Lord ELGIN's embassy. Of the other disputants, we have "J. C.," with whom the discussion originated, "M. N.," and "J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE." Now, of all these we should select as the most practicable, the views expressed by "M. N." We consider the demolishing of the Taku forts, and the possession of Tientsin as the all important points to be attained, and such a course will be found sufficient to extract from the Imperial Court the fulfilment of all our desires. On this point, there is of course considerable dissension; but anything calculated to induce us to invest Pekin, is to be deprecated on the score, principally, of its weakening the present Government, which it is necessary to maintain, for the present at all events, the rebels having proved themselves to be utterly devoid of anything like patriotism; nothing but a morbid lust has actuated their movements up to the present time, and a great service would be rendered by adopting the views of J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE on this point. It is grievous to find the fertile valley of the Yang-tze-keang in possession of such marauders. We assume that no correspondence has taken place between Mr. BRUCE and the Imperial Court, since the Peiho affair, but we are under the impression that instructions have been forwarded to him by this Government, to make certain demands on the Court, and to exhaust every means calculated to procure a favourable solution of our differences, before resorting to force of arms, in the premature manner he did in his last visit to the Peiho. One thing there is for us to keep in view, and that is, that the longer we delay entering on the expedition, the greater will be the difficulties to overcome, and we have had sufficient experience of the Chinese in our last engagement to avoid being led into a second disaster. We conceive that it is quite possible that the reinforcements now going forward will not be required. It is, however, to be deprecated that the necessary supplies have not been forwarded more expeditiously, and that so large a proportion of it has been entrusted to our resources in India, which, on more than one occasion, have failed us. On this point we refer to our Naval and Military Intelligence in another column. It is quite certain that with a force at command, the Chinese will better respect our ambassador's demands.

THE THIRD CHINESE WAR.

We give in *extenso* the first letter by "J. C." and "Captain Osborn," and a summary of the others. The first to take up the cudgels is Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, late secretary to the British Legation, who first takes up "J. C.'s" opinion of the impracticability of the "march on Pekin;" and in so doing he expresses his belief, that however much the Chinese may obstinately resist the progress of the army, by means of booms and stakes placed across the rivers, that they will be speedily removed by

the resources of an army of 22,000 Europeans. He then goes on to say:—

"A convenient landing place has been recently discovered within a few miles of the Taku forts. Though difficult of attack from seaward, on account of the vast expanse of mud by which they are protected, it is not too much to predict the capture of these forts in a few hours by a land force. With Taku as the base of operations, the river could be cleared in a few days to Pehtang, a village about ten miles beyond Tientsin, the furthest point reached by our gun-boats in June, 1858, and from which an excellent *chaussée* road, along which I have myself ridden, leads to Pekin, distant 40 miles; beyond this point the Peiho is navigable for large junks, any number of which might be pressed into the service of the commissariat."

Having thus disposed of the 15 days' march over 150 miles of country, Mr. Oliphant contradicts "J. C.'s" assertion, of the existence of obstacles in the shape of "rivers and canals," and contends that there is not a single canal between Tientsin and the sea. Oxen, he says, are extensively employed in the north of China, and whilst he thinks it would be unwise to depend on the Philippines for horses, he urges that plenty of Coolies could be got for all the requirements of the commissariat, and would answer every purpose. Referring to "J. C.'s" argument, that the occupation of Nankin would bring the Chinese to terms, as it did in 1842, he says:—

"This argument applies much more strongly to Tientsin. It was the occupation of Tientsin that brought the Chinese Government to terms in 1858, and there seems no reason why it should not be equally successful now. In fact, I am convinced that it will be successful, and that the capture of Pekin and the flight of the Emperor and officials into Tartary, so much dreaded by "J. C.," is not more likely to be involved by the next occupation of Tientsin than it was by the last."

Pursuing this part of the subject further, he insists upon our holding some point on the Peiho "until the Emperor has thoroughly recognised our power, and the position of the British minister at Pekin is assured;" and concludes by contending that, to take the city of Nankin, could not have the result of bringing the Chinese to book, since it is already in the hands of the insurgents; and that the blockade of the mouth of the Grand Canal was the movement which had greater effect in 1842 than the occupation of Nankin.

"J. C.'s" second letter is, in some measure, a recapitulation of the first. There are, however, a few points which we will give. He still adheres to his own reasons for showing that the march to Pekin would be in the highest degree unavoidable, and adds that, in order to get anything like a supply for the army up the country, 50,000 tons of shipping must be employed, the whole of which must be small craft, since large vessels cannot get up the river, and considers that it would be impossible for combined fleets to furnish such a supply of small vessels. The employment of coolies is met with the statement that the population in the north is nothing like what it is in the south, and they could not consequently be obtained. On the subject of a supply of food being had for the invading armies, he contends that there is not enough to be had for the inhabitants, and therefore, such a thing must not be depended on. The causeway alluded to by Mr. Oliphant is also disposed of by "J. C.," who believes that if it exists the Chinese will be cunning enough to cut it up, and then the armies will have to march through a bog. Assuming that the armies do really reach the Chinese capital, "J. C." is pretty conclusive in his arguments that nothing will be done, because the court will have fled into Tartary; and deduces as a consequence, that "we shall have sent a fleet and an army some 15,000 miles for the purpose of playing a game of brag with the Chinese." In reference to the proposed occupation of Nankin, he considers that the Emperor attaches some importance to that city, since he has been besieging it for the last seven years.

A late resident in China, under the signature of "M. N." then takes the subject up. He starts out with the proposed occupation of Nankin, and cannot understand how such a movement would be likely to bring the court to submission. "It was," he says, "the possession of the entrance to the Grand Canal which settled the first war, but if such a policy was to be carried out now, the only particular mode of doing it would be to issue a notice that all grain junks found inside of the Yang-tze-Kiang would be seized." He then supposes that Pekin is taken, and argues thus:—

But a victory and possession of Pekin would be as unfortunate as a defeat. The Imperial seems the best and only possible government for China at present, but it is weak, perhaps tottering, and the capture of Pekin by a foreign power would be attended by such a loss of prestige that the probability is it would be overturned. Knowing what anarchy is in China, I shrink from throwing a population of over 300 millions into that state, and we had experience enough in Shanghai in 1853 and 1854 of the effects of Chinese anarchy upon our trade to wish a recurrence of it for English interests. But what are we to do? If not too late, the supplies of grain coastwise should be stopped, and we must take and keep

the forts at Taku until the Court of Peking offers to come to terms. The easier we make those, the better both for it and for ourselves, and without giving up a single right that has been already conceded; I am sure it will be wise in us to waive both the reception and the residence of our ambassador at Peking, the opening of all the new ports, except, perhaps, Swatow, and the right of foreigners to travel in the interior for the present.

Then we have Mr. Oliphant again, who, in reply to "J. C.'s" charge, that "from the local knowledge and ready writing of your correspondent, one is tempted to believe that he writes semi-officially," repels the imputation, by stating that he knows nothing of the intentions of the Government, nor had he discovered that "local knowledge," or "ready-writing," were qualifications for which even semi-officials were usually selected. He then goes on to say—

The policy of "J. C.," however, if ineffective, has the merit of being harmless, while that advocated by Captain Osborn seems to me pregnant with such serious and dangerous consequences to our commercial interests in China, that it is of the utmost importance that the measures he urges should not be adopted lightly. Captain Osborn must admit that the residence at Tientsin of a few hundred marines and blue jackets in 1857 obtained us the treaty; but he denies that the occupation of that city again, with 22,000 men, would produce a similar effect, unless we conceded the two most important clauses in the treaty. The result alone can prove who is right; but he surely will not deny that the Government would yield if they saw us in possession of Toong-chow. This, however, is objected to by Captain Osborn, on the ground of its being a petty war.

He then comments on Capt. Osborn's suggestion, that the first Chinese war was a severe lesson to the Chinese, which had its result from one end of the empire to the other, and the consequence was fourteen years' peace, and reminds the gallant captain that the Chinese coast was not then decked with British residencies, which would be in the greatest danger if the same policy was carried out now.

The correspondence is closed by a second letter from Captain Osborn, who thus writes his opinion on the whole question:—

I, of course, expected to be charged with looking at the question from a purely military point of view. As a professional man my opinions are naturally open to such a charge, but no one is more deeply impressed than I am with the importance of the commercial and political interests now at stake on the eastern frontier of Asia, and it is to ensure our Exchequer's receiving the £10,000,000 in taxes upon teas, &c., without an annual drawback of £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, to support a huge fleet and army in China, that I deprecate a petty war and a patched-up treaty. Great as is the sum now flowing into our treasury, as well as that of India, from the present trade with the seven ports of China, it is a mere fraction to what will accrue if the Elgin Treaty of 1858, in its original integrity, be carried out. Now is our opportunity; we have right upon our side, and, if an Asiatic is capable of one generous feeling, the Emperor of China ought to be impressed with the fact that, beyond guarantees and indemnity, we demand no more in 1860 than he conceded to us in 1858.

He then says that the Chinese commercial monopolists are at the bottom of the present war policy in China; that directly our merchants and consuls have access to the western and northern portions of China, the profits of the great commercial guilds will be seriously diminished; that the supply of food for the natives of China will fall into the hands of Europeans, and the manufacturers of Manchester and Leeds will be enabled to enter into fair competition with the hand looms of China.

Another letter has appeared on the subject under the signature of "J. D. H. Elphinstone," who calls attention to the danger and impolicy of a "Third Chinese War," on the untenable grounds we have; he agrees with "J. C." in assuming that the difficulties in the Peiho will be made by the Chinese most formidable. He advocates the taking and holding the city of Nankin and the Taku forts, and proceeding then to negotiate with the Imperial Court at Peking, demanding indemnification for our losses, &c., at the Peiho, and follow that by an offer to restore the whole valley of the Yang-tze-Keang to their sway. He calls attention to the fact, very justly, of the little or nothing Lord Elgin has said on his experiences in China, since his return; and, finally, he calls attention to the introduction of the French into the question, who have no trade to protect, as an imputation that our late raid is unjust.

The *Saturday Review* on this correspondence has the following:—

Captain Sherard Osborn, who has written the best of the letters on the objects of a Chinese war, adds to his arguments for direct communication with Peking a much more disputable suggestion. He places the right of unlimited ingress to the interior of China on the same level, in point of importance, with the establishment of an embassy. If the English and American trader, carrying with him the disdain which seem inseparable from him for everybody who does not speak his language, is to penetrate into provinces where he is only known as a "white devil," are we really prepared to make the Imperial Court responsible for all the disputes he may provoke?

The comment of the *Times* we give in another column.

The following are the first letters of J. C. and Captain Osborn:

I fully admit the necessity of punishing the Chinese for the perfidy of the Peiho, but greatly doubt the wisdom of the means by which the punishment is to be inflicted, and for this I give you my reasons. The French, it is said, are to furnish a land force of 10,000 men, and the English of 12,000. This will make an army of 22,000, while it is to be backed by a numerous fleet of each nation. This will constitute the most powerful armament that has ever been afloat on the Indian Ocean. Its object can, of course, be no other than a march on Peking, the occupation of the Chinese Capital, and the dictation there of our own terms on the Government, including a stipulation for a resident ambassador and reimbursement of the expenses of the war.

The rashness, as well as the impolicy of such a course of action, appears to me to be quite transparent. The distance from the nearest point of the coast to Peking is at least 150 miles, and after our experience of what the Chinese did at the mouth of the largest river we may rest certain that every stream will be staked or boomed, or otherwise obstructed, so that water transport is out of the question, while, even if it were available, it would take our army but half way to the capital. We shall have nothing for it, then, but a land march, and at the rate of 10 miles a-day, allowing for halting days and no obstruction from the enemy, it will take 15 days to reach the Chinese capital. But how is this long march to be effected? We arrive on the coast of China without any ostensible means of transport for artillery or commissariat. The country which we invade—even if they were available to us—has no draught horses or draught oxen, its only draught cattle being small mules and smaller asses, a score of which would not draw a six-pounder. India is the only probable source for the supply of carriage cattle, but it is 5,000 miles distant from the scene of action. The Philippines are only 2,000 miles away, but then the horses there are ponies under 13 hands, and will not certainly draw field or siege artillery.

I will suppose, however, that by some chance or some miracle the means of transport are obtained; the march on Peking is over a dead plain very well suited to cavalry, and as we know that the Chinese, close on the native country of the Tartars, have an abundant Tartar cavalry, we may rationally expect that our line of march will be harassed and our supplies cut off by it. No doubt this would be a contemptible cavalry as opposed to French and English, but then we shall have none, except a few squadrons brought at great cost and risk from India. Of course we should encounter difficulties in crossing rivers and numerous canals, over which every bridge would be broken, and, indeed, after the little expected resistance we met with at the Peiho, there is no obstacle to our progress that Chinese astuteness can supply—and it has considerable resources—that we ought not in reason to reckon on.

Let it, however, be imagined that all obstacles are surmounted and that the army has reached Peking. It is an open town and will easily be occupied; but the Emperor, his Court, and the wealthy inhabitants will not be there, for assuredly they will have retired to Tartary; where we cannot follow them. In this case Peking will be no material guarantee in our hands, for we shall be in a position we cannot hold, 150 miles distant from our base of operations, the fleet itself, from the shallowness of the sea, not within sight of the land. There would be nothing for it but to retreat, which would be equivalent to a defeat.

I think it cannot for a moment be doubted that the occupation of Nankin would be greatly preferable to so hazardous an enterprise. That place is situated on a broad, deep, and navigable river, which cannot be obstructed. It is but 200 miles from the sea, and the whole fleet can safely anchor within a few yards of its walls; while it is situated in a country of abundant supplies, from which no enemy can cut us off. The paltry rebels who suffered a disastrous defeat when they engaged with a Tartar force to the north have been able to hold it for five years against the whole military power of China. If in this position we should find it expedient to extend our operations, the Chinese army which blockades the rebel one is before us, and will be very easily disposed of. It was the occupation of Nankin that brought the Chinese Government to terms in 1842, and there seems no good reason why it should not be equally successful now. The objection urged against this plan is that Nankin and its neighbourhood are in the occupation of insurgents against the Chinese government, and hence of our natural allies. It is not a valid one, for seven years' experience has shown that the insurrection has not the remotest chance of success, and the patriots who were to have substituted a native for a Tartar Government have turned out to be a band of ruthless freebooters, who have succeeded in nothing but carrying murder and havoc over the finest provinces of the empire, and whose destruction would be a boon to the Chinese, and hence to ourselves.

What we want with China is trade, and our trade with it for the last 17 years has been eminently successful, for it amounts at present to £10,000,000 a year, two articles of it alone yielding to the British and Indian treasuries a clear sum of £10,000,000. For its advancement, the treaty made by Lord Elgin is eminently judicious and comprehensive, with the exception of the stipulation for a resident ambassador, apparently forced upon him by his instructions, the suggestion of some indiscreet and short-sighted parties in China. It is the attempt to enforce that stipulation which has, in fact, led to the present war. "In the eyes of the Chinese Government," says his Lordship, "the concessions amount to a revolution, and involve the surrender of some of the most cherished principles of the traditional policy of the empire. They have been extorted, therefore, from it by force." The Government of China is more than any other a Government of opinion, and it cannot serve our purpose or any good purpose to overthrow a constitution which by the prestige of its infallibility contrives to rule, and to rule better than any other Asiatic people is ruled, a population ascertained by a recent census to amount to above 400,000,000. We have not succeeded in bringing the Turks within the pale of European international law, although planted in Europe for four centuries, and our chance of doing so with the Chinese, who in language, manners, and race, differ still more so, is far less.

The third Chinese war will cost a good number of millions, and indemnity for it from the Chinese, Lord Elgin tells truly, is utterly hopeless. They paid £6,000,000 as a mulct for the first war; but that war, the rebellion which sprang out of it, and the second war, have so utterly exhausted them, that they have been compelled to allow even their great works of irrigation and navigation to run to ruin. A force of one-fifth, or, indeed, even of one-tenth, that which the Allies are sending against China would, in my opinion, be adequate, while it would be more easily fed and handled.

J. C.

It would be much better, at this important crisis in the Chinese question, if writers upon the subject would sign their names, instead of putting their initials, in order that we might estimate at their proper value the information that they may have to give, or appreciate the motives which may bias their opinions. So far as "J. C." is concerned, I don't think I ever read more errors within an equal quantity of print. Yet I am hardly prepared to wade through as much manuscript to refute them; but I may tell your readers briefly that the idea of blocking up the Peiho river, which flows through an alluvial plain, is simple folly, and it affords water carriage to within twelve miles of Pekin, to a place called Tung-chow, and that few, if any canals, intersect the province of Pecheli; and this because, between the Peiho and the Great Wall, the province is not over-blessed with water privileges. "J. C." sees nothing but difficulties—nothing but errors. Why should he write down Generals Hope Grant and Mansfield as consummate asses, who are going to throw themselves, with 20,000 men, into the city of Pekin, like the leaders of a mere African razzia, without looking to their supplies, their supports, &c.? He says Pekin is an open town; we all know it to be a walled one. He ignores the fact that for five years, not only Nankin, but an area of 200 miles in a due east and west line of the valley of the Yang-tze, has been in the hands of the Taipings, without in any way alarming the Emperor for the stability of his empire. Our occupation of Nankin, unaccompanied by operations elsewhere, would have about as much effect as the Taiping movement or the holding of Canton has had. Lord Elgin was never coerced by home authorities or "indiscreet individuals" in China to insert those two most important clauses in his treaty—namely, the right of visiting the interior of China by our traders or missionaries, and the permanent residence of an accredited British agent in Pekin. I fancy his lordship knew pretty well that he might as well have stayed at home if he could not wring these clauses from the Court of Pekin, and I have no hesitation in saying that without these clauses we had better leave all treaty-making alone, and trust to our merchants and smugglers fighting and finding their own way to every part of China, and protecting themselves. "J. C." and another writer—"M. N."—advocate drawing in our horns, and remaining where we were in 1856. I will undertake to say that any such policy will be perfectly misunderstood by the Chinese from one end of the empire to the other, and that there is not a consul or a captain of a man-of-war who will not have another "lorcha affair" on his hands within 12 months. And why, may I ask, is it unreasonable for us to seek to trade honestly and fairly with every Chinaman? Why should we, who live by the sale of our manufactures, submit to have prohibitory duties laid on them, when such duties are contrary to treaty? And, above all, why should not English merchants or political agents dwell in Pekin as well as Russian priests, students, and ambassadors? And on that head your news of to-day fully reassures us.

The two objectionable clauses are closely and immediately connected. We cannot have one without the other; yet "J. C." says we want more trade with China; he has hit that nail on the head; but how are we to have that without guaranteeing protection for our traders by being able to lay all grievances or give all explanations direct to the Court of Pekin? Another assertion is made. I am curious to know upon what grounds Lord Elgin says that indemnity for war expenses is out of the question. I reply that the seizure in the winter of 1857-58 of the vast Imperial grain fleet, which was at one time entirely in our hands, would have realised more than enough to meet our expenses in what has been dignified with the title of the "second China war," and an embargo upon all the taxes levied upon European exports in the open ports of China will nearly meet all our current expenses for this third war, and divert them profitably from the defence of the capital. "L. O." says we have but to go to Tien-tsin to get another treaty. I disagree with him, unless he is prepared to forego the two clauses, and, in fact, make concessions to the Chinese, instead of forcing them to adhere to their engagements; and I do most earnestly deprecate any idea of partial hostilities—petty war. If we are in earnest, let us be so, or the Chinaman will soon see through the imposition, and the third war will drag on, as the first one did, for many a long year; or we shall get a worthless treaty, and have that chronic irritation perpetuated under which China and England have been living for some years.

We must teach the Chinese from one end of the empire to the other that peace is far preferable to war with us "outer barbarians." The force that will be there by May next is ample for all purpose. Lord Elgin's policy of war in one quarter, peace in another, has resulted in a blow-up of our treaty within 12 months, for it is folly to tell those who know anything of China that we are merely fighting the Court, Council, or Emperor. There is not a Chinese merchant who has not voluntarily contributed, and who will not contribute, to keep us out of the interior of China until they see we are really in earnest about it, and then they are far too practical a race to persevere in opposition to the point of ruin. It was the great commercial guilds of Northern China who supplied Prince Sin-ko-lin-sin with the funds and means to make one more effort on their behalf to preserve the enormous monopolies which fall to the ground the day the Elgin treaty comes into force; and I do trust that this treaty, and not one jot less than it, will be insisted upon, together with ample indemnity for all expenses. Impoverish the Emperor of China! Impoverish China! Not while there are 400,000,000 of people in it who have but one object in life—the acquisition of wealth.

The first war with China lasted from 1839 to 1842, because we attempted to carry on a petty war in one corner of the empire. It

was only after Sir W. Parker's arrival, in 1841, that we went earnestly into the work, and then nearly one-half the empire was so severely shaken that a peace was obtained that lasted 14 years—a very fair duration for any Asiatic engagement, whether pecuniary or commercial. The second war commenced in 1856 and lasted until June, 1858; it was first a petty war in the South of China, then an equally partial one in the North. We were juggled, and shall be again if we merely undertake a military expedition to fight for the possession of the fort at the entrances of the Peiho. I advocate that the executive be given the means and ordered to operate judiciously and energetically against all the seaboard of Northern China, and to select a good base with a view to an advance upon Pekin after a winter of starvation shall have told court and people what it is to war with us; that an expeditionary force ascends the Yang-tze-kiang, to intercept supplies from Southern China; and that the Quang provinces be thoroughly kept in hand, so that when a treaty is really being signed by a submissive Emperor and Council in the North we shall have no Cantonese braves shouting defiance in the South. Our diplomatists might disport themselves wherever they pleased until the Court of Pekin was ready, without argument or correspondence (for they are sure to beat us in lying and knavery), to sign, seal, and carry into execution upon the spot every clause of the Elgin treaty, with improvements, such, for instance, as an abrogation of our engagements to keep English men-of-war wherever a consul flies his flag, and other such drains upon our exchequer, and, above all, to insist upon indemnification for all expenses. The Government of Pekin will screw the commercial guilds and gentry of Northern China to pay it. Let them do so; for they are really at bottom the cause of the Emperor and Court repudiating the treaty of 1858, and we can always at any rate receive the custom duties collected at the open ports until the charges to which we have been put are defrayed.—SHERARD OSBORN, R.N.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government have increased their expedition to China and Japan, by the purchase at Hamburg of the fine steamer *Columbia*. This vessel is to join the others at Singapore. Capt. Weichmann is appointed to command her.

The *Daily Telegraph* Berlin correspondent, referring to the Prussian Embassy about to visit Japan, says:—The equipment of the embassy connected with this voyage has been carried out in the grandest style, with a view, I suppose, to impress the whole of Eastern Asia with the paramount importance in the universe of this kingdom. If the Japanese should be undiplomatic enough to judge from appearances, they will, no doubt, come to the conclusion that England is but a duchy, and her sovereign the vassal of a tremendous potentate, residing at Berlin. Many hundred photographs of the finest edifices in all Germany are to be circulated by this mission throughout the counties of Siam, Azam, China, and Japan. Thousands of printed views have been likewise added to the ship stores, to serve the same purposes. The bindings of those productions of art, intended to be presented to the rulers of Siam and Japan, are said to excel everything of the kind ever achieved; and to demonstrate to these sovereigns the enormous wealth of the country in the most effective yet simple manner; a collection of all coins current in Germany will be amongst the gifts of the Prussian representative. Unhappily, however, the Prussian people do not share the enthusiasm of the projectors of this notable expedition. There are some persons, indeed, rude enough to prognosticate that a great deal of money will be squandered in the enterprise, without any adequate return; and the opinion of these croakers was shared by the higher officials to such a degree, that the government found it a matter of considerable difficulty to select a man capable, and at the same time willing, to undertake the task of introducing this country to the acquaintance of our good friends in the Far East. The mission, as I have mentioned on a previous occasion, is, to a great extent, a commercial one, and has been furnished with samples of the manufactures and staple products of the Zollverein.

MR. TARRANT'S CASE.—In reference to the notice of this gentleman's case, we are now in a position to state that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has forwarded positive directions for Mr. Tarrant's release at the expiration of six months, thus remitting one half the sentence; and it is left to the discretion of the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to release him even before that period if he deem it expedient.

LECTURE ON JAPAN AND CHINA.—Dr. Macgowan delivered a lecture in St. Paul's Free Church on Japan and China—W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P., being in the chair. The admission was by tickets. The attendance was pretty good. The meeting was opened with prayer, conducted by the Rev. Islay Burns. The Chairman, in a few introductory remarks, referred to the very great pleasure he had in taking the chair that evening. He rejoiced in the opportunity of welcoming Dr. Macgowan and his Christian Chinese friend to Dundee, the more so as the doctor was there that night as the representative of an Evangelical Christian Society in the United States, which had worked so laboriously, so energetically, and so successfully in the cause of Christian missions. After the lecture the chairman, in proposing that the meeting tender Dr. Macgowan their cordial thanks, characterised it as one of the most interesting and valuable lectures which he had ever listened to. We find the Right Honourable the Earl of Kintore, who presided at Dr. Macgowan's last lecture in Edinburgh, expressing himself in nearly the same manner.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.—TELEGRAPH TO JAVA.—We extract the following from the *Globe*:—"From England to the East in 40 minutes" will soon be a reality, and Cleopatra's Needles and the Pyramids of Egypt are just now likely to be turned to some use—perhaps to act the part of poles for the support of the telegraph wires from England to India, and other large British and foreign possessions in the East. A despatch from Singapore states that the submarine telegraph cable from that port to Java had been most successfully laid as far as Mintok Banca, and that it was confidently expected that it

would reach Batavia in two days. This line, when completed, will connect Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and the other islands in the Straits of Sunda and Malacca, and the Java sea, into one community, and thus, by a speedy interchange of commercial and other intelligence, create a kind and mutual intercourse among peoples who have hitherto been living in a spirit of antagonism to each other.

THE BRUCE PEDIGREE.—Mr. G. R. French, in a letter to the *Morning Herald*, states that the Earl of Elgin is not a lineal descendant of King Robert Bruce, for that gallant monarch left only one son, David II., at whose death without issue the crown of Scotland came to Robert II., son of the brave Walter the Steward and Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert the Bruce, and continued in the family of the Stewards until James, sixth of that name in Scotland, became James I. of England. It was at the birth of his mother, the hapless Mary Queen of Scots, that her father, James V., then on his death-bed, exclaimed, in allusion of the crown having been brought into his family by Marjory Bruce, "It came with a lass, and it will go with a lass." Our most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is the direct lineal representative of King Robert the Bruce. The pedigree of the Earl of Elgin, as well as of the Marquis of Ailesbury, is to be traced to John de Bruce, third son of Robert Bruce, "the competitor" for the crown of Scotland with John Balliol, and grandfather of the future King, and descended from the great Norman house of De Brus, one of whom accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and founded the family in Yorkshire, whence sprang the heroic King of Scotland.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—On the 6th of December, a missionary meeting was held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Chapel in Fourth Avenue, New York, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Revs. Messrs. Wood and Allen, two pastors belonging to that church who have been set apart for the purpose of undertaking the missionary work for China. Both of these gentlemen made addresses, in which they detailed their Christian experience, and the circumstances which led them to devote themselves to the work for which they are intended. This meeting was closed for benediction by Dr. Bangs. Messrs. Wood and Allen start for China, with their families, in a few days.

THE TAKE YOU FORTS.—Apropos of our recent Chinese mishap, it has been remarked, that after the great success of Mr. Fortune's works in relation to China, we might have been prepared for the appearance of Miss Fortune.

THE HOME MARKET.—By the late mail from Hong Kong, we are informed, in the midst of the commercial intelligence, as follows:—"American Drills.—Nothing doing, and very large stocks on hand." It is quite different with the British drills in our volunteer market, we rather guess. Here the drills could not be firmer nor steadier.—*Punch*.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A passenger by the P. and O. steamer *Nemesis* has addressed a letter to the *Times* complaining of the sad want of accommodation to be found in that vessel. Down the fiery Red Sea, he says, the passengers were packed together worse than emigrants, and little better than galley slaves. He believes that the horrible discomforts from the overcrowded state of the P. and O. steamers in returning to India often neutralizes the improved health gained by a visit to Europe. The whole letter is full of the most serious charges against the company for neglecting the comfort and convenience of the passengers, especially during the journey on the Asiatic side of Alexandria.

Among the cargo brought by the *Delta* steamer, which arrived from Alexandria, was a large package containing photographic negatives, taken in Japan by an artist despatched specially for the purpose by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, of London.

The *Charkow Government Gazette* announces that its editor is in possession of valuable MSS., being a duplicate copy of the "Report of the Jesuits to Pope Clement II., on their mission to Europe and China in the year 1700."

Theatrical.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—This esteemed friend of the public made his appearance again on the evening of the 10th, and we are happy to announce he has nearly recovered his wanted health and vigour; and if anything could be calculated to assist him to it, it was the hearty welcome which greeted him on making his appearance at his own little corner. The greeting was the most enthusiastic and prolonged one ever awarded to a public man.

THE PANTOMIMES.—The managers of the metropolitan theatres were not behind-hand on boxing-night in producing the customary pantomimes for the amusement and gratification of the younger portion of the theatre-going public. Old Drury-lane always takes the precedence, and this time the old nursery story of "Jack and the Bean Stalk" was produced with the most unequivocal success. Another nursery tale, "Puss in Boots," is to be seen at Covent-garden; and, according to the critics of the day, is as clever a production as any to be seen this year. Mr. Buckstone, at the Haymarket, has, according to custom, written his own Christmas piece, which is founded on St. Valentine's day, and is said to be a very clever specimen of this style of writing. At the Adelphi, Mr. H. J. Byron has brought out an extravaganza, which is founded on the well-known legend of the Rhine, and is called "The Nymph of Lurleyburg." The same author has also written the piece at the Princess's, entitled "Jack the Giant Killer," in which his most merciless puns are very prominent. "King Thrush-beard" is the title of the pantomime at the Lyceum, which is founded by Mr. Talfourd on a German fairy tale. Tyranny is made ridiculous at the Strand theatre, where "William Tell" is burlesqued with complete success. "Punch and Judy" shine with great splendour at St. James's; and "Alfred the Great" is represented in an extravaganza by our facetious friend Mr. Robson; and at all the minor theatres the Christmas pieces are all characterised by great fun and plenty of amusement for the youngsters.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.—Besides the pantomimes and the

Crystal Palace, where there was also an unlimited fund of pleasure and amusement, we have had a host of entertainments of a varied character. Of these we may mention Mr. and Mrs. German Reed; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul; The Campbell's Minstrels; Mr. Raniston and Miss Poole; the Glee and Madrigal Society; Professor Wiljalba Frikell, the great conjurer; and several others, all of whom we understand had crowded houses on boxing-night.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward St. John Neale, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul in Bosnia, to be secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNAM—On the 21st ult., at Ashburnham-place, the Countess of Ashburnham, of a daughter.
CATHCART—On the 23rd ult., at Thornton-le-street, the Countess Cathcart, of a son.
HALLPIKE—On Nov. 17, at Shanghai, the wife of Julius Hallpike, of a son.
MENDS—On the 5th inst., at Rock Ferry, near Liverpool, the wife of Captain W. R. Mends, C.B., commanding H.M.S. *Hastings*, of a daughter.
MORESLEY—On Jan. 8, at the residence of her father, Philip Scott, Esq., E. P., Bellevue, Queenstown, the wife of Commander Moresley, R.N., of a daughter.
NEILSON—On Dec. 18, at Malvern, the wife of Francis R. Neilson, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely, still-born.
PORTSMOUTH—On the 27th ult., at Eggesford, North Devon, the Countess of Portsmouth, of a son.
SICHEL—On the 29th ult., at 11, Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Michael Sichel, Esq., of a daughter.
STEWART—On Jan. 2, at Stoke, Devonport, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE-GUTHRIE—On the 31st ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Tuam, the Hon. Geoffrey Browne, only surviving son of the Lord Drummore and Browne, to Christina, only surviving child of the late Alexander Guthrie, Esq. of the Mount, Ayrshire.
ELLIOTT-STEEL—On the 26th ult., at St. George's Church, Everton, by the Rev. A. W. Baily, Mr. John Elliott, second officer of the ship *John Bibby*, to Jane, only daughter of Mr. Gerard Steel, Everton.
INCE-MARZIALS—Dec. 28, at Lewisham, Joseph Ince, Esq., son of the late William Ince, Esq., of Southampton-street, Strand, to Elizabeth Marianne, daughter of the Rev. A. T. Marzials, B.D., Pastor of the French Church in St. Martin's-le-Grand.
VANDERSPAR-AVARNE—On Nov. 9, at Galle, by the Rev. R. Philips, Major W. C. Vanderspar, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to Georgina Margaretta, youngest daughter of the late J. Avarne, Esq., R.N., and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-General Avarne.
WALKINSHAW-WILSON—On the 10th inst., at 197, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Barr, father of the bride, William Walkinshaw, Esq., of China, to Marion Stephenson, widow of John Wilson, jun., Esq., of Dundee, Lanarkshire.

DEATHS.

BELL—On the 24th ult., suddenly, at Alexandria, Thomas Bell, Esq., merchant, of that place, deeply regretted.
FAREBROTHER—On Nov. 10, at Putney, in the 34th year of her age, Emily, the affectionate and much-lamented wife of the Rev. H. W. Farebrother.
FITZMAURICE—At Bombay, on October 15, 1859, Captain Fitzmaurice, steamer *United Service*.
SYMS—On Jan. 19, at Calcutta, after a long illness, Captain Frederick George Syms, Paymaster 3rd Foot (the Buffs), in his 35th year.
TOOVEY—On Nov. 7, at Decima, Nagasaki, of dysentery, Henry Duppa Toovey, of Shanghai, aged 29 years.

Monetary and Commercial.

Some time since we noticed a shipment of silkworms from China to San Francisco; we have now to report their arrival at Liverpool, en route to Italy, where it is stated they have been sold at 20 francs per ounce. The quantity is 82,000 ounces.

Two of the last messages transmitted from Malta, via Sicily, have reached here in 21 hours. This marks a great improvement, as for some weeks previously most of the messages occupied from five to six days. The remonstrances through official and other quarters have thus borne fruit.

A movement is on foot for a submarine cable across the 30 miles between Land's-end and Scilly Islands, which would then be the best port of call for ships arriving at the Channel for orders.

The official statement of the revenue for the year ending December 31, 1859, has just been published, and the results show a decrease of £216,526. The decrease is accounted for in the falling off of the property tax.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of November present much the same features as those exhibited throughout the year. The declared value of our exports as compared with those of last year, show an increase of £881,565, of which £398,987 is due to the augmented shipments of manufactured cotton goods. The declared value for the month amounts to £10,858,001. The aggregate value of our exports during the 11 months of the year has been £119,613,185, against £106,555,562 in 1858. With regard to the imports, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines, and spirits, show an increase.

The importations of bullion into London during the past month has amounted to £1,690,421, of which £959,829 came from Australia; £305,557 from America; £50,641 from Brazil; £8,000 from Africa; £22,394 from the Peninsula; and £344,000 from the West Indies. During the same period the exportations have amounted to no less than £2,397,440, of which £1,841,271 was sent to the continent; £135,717 to Bombay; £3,800 to Alexandria; £30,000 to the Peninsula; £1,117 to Ceylon; £216 to Aden; £9,567 to Madras; £154,738 to Calcutta; £8,150 to Penang; £26,230 to Singapore; £315,955 to Hong Kong; £1,285 to Foo-chow; £63,594 to Shanghai; and £5,800 to the West Indies. The imports of gold from Australia for the year 1859 was £2,457,736.

The specie by the steamer *Ceylon*, on the 4th inst., for Calcutta and China, amounted to £276,177, of which £31,140 was in gold and £245,037 in silver; £2,000 in gold was for Alexandria £5,940 in gold was for Madras, £23,200 in gold and £50,375 in silver for Calcutta, £5,150 in silver for Penang, £2,400 in silver, for Singapore, £139,225 in silver for Hong Kong, £1,075 in silver for Foo-chow-foo, and £46,812 in silver for Shanghai.

The bar silver by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 62d. per ounce, and the Mexican dollars at 61½d., showing an advance of ½d. upon the price realised by the last packet. The quotation for dollars had, however, already reached the present point before the departure of last China mail.

Joint Stock Bank shares have been dull during the last day or two. The Ottoman Bank have been done at 18s. per share; and Bank of Egypt have changed hands at 23½; Bank of India, Australia, and China, 19½ to 20½; and Oriental Bank Corporation, 39½ to 40½; Bank of Turkey, ½ to ⅔ prem.

In the miscellaneous share market the Electric Telegraph Company shares were quoted at 107 to 109; Great Ship Company, ⅔ to ¾; Royal Mail Steam, 52 to 54; Submarine Telegraph, ¾ to 1.

The Exchange on Amsterdam, short, 11-12½ to 13½; do. three months, 11-14½ to 15½; Hamburg do. 13-14½ to 5½; Paris short, 25-7½ to 12½; do. three months, 26-30 to 35; Vienna do. 12-75 to 80; St. Petersburg do. 33½ to 35.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co.'s Rupee)	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto)	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto)	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills ..	4s. 8½d.	Buy at 4s. 2½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 8½d.	Do. 4s. 2½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ..	..	..	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars	..	..	3 18 1
Spanish Doubleons	..	..	..
United States Gold Coin	..	..	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard)	..	..	0 5 2½
Mexican Dollars	..	..	0 5 1½ to 0 5 2

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

The year has opened with the most favourable prospects in every branch of trade, and the produce markets have been firm during the week, especially as regards sugar and coffee, the transactions in both having been large, although with less animation at the close.

TEA.—A few speculative purchases of black-leaf Congous, in addition to some inquiry for common Congous for export, gave a better tone to things generally, and the trade buying to some extent, a rise was soon obtained upon the previously depressed prices, the supplies on offer being small, to meet any improved demand. Common Congous advanced to 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3½d., and all grades under 1s. 8d. per lb. showing a rise of 1½d. to 2d. per pound. Fine Congous have been more saleable, at rather better prices, both Monings and Kaisows, especially the latter. Tayshans have sold to a fair extent at full prices. Fancy teas

remain without material change. Common to fair-scented teas have been sold at an advance of 1d. per lb. The new arrivals of good and fine are heavy of sale. Green teas have been taken freely by the trade at about previous prices. In Ping Sueys large sales have been made. The stock of tea in London and Liverpool on December 31, 1859, was 48,824,234 lbs., against 60,380,473 lbs. in 1858. The deliveries in London during the past week have been 1,170,735 lbs., being a decrease on the previous fortnight of 403,232 lbs.

SILK.—In China silk there has been an increased importation of 26,000 bales, and an increased delivery of 1,250; in Canton the increased importation to the amount of 320 bales, and a diminished delivery of 1,800 bales; in Chinese thrown silk the increase in the importation has reached 3,200 bales, with a diminished delivery of 3,400 bales. These differences, however, are more nominal than real, for it will be recollected that last year there were 11,000 bales, which would, under ordinary circumstances, have been included under the year 1858, and this would have gone far towards equalising the two years 1858 and 1859. At the present time there are nearly 6,000 bales off the coast, but these all fairly belong to the new year. The year commences with small stock; little more than sufficient to supply three months' consumption. It is admitted on all hands that the year just closed has been one of more than average prosperity in the silk trade; it opened with an active demand both for export and home consumption, which has continued with slight interruptions throughout the whole year.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tsatlee, No. 1	23	0	to	26 0
" No. 2	23	6	"	24 6
" No. 3	23	0	"	23 6
" No. 4 and 5	21	0	"	22 6
Taysam	17	6	"	19 0
Do. long reel	16	6	"	17 6
Canton	14	0	"	15 0
Chinese thrown	20	0	"	22 0
Japan	16	6	"	18 6
Yuenfa	16	0	"	19 0

SUGAR.—The amount of Penang received has again been moderate, of which great part, brown, has gone off without spirit at easy rates. The good grocery sorts have mostly met a fair competition at relatively full prices. Imports of Manila have been on a large scale, and clayed, which at times has been plentiful; has experienced frequent fluctuations, being in April 38s. to 40s.; in the following month, 36s. to 37s.

COFFEE.—This article has experienced numerous and important fluctuations during the year now brought to a close, produced, on the one hand, by the warlike demonstrations on the Continent, and partial diminution in the general consumption of this country. Plantation Ceylon, good ordinary to fine, is quoted 56s. to 60s.; superior to fine, picked, 61s. to 64s. 6d.; best Mocha, 118s. to 121s.

COTTON.—A decidedly better feeling has prevailed in this market, and offers have been made for large parcels, but owing to the firmness of holders of the better qualities of Surat, which are now becoming scarce, the transactions have been limited. Prices, however, are rather higher. 300 bales of Surat have sold, good fair Oomraivattee, at 4½, good fair Dholerah at 5½.

TIN.—The market continues firm at our last quotations.

RICE.—A good inquiry has prevailed for most descriptions, which holders meet with firmness, but transactions to a fair amount have taken place; Necranzie Arracan 9s. 9d., and Java 11s. 9d. 5,800 mats of old Necranzie Arracan sold at 9s. 6d., and a floating cargo of 500 tons has been disposed of at 10s. 6d., old conditions.

SAGO.—Superior qualities are saleable at steady prices. 1,094 boxes good and fine white small pearl in auction nearly all sold at 17s. to 20s. 6d., and 70 boxes at 17s. 6d. for fair medium pearl.

PEPPER.—The parcels offered by auction have met a good demand and were all sold. 2,533 bags Singapore very good at 4½d.; middling to fair, 4½d. to 4½d.; first-class sea damaged, 4d.; second, 4d.; third, 3½d.; 1,329 bags Penang, fair to good, 4d. to 4½d.; brown dusty, 3½d. to 4d.; and privately there has been a good inquiry on the same terms, and about 1,000 bags Singapore have sold, sound, 4½d. to ½; and first class damaged at 4½d. White pepper ha; sold steadily, 338 bags fair Penang, 6½.

TOBACCO.—Some large sales of Arracan tobacco have taken place at 2d. to 2½d. per lb.

JAPAN WAX.—There has been a better demand for this article, and 250 cases of good quality have sold at 64s. 6d. to 65s. One lot of superior fetched 65s. 6d.

HEMP.—East India descriptions continue to meet with little inquiry; in auction, 364 bales damaged Manila sold at steady rates, first class at £23 10s. to £24, and second to fourth class at

£24 to £20 5s. 175 bales Bombay sold at £17 15s. to £18 for fair, with a small portion inferior, at £16 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta-percha, not adulterated, or falsely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; India-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 2d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 10s. to £9 15s.; Siam, £8 to £9 10s.; red Sanders, £5 to £5 18s. per ton. Singapore mother-o-pearl shells, 120s. to 140s.; Manila, 100s. to 120s.; Soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

The development of the iron trade during the year has stood prominently forward, as a significant memento of the extraordinary efforts made by our merchants to develop the vast resources of the country. The exports of iron show an aggregate increase of £1,000,000 sterling, as compared with the year 1858, although a very considerable falling off has been witnessed this year in the export of pig iron to France, Holland, and Prussia, mainly owing to the depression in trade in those countries.

The export of pig iron from the Clyde alone have been no less than 567,000 tons, being 12,000 in excess of 1858. Of this large shipment 254,245 tons went to foreign ports.

IRON.—Although the transactions of the fortnight have not been heavy, a fair business is reported. Welsh bars in London, £6 15s. to £7; nail rods, £7 5s. to £8 10s.; hoops, £9 5s. to £9 10s. single sheets, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 5s. to £8 12s. 6d.; foundry pigs in Wales, £4 to £4 5s.: ditto in Glasgow, £2 18s. to £3.

COPPER.—Copper of all kinds is higher, and the smelters have made an advance of £5 per ton on rough, and ½d. per lb. on manufactured; tough cake and tile, £117; best selected, £120; fine foreign, £113 to £117 10s.

TIN.—English is in steady demand. Block at 138s.; bar, 139s. and refined, 142s.

TIN PLATES.—At the quarterly meeting of the tin manufacturers, the trade was reported to have been better than it had been, and the demand considerably increased. The price for tin plates for the ensuing quarter was fixed at 32s.

LEAD.—Lead remains firm, without change in tone of market or price.

SPELTER.—The demand being moderate, sales do not exceed 400 tons, principally for spring shipment, at £21 15s. to £22 5s.

SALT.—White common, 5s. per ton; butter, 6s. 6d.; stoved, 8s. handed, 10s. 6d.; bagged, 12s. to 17s.; rock Prussian, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; large lumps, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; and Irish do., 3s. to 4s. To these prices 3s. per ton for lighterage must be added.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

Owing to the holidays and the late frost, our markets have been very quiet during the past fortnight.

COFFEE fully maintains the late rise, and is looking again upwards. Sales amounted to 25,000 bags for pressing orders.

SUGAR.—Within the last few days this article has been very lively, and 8 sch. banco advance is willingly paid. The refined market follows, and all descriptions are ¼ to ½ sch. banco per lb. dearer than before the holidays.

RICE finds purchasers at steady prices.

SPICES.—Pepper is in good request and higher. Stocks getting low. Cassia lignea of easy sale at former advanced prices. Cassia flores very scarce, and what little is in the market is held at very high prices.

DRUGS neglected.

METALS.—Copper is risen from 72 to 74. Spelter experienced a rapid rise, and several large parcels have been taken on speculation.

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai.....	— ..	£46,812
Foo-Chow.....	— ..	1,075
Hong Kong.....	— ..	—
Manila.....	— ..	139,225
Singapore.....	— ..	2,400
Penang.....	— ..	5,150

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

There has not been much business done, but the market has been active as compared with the previous fortnight. Some extensive purchases of 40-inch shirtings of 7lb. to 8lb. 4oz. weights, and of T-cloth and water twist for China have cleared off, the small quantities of these goods beginning to accumulate,

and led to a slight rally in prices. There is more buoyancy in the yarn-market, manufacturers and buyers for China and India having displayed rather more confidence than of late, and placed some fair orders.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,	s.	d.	s.	d.	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,	s.	d.	s.	d.
per lb.....	0	9½	0	10½	per yard.....	3	6	5	0
Ditto, 26-32.....	0	11	1	0½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto.....	3	0	4	9
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22in. per yard.....	0	8	0	10
7 lb. 2oz. per piece.....	7	6	7	9	Velveteens, 18 to 26in.....	0	6	1	0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	0	10	0	Damasks(cotton),per pce.	18	0	30	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,					Chintzes, per piece.....	7	0	9	0
per piece.....	8	6	10	0	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32.....	2	3	4	6
Ditto figured, ditto.....	10	6	16	0	Grey Twills, 29 yards.....	0	0	0	0
T Cloths, 32in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto.....	5	10½	8	0	piece.....	8	9	17	6
Ditto 36in. by 24 yds. ditto	8	6	9	6	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard.	7	6	13	0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Camlets, per piece.....	30	0	86	0	by 24 yards.....	12	0	15	0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	34	0	Maddapolams, white, 32				
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	32	0	in. 24 yards.....	4	3	6	0
Lastings, per piece.....	30	0	55	0	Domestics, 33 in. per yard	0	2½	0	5

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, 13th JAN., 1860.

The leading item in the mails received this morning is the operation of the American treaty, a copy of which we give in the present issue. The reduction in the tonnage dues was to come in force on the 24th Nov., and the ports of Swatow and Taiwan to be opened on the 1st inst. The Taoutai at Shanghai has decided that Hong Kong is to be included as a foreign port for duty, drawbacks, &c.

At Canton, the new Customs, under Mr. Lay, have made their first seizure; the Portuguese steamer *Shamrock* was taken at Loong Kong in the act of smuggling silk, and conveyed to Canton.

Business at all parts continues on a satisfactory footing, and there is no appearance at present of alarm on the part of Chinese traders at our coming descent on Pekin; and as our operations are certain to be confined to the Peiho, we do not expect any interruption of trade, so long as the Chinese Government are allowed to collect the duties, but no longer.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai the transactions have been large, at a slight advance in rates, owing to the favourable advices from this side. Oopack and Ningchow Congous are quoted at 26 to 32 taels, at which rate about 30,000 chests have been settled. The unsold stock is reported to be from 40 to 50 chops, and 4,000 chests of Pekoe. In greens, about 50,000 half chests have been settled, at 18 to 21 for imperial, 22 to 32 for gunpowder. At Foo-chow, rates have also been slightly in advance. 17,000 chests of Congou have been settled at 17 to 22 taels for middling, and 22 to 23 for Ningchows. The stock on the market consists of about 50,000 packages of Congou, and 15,000 chests of Souchong, Oolongs, &c. At Canton, transactions have been very limited. 8 chops of Congou are reported as settled at 22 to 25 taels for Oonams, and 27 to 36 for finer sorts, 10,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 20 to 32 taels. Stock, 40 chops of Congou, and 13,000 half chests of Pouchong, Oolongs, &c. In our last issue we gave the export of tea and silk to the 31st Oct. The exports since are as follows:—To Great Britain, from Shanghai: Nov. 2, 801,019 lbs. and 312 bales silk; 4, Beemah, 986,287 lbs. and 942 bales silk; 9, Friar Tuck, 698,178 lbs. and 935 bales silk; Flying Spray, 437,900 lbs. and 555 bales silk; Strathmore, 553,337 lbs. and 319 bales silk; 21, Chieftain, 650,930 lbs. and 89 bales silk; 23, Evening Star, 843,222 lbs. and 334 bales silk; 21, Conheath, 266,095 lbs. From Foo-Chow-Foo: 9, Southern Belle, 587,000 lbs.; Cleveland, 454,600 lbs. From Canton: 8, Aerolite, 1,102,400 lbs.; 9, Lord of the Isles, 913,000 lbs.; 10, Kirkland, 621,000 lbs.; 23, John Scott, 823,600 lbs.; Aden, 403,000 lbs.; 26, Carl von Ribbeck, 444,294 lbs.; per mail steamer, 1,779 bales of silk for Southampton, and 327 bales for Marseilles. To United States, from Amoy: Nov. 5, Kathay, 1,031,188 lbs. From Foo-chow-foo: 6, Phantom, 959,800 lbs. From Shanghai: 12, Eastern State, 720,724 lbs.; 18, Black Prince, 1,191,672 lbs.; 24, Horatio, 490,190 lbs. From Canton: 17, David Brown, 193,403 lbs. To the Continent, from Canton: Oct. 27, Nancy, 79,234 lbs. From Shanghai: Nov. 11, Sea Nymph, 470,692 lbs. To San Francisco, from Hong Kong: Nov. 6, Torrent, 340 packages. To Australia, from Shanghai: Nov. 16, Conradine Lackman, 297,132 lbs. From Foo-chow-foo: 13, Squaw, 153,200 lbs. From Hong Kong: 3, Oithona, 75,000 lbs.; 9, Mercedes, 60,000 lbs.; 17, Spray, 206,425 lbs.

RAW SILK.—The market has had a downward tendency, the dealers in some cases submitting to a reduction of 10 taels. Settlements reported to be 3,000 bales since the last mail. Stock, 8,000 to 9,000 bales. Tsatlees are quoted at 430 to 435 taels for No. 1, and Taysaams at 355 to 370 for No. 1. At Canton there is a

little inferior re-reeled Kumchook on the market, suitable for the United States, for which 425 dols. is asked. The contract rate for the current quality is still high—say, 450 dols. The article generally is scarce and high, there evidently being none produced beyond native requirements. At Japan it is believed that large quantities have been contracted for.

DRUGS AND SUNDRIES.—Cassia lignea—sales are reported to the extent of 300 piculs only, at 18.50 to 18.75 dols. Unsold stock at market, 2,5000 piculs. Cassia buds—5 piculs of new have arrived, for which 36 dols. is asked; 60 piculs of old are on the market, which may be had at 30 to 31 dols. Star anniseed continues scarce, and is quoted at 18 dols.

IMPORTS.

At Shanghai the market for cotton and woollen goods has been active and large deliveries have been made, the stock in importers hands being almost exhausted. There is some improvement also in iron and other metals. At Hong Kong and Canton, the market for these goods has been rather slack. Sales of 8,000 pieces of T cloths are announced and 8,000 pieces of grey and white shirtings. The quotations at Shanghai for 7½ to 10 lb. greys is tael 1-8-7 to 2-4; at Hong Kong the same goods are quoted at 2 dols. 30c. to 2 dols. 90c.

MANILA.—At this place the stocks of cotton goods were comparatively low; sales of white shirtings are reported at 2 dols. 80c. to 2 dols. 95c., and a rise is expected on these rates. In exports 25,000 piculs of current clay sugar had been contracted for at 5 dols. 37c. to 5 dols. 50c. Hemp: about 10,000 piculs met a ready sale at 5 dols. 5c. to 5 dols. 12c.

At SINGAPORE the import market was very dull, but as the stocks were small an improvement was expected. In exports the business also had been small, owing partly to the advance in the rate of exchange and the unwillingness of sellers to reduce their rates.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to one dollar and forty cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 8½d.
Ditto	3 ditto	6s. 8½d. to 6s. 9d.
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	.. ..
At Canton	6 ditto	.. ..
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4 11
At Macao	6 ditto	4 11½ to 4 11¾
Ditto	3 ditto	.. ..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9¾
Ditto	3 ditto	4 9¾ to 4 10
At Manila	6 ditto	4 3
Ditto	3 ditto	.. ..
At Batavia	6 ditto	.. ..
(guldern.)	6 ditto	.. ..

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The letters delivered this morning have not as yet had any effect on the tea market, but the public sales which were on to day, very materially checked private contracts. The market, however, maintains its firmness, and of 6,264 packages of Assam offered for sale, a large portion found purchasers, at full rates. About 8,762 packages of China teas were offered for sale, 4,337 of which were without reserve. The sale was proceeding when we went to press.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Jan. 8, at London from Manila, Roebuck; 7, from Moulmein, Constance; 9, Indian; 4, off Torbay, from Batavia, Asia, for Amsterdam; 7, at Plymouth, from Manila, Ludwig Koyn; 5, at Texel, from Batavia, Rynbraundt Drie Vrienderen, Alicia Maria; 4, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Jane; 5, Maria Anna; 9, at Deal, from Batavia, Sveige; at Cowes, from Java, Torefors; 8, at Helvoet from Batavia, Joan Jacob; Dec. 23, at New York from Amoy, Lucky Star; 25, Penguin and Sea Star, from Foo-chow; 26, at Boston, from Padang, Minstrel; Jan. 10, at Deal, from Shanghai, Rubens; at Liverpool, from Padang, Charlotte Anne; off the start from Hong Kong, Robin Hood.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 8, from Falmouth for Batavia, Ludwig; 6, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Shakspeare; 9, from the Clyde for Sourabaya, Prinz von Orange; 7, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Sir Colin Campbell and Salem; for Singapore, Hester Adrianna; 8, from Liverpool, for Singapore Sardinian, for Hong Kong, Christofer Hall; 6, from Yarmouth, to Hong Kong, Victoria; 9, from off Dungeness, for Shanghai, Lady Flora Hastings; from Cardiff, May Queen; 10, from Swansea, for Hong Kong, Kingfisher; 9, from Shields, Earl of Windsor; Dec. 25, from Santa Cruz, for Manila, Emigrant Cerantes; 3, for China H.M.S. Beagle; 24, H.I.M.S. Jura, Rhone; 24, Nerve steam transport, Rhine, steam transport, 23, Izere, steam transport; Jan. 9, from Plymouth, for Hong Kong, Bankside; 11, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Eliza Hands.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship	Captain
Dec. 19	Texel	Batavia	Gotheborg	
— 24	Gravesend	Macao	Wolverine	
— 22	Off Scilly	Batavia	Bellatrix	Sandberg
— 10	New York	Whampoa	Aramingo	
— 10	New York	Shanghai	Fairy	Bilah
— 11	Boston	Manila	Fearless	
— 13	Boston	Penang	Competitor	
— 26	London	Shanghai	Admiral	Pie
— 26	London	Singapore	Finella	Murray
— 27	Off Portsmouth	Singapore	Alice Hawthorne	Johlings
— 10	Bremen	Batavia	Johanna Wagner	
— 12	New York	Manila	Mameluke	Pike
— 24	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Vier Gebroeders	
— 28	Falmouth	Java	Victory	Stephens
— 29	Deal	Shanghai	Stornoway	Hart
— 29	Deal	Whampoa	Verbena	Woodgate
— 31	Deal	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones
— 28	St. Nazaire	Batavia	Nicolas Cezard	Perrand
Jan. 1	London	Shanghai	Neville	Kerr
— 1	Falmouth	Manila	Roebuck	Moll
Dec. 10	New York	Foo-chow-foo	Mandarin	Parrott
— 31	Off Falmouth	Moulmein	Johanna Stoll	Berg
— 30	Liverpool	Rangoon	Panic	Hopkinson
Jan. 2	Cowes	Siam	Alma	Booth
— 3	Falmouth	Batavia	Reinhart	V. d. Sprekel
Dec. 30	Bremen	Batavia	Shakspeare	Fechter
— 30	Bremen	Moulmein	Gottorp	Borgfeld
— 30	Texel	Batavia	Celeritas	Wagner
Jan. 4	London	Singapore	Wellington	Howlett
— 3	Falmouth	Padang	Charlotte Ann	Young
— 5	London	Batavia	William Simpson	Splat
— 3	Liverpool	Manila	Arizona	Balparda
— 1	Waterford	Batavia	Sverige	Ruden
— 2	Queenstown	Moulmein	Sirocco	Spence
Dec. 31	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Mary Goddard	Harding
— 31	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Hendrika	Aalborg
Jan. 2	Copenhagen	Batavia	Factory	Jansen
— 2	Copenhagen	Padang	Constance	Kuimieren
— 4	Off Falmouth	Moulmein	Burita	Allen
— 5	London	Penang	Orissa	Manson
Nov. 26	Monte Video	Hong Kong	Isabel	Havasin
Jan. 3	Texel	Batavia	Baron v. Hædenbrock	Henndy
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Zeenymph	Visser
— 5	Cowes	Moulmein	Indian	Ellison
— 5	Falmouth	Rangoon	James Montgomery	Hopkins
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Elizabeth Antoinette	Bezier
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Amelia Augusta	V. Marie
Dec. 31	Helvoet	Batavia	Vier Gebroeders	Bunk
— 22	New York	Whampoa	Judith	Brown
Jan. 4	Helvoet	Batavia	Karel August	Hucser
— 4	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Joan	Laseur
— 4	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ternate	Carey
— 5	Plymouth	Moulmein	Onni	Hallin
— 4	Nantes	Penang	Deux Sœurs	Stephan
— 2	Bordeaux	Batavia	Rose	Chabbannes
— 3	Toulon	Moulmein	Jouleur	Chanvelon
— 9	Liverpool	Singapore	Sensor	Menzie
— 9	Liverpool	Singapore	Conference	

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	To	Ship	Captain
Dec. 16	Bordeaux	Shanghai	Gustaf	
— 30	Glasgow	Batavia & Singapore	Commodore	
— 24	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Veturia	Rickerby
— 8	Cuxhaven	Singapore	Hero	
— 10	Hamburg	Amoor	San Francisco	
— 10	Hamburg	Amoor	Stenoreder	
— 24	London	Batavia	Hafis	Bendixen
— 23	Plymouth	Hong Kong	Beatrice	
— 27	Swansea	Hong Kong	Bonito	
— 27	Swansea	Hong Kong	Griefswald	
— 27	Swansea	Hong Kong	Holland's Frouw	
— 27	Liverpool	Penang	Sir R. Peel	Pedersen
— 28	Liverpool	Singapore	Hawthorne	
— 27	Shields	Shanghai	Rosina	
— 29	London	Hong Kong	Powerful (s. s.)	
— 30	London	Shanghai	Jubilee	Jones
— 28	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Shakspeare	Norcross
Jan. 1	Plymouth	Hong Kong	Bankside	Wigzell
— 3	London	H. K. & Whampoa	Hang Ho	Fawcett
— 3	London	H. K. & Foo-chow-foo	Julia	Carter
Dec. 29	Cardiff	Singapore	Baron P. von Rosindaal	Hoojenstresen
— 31	Newport	Hong Kong	Cornelius Houtman	Rolman
Jan. 6	London	Hong Kong	Falcon	Maxton
— 6	London in ballast	Cardiff & Shanghai	Carin	Matern
— 6	Deal	Hong Kong	England (s. s.)	
— 4	Sunderland	Singapore	Jacobus Martinus	Meffelder
— 4	Sunderland	Singapore	Beatrice	Vandriest
— 8	London	Hong Kong	Meibourne	Benson
— 6	Deal	Singapore	Asia	Jongh
— 6	Liverpool	Manila	Matilda	Galindez
— 6	Liverpool	Shanghai	Bacchante	Cobb

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, per the Hafis, cleared Dec. 24.—Calicoes, plain, 361,540 yds.; printed and dyed, 388,731 yds.; thread and sewing cotton, 1,600 lbs.; carpets and rugs, £84; flannels and blanketing, £22; beer, £20; bottled beer, £1,015; gunpowder, £90; white wine, 400 galls.; brandy, 360 galls.; iron, 50 tons.

From LONDON to BATAVIA and SINGAPORE, per the Prince Alfred, cleared December 20.—(Additional).—Red wine, 214 galls.; white wine, 1,355 galls.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per the Jubilee, cleared December 30.—Calicoes, plain, 5,216,889 yds.; printed and dyed, 534,549 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 86 doz.; best linen, £2,97; woollens and cottons, £75; woollen and worsted hosiery, £120; long and short cloths, £460; woollen and worsted stuffs, £8,543; beer, £315; bottled beer, £644; cordage, £15.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per the Hoang Ho and Julia, cleared January 3.—Calicoes, plain, 1,158,867 yds.; printed and dyed, 125,140 yds.; twist and yarn, 460,112 lbs.; flannels and blanketing, £350; woollen and worsted stuffs, £2,664; beer, £678; bottled beer, £1,682; cordage, £45; gunpowder, £20; hops, £12; sail cloth, £360; silk manufactures, £12.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO CHINA FOR DECEMBER 20 (ONE WEEK).—Flour, 1,575 barrels; beef, 425 ditto; pork, 290 ditto; boots and shoes, 23 cases; domestics, 6,052 bales; ginseng, 75 casks; sarsaparilla, 13 boxes; vinegar, 175 barrels; tar, 30 ditto; brandy, 125 boxes; clocks, 145 ditto; tobacco, 5 cases; soap, 240 boxes; cheese, 5,261 lbs.; drugs, 80 cases; butter, 8,779 lbs.; pickled fish, 80 barrels; hams, 4,899 lbs.; sugar, 61 barrels; cordage, 50 coils; paint, 842 packages; dried apples, 7 barrels; hats, 5 cases; coal, 1,368 tons; bread, 118 packages; hardware, 14 boxes; oars, No. 738: bees'-wax, 961 lbs.; spirits of turpentine, 25 barrels; spikes, 9 boxes; preserved meats, 73 ditto; brass goods, 37 ditto; tar, 200 barrels; glassware, 7 cases; cigars, 25 ditto; oakum, 50 bales; rum, 200 cases.

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK, SIAM.—Per Henriette, to Hamburg, sailed October 22.—Rice, 4,020 piculs; sapan-wood, 191.—Per Bangkok, to Bordeaux: hides, 142 piculs; horns, 122; rice, 307; sapan-wood, 690; stick-lac, 54; sugar, 171; teel seed, 45; paddy, 600; rosewood, 476.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.—Per British ship Amethyst, to Liverpool: 1,455 bags coffee, 1,438 piculs; 5,766 sago flour, 6,300; 2,712 bales gambier, 6,442; 1,360 slabs tin, 970; 1,457 bags black pepper, 999; 65,721 pieces sapan-wood, 4,583; 10,055 bundles rattans, 332; 2,770 buffalo hides, 671; 1,245 boxes and 203 bags pearl sago, 1,593; 1 case cigars, containing 10 mills. Per British bark Highlander, to London: 1,808 bales gambier, 4,024 piculs; 354 bags white pepper, 348; 527 bags coffee, 492; 1,450 boxes pearl sago, 1,620; gutta percha, 1,126; 417 bags sugar, 417; 224 bags sago flour, 253; 175 slabs tin, 125; 5,968 bundles rattans, 201; 2,331 buffalo hides, 572; 429 cow hides, 25; 1,093 bags black pepper, 710; 73 cases stick-lac, 61; 28 bags cubebs, 12; 43 baskets India-rubber, 99; 21 cases nutmegs, 11; 11 cases mace, 7; 215 boxes tea; 15 cases tortoiseshell, 14; and 43,134 Malacca canes.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Manila: Amoor. For Shanghai: Neville, Sunbeam, Morayshire, Challenger, Ballarat. For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Pioneer. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Cairngorm. For Hong Kong and Canton: Polmaise, Flying Cloud. For Singapore: Florence, Nightingale. For Batavia: William Simpson.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Conception. For Shanghai: Electric, Helen Ewing. For Woosung: Lebanon, British Empire. For Chusan: Lancaster. For Hong Kong: Christopher Hall, Troy. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Glenclune, Crest of the Wave, Romeo, Chrysolite. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Egyptian Witch. For China: Charmer. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Birgitte Melchior, Eleanor, Von der Heydt. For Batavia and Singapore: Gazelle. For Singapore: Sardinian, Eliza Hands, Rangoon, Talk, Victor.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Manila: Graham.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Haze, Winged Racer, Seaman's Bride.

VESSELS LOADING (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Australia, Bride of the Seas, Chieftain, City of Carlisle, Evening Star, Solent. For New York: Currutuck, Horatio, Joshua, Bates, Sancho Panza, Surprise.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Landerdale, Lobelia, Mencius, Yaratilda. For Melbourne: Ardville.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Dora, Drie Gebreids, Sigisbert, Cesard, Chatham, Clipper, Florence, James Lemon. For New York: Boston Light, Electric Spark. For Havana: Emilie Pereira, Maria Elizabeth, Homer, Soledad, Fanny Kirchner, Jane Messenger, Pioneer. For Sydney and Melbourne: Castilian, Cyclone, Statesman. For Australia: Beatrice, Ben Howard, Europa. For San Francisco: Dictator, Flora, Flying Mist, James Browne, Moonlight, Wild Hunter.

At MANILA.—For London: Helen Douglas, Trafalgar. For Cork: Charger. For New York: Belvidere, Eastern Star. For Boston: Fortuna. For Havana: Guadaloupe. For Melbourne: Diana, Industry.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Land o' Cakes, Mystery, Planet. For Liverpool: Chieftain, Isabella Harnett, Queen Margaret. For New York: Borodino. For Boston: Philomela. For Melbourne: Swiftsure.

VESSELS SAILED—(FOREIGN).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Nov. 9, Friar Tuck; 11, Sea Nymph, Flying Spray, Strathmore. For New York: 12, Eastern State; 18, Black Prince.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Nov. 9, Southern Belle.

From AMOY.—None.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Nov. 13, Lord of the Isles; 24, John Scott; 26, Carl von Ribbeck. For Liverpool: 25, Aden. For New York: 20, David Browne.

From MANILA.—For New York: Nov. 16, Josiah L. Hale.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Dec. 3, Highlander. For Liverpool: Nov. 29, Amethyst. For Cowes: Dec. 2, Esbern Snare, Buenos Ayres.

VESSELS ARRIVED—(FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—From Shields: Nov. 10, Melanchor. From Newcastle: 21, Cornubia. From New York: 7, Snow Squall.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO and AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: Nov. 21, Inanpore. From Newport: 22, Clemens; 25, Justyn. From New York: 23, Resolute.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Nov. 26, Isabella. From Shields: Dec. 6, Britannia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Earl of Southesk, Ocean Bride, Henriette

and Helena, Gharra, Rubens, Spirit of the Deep, Anglo-Saxon, Cambula, Chapman, Wagoola, Abdal Medjid, Eastfield, Robin Hood, Annandale, Excelsior, Assyrian, Wynand Nurage, Alfred the Great, Sultan, Kate Carnie, Kelso, William, Indiana, Beemah, Northfleet, Acrolite. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Sydney, Valdivia, Egean. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina, Melphisto, Nancy. At Cowes and other ports: Harriet, Susannah, Congo, Ravensworth, Kirkland.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne McLean, Harvest Home, Koh-i-Noor, Bunker Hill, Britannia, Maria de Denka, Bullfinch, Canaan. At Liverpool: Charles Brownell, Calphurina, Sea Queen, Loodianah, Queen Mab, Countess of Winton. At Cardiff: Borodina.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth. At Liverpool: W. J. Morris, Sir J. Moore, Eglantine, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Surat, Malacca, Foam, Walsoken, Malvern, Sanderson.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Eliza horuton, Balnagith. At Falmouth: Favoriten.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

IDALISABETH, from Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 13, 5 N., 23 W.

HOPE, Batavia to Bordeaux, Oct. 22, 23 S., 39 E.

BURHAMPOOTA, from Batavia, Sept. 15, S. lon., 93 E.

PHOSPHORUS, Amsterdam to Singapore, Oct. 27, 38 N., 23 W.

WEST, London to Singapore, 36 S., 8 W.

KOH-I-NOOR, Singapore to London, 61 days out, Nov. 5, 31 S., 40 E.

BRIDGET, Java to Amsterdam, Nov. 12, 35 S., 24 E.

SENATOR, Singapore to Liverpool, Nov. 14.

BRODERODO, Sunderland to Hong Kong, 47 N., 8 W.

NYMPH, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 6, 35 S., 24 E.

INTREPID, Canton to Marseilles (would put into Gibraltar), Dec. 10, 36 N., 9 W., and was supplied with provisions.

D. T. VISSER, Pembay to Batavia, Nov. 18, 7 N., 23 W.

QUEENSBERRY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Nov. 30, 10 N., 27 W.

AMSTERDAM (Hedersche), Batavia to Amsterdam, 34 S., 16 E.

ELISE HENRIETTE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 1, 8 N., 25 W.

PENGUN, Amoy to New York, Nov. 3, off Cape of Good Hope.

CAROLINE AGNES, London to Singapore, Nov. 23, 8 S., 31 W.

ZEPHIR (Dutch bark), Rotterdam to Batavia, 46 days, 26 S., 28 W.

LADY ELIZABETH, London to Shanghai, Nov. 18, 8 N., 23 W.

ABEL TASMAN, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 19, 1 N., 24 W.

ALCYONE (Dutch bark), Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 2, 7 N., 23 W.

NEGOCIATOR, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Dec. 1, 15 S., 32 W.

OCEAN PEARL, Manila to New York, Nov. 23, 10 S., 20 W.

MINSTREL, Singapore to Boston, Dec. 12, 28 N., 63 W.

RICHARD (Danish bark), Altona to Hong Kong, Oct. 30, 5 N., 20 W.

NOVA ZEMBLA (Dutch ship), for Batavia, Nov. 11, 4 N., lon. 25.

JOHAN JACOB (Dutch brig), Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 21, 38 N., 41 W.

GRAAF DIRK III., Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 2, 4 N., 25 W.

JULIAN DE UMZUETA, Liverpool to Manila, Nov. 23, 48 N., 14 W.

MEDEA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 4, 7 N., 23 W.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Nov. 18, Star of the North. To Singapore: Oct. 20, Eduard. From China to England and Continent: Nov. 6, Assyrian; 7, Wynaud; 8, Mirage; 9, Excelsior; 10, Congo, Alfred the Great, Lammermuir; 11, Valdivia; 12, Sultan; 19, Indiana, Jung Ya, Egean. From Singapore: 10, Marie Diedrika; 10, Caduceus. From Manila: 10, Henriette, Elizabeth; 11, Mazanilla, Derby. From Batavia: Nov. 10, Royal Sovereign. From New York to China: Nov. 7, Homer. From China to New York: Nov. 7, Jacob Bell; 8, Dido, Nightingale; 9, Argonaut, Edith Rose, Windward; 10, Pampero, Nonpareil; 13, Witchcraft. From Manila: 10, Magi; 15, Leicester. To Boston: 16, Rockland. To Sydney: 9, Esperance. From China to Sydney and Melbourne: 7, Strathallan; 9, Water Witch, Horatio. From Melbourne to China: 14, Parmetta.

VESSELS AT ASCENSION.—Nov. 4, from Batavia, Rapid, and sailed for London; 5, Tridian, for Middelburg.

At TABLE BAY.—Nov. 13, Asie, Mathien, from Hong Kong, Ariel, Olsen, from Bankok, and sailed 18, for Queenstown; 13, sailed for Hong Kong, Chevy Chase (s.s.) Crocket.

At MAURITIUS.—Nov. 27, Deane, Brabner, from Hong Kong; sailed 19, Malakoff, Welman, for Singapore; 25, City of London, Gardner, for Singapore; 27, Chevy Chase (s.s.) for Hong Kong.

VESSELS AT ST. HELENA.—Nov. 12, Wilhelmina Lucia, Poelman, from Batavia, and sailed 13, for Amsterdam; 13, Torefors, Janson, from Batavia, and sailed 14, for the Channel; 14, Sea Star, Robertson, from Foo-chow-foo, and sailed 15, for New York; 19, Ludwig Heyn, Bodon, from Manila, and sailed 20, for Queenstown or Falmouth; 22, Conference, Webster, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool; Harvest Home, Wright, from Singapore, and sailed 24, for Queenstown, or Falmouth; 23, Wm. K. P. der Nederlanden, Zetteler, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam, without anchoring; 24, Drie Vrienden, Anderson, from Batavia.

CASUALTIES.

The Neptunus, Schurman, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into St. Helena, Nov. 14. She has been since surveyed and ordered to discharge all her cargo.

The Anne Lee, Ramsay, from Shields to Hong Kong, put into Falmouth, Dec. 22, to stop a leak.

The Mary Goddard, Harding, and William III., V. A. Burg, both of Schiedam, and bound from Batavia to Rotterdam, with sugar, got on shore off Brouwershaven during a strong west gale on the night of the 30th Dec. The former got off the following morning without assistance, though with loss of anchors and rather leaky. She has since reached Brouwershaven and proceeded for Rotterdam. The latter vessel has become a wreck, a large portion of her cargo has been saved, and endeavours would be made to save materials.

The Alma Booth, which arrived at Cowes Jan. 2, from Siam, experienced very bad weather; Dec. 25, made much water, lost sails, bulwarks, and several stanchions, and had to throw some cargo overboard.

The Reinhart van den Spreckel, which arrived at Falmouth, January 3, from Batavia for Amsterdam, had lost sails, and had jibboom and bowsprit adrift.

The Rosina, McLaughlin, from Shields for Hong Kong, put into Sunderland, December 31, leaky; she struck the ground in coming out of Shields Harbour, and will probably have to discharge.

The Chili, Captain Grell, bound from Liverpool to Batavia, put into Rio Janeiro, December 6, leaky and dismasted.

The Flying Foam, English ship, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, ran upon the rocks near Porto de Moniz, at the western extremity of the Island of Madeira, in the night of the 19th of December, and was totally destroyed; six of the men out of twenty-one saved.

The Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, from Batavia to London, put into St. Vincent on the 2nd December, to repair damages and land the crew of the Pearl (brig), of Dundee, Nicholson, from Aloa to Barbadoes, which vessel had been totally lost in consequence of collision on the 21st Nov. in lat. 30 N., long. 27 W., with the Eliza Thornton. The crew of the Pearl were all saved, except one man. The Eliza Thornton having repaired, proceeded on the 14th, but the leak having again appeared, she was obliged to put back on the 17th, and she will have to discharge part of her cargo to make a further examination of the fastenings about the stem.

The Baron of Renfrew, from Moulmein to the United Kingdom, was spoken on the 29th Oct. in lat. 48 N., long. 16 W., by the Singapore, Lahore, arrived at Havre, and has not since been heard of.

The Torefors, Swedish bark, Janson, which arrived at Cowes, Jan. 9, from Sourabaya, was towed into harbour on the 11th, reported as leaky and about to discharge.

Twenty-nine cases of old India copper coin were saved on Jan. 9, ex the wreck of the Willem III., D. V. Burg, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which vessel stranded on the middle bank near Brouwershaven on Dec. 30.

The wreck and cargo (coals) of the Flying Foam, Liddell, from Cardiff to China, which vessel drove on the rocks off Porto de Moniz, Maderia, Dec. 19, have been sold.

The Melbourne steam transport No. 4, which sailed from London on Jan. 8, for Hong Kong, put back to Deal on the 11th, with some slight damage to machinery.

JAPAN.

The American bark Hesperian was totally lost on the Okisiri Islands on the 4th September. She was bound to Japan from Shanghai.

HONG KONG.

The captain and crew of the New Granada schooner Hannibal arrived at Macao on the night of the 29th October. They report the total loss of the schooner on the coast of Hainan.

The P. and O. steamer Pekin was obliged to lay to a whole day in the Bay of Bengal, to repair damages to machinery.

SINGAPORE.

The British brig Anna Dixon, from Batavia to Hong Kong, put in to Singapore with crew sick.

H. M. gun-boat Insolent, from Singapore to Hong Kong, put into Manila short of coals, having experienced a heavy gale on the passage.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

In coal freights to India, &c., the present rates per keel are—Calcutta £30, Bombay £50, Gallo £52, Kurrachee £57, Singapore £50, Aden £60, Suez £70, Hong Kong £63, and Shanghai £68. For Australia we quote—Melbourne £60, and King George's Sound £57.

Rates of freight current to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 50s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight or measurement. To Singapore, 40s., weight or measurement. To Manila 35s. and 40s. To Japan, no vessel loading.

DECREASE IN BUILDING.—Messrs. A. Laming and Co., in their circular, call attention to the decrease in the build of vessels, and augur that with the diminished supply to an increasing demand, we may expect the shipping interest will improve in the present year. Screw steamers have been more remunerative, and their use is largely on the increase. Daily observation is placing it beyond a doubt that they are fast superseding sailing vessels on all voyages within their coaling capabilities. Improvements for economising the use of coal are still the subject of attention. No doubt the depression felt by the owners of sailing vessels is to be attributed to this.

SALES OF VESSELS AT LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Curry, Kellock, and Co., in their circular, announce that the sale of vessels for the past year have been as follows:—461 ships, equal to 220,421 tons, against 482, equal to 221,419 tons, in 1858, and 586, equal to 258,868 tons, in 1857, showing a decrease of 21 ships, equal to 998 tons, as compared with 1858. The sales of new colonial ships show an extraordinary reduction both as to number and tonnage, being but 42=33,294 tons, against 99=47,966 in 1858. The prices obtained have been considerably less than for many years passed. Very superior 12-year ships can now be purchased at £13 per ton, and for colonial 7-year vessels the price ranges from £7 to £8. Among the losses of the past year iron ships and steamers have been prominent, the low prices contracted by the builders compelling them to use unfit material or unskilled hands.

FOREIGN.

AT SHANGHAI.—For England: £1 10s. To New York, 5 dols.; coasting charters in fair supply: tonnage is still, however, in excess of requirements.

AT HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For England, £2 to £2 10s.; for United States, 5 dols.; for Havana, 55 dols. per head; for Australia and San Francisco the rates are forced down to a figure which can hardly be quoted, in consequence of there being so many ships on the berth.

AT SINGAPORE.—For England: 15s. for tin, 20s. for gambier and sago flour, 30s. for pearl sago, pepper, &c. The vessels loading are filling up slowly at these reduced rates.

AT MANILA.—For England: £2 per ton for current sugar.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 50s. to 55s. China and Manila, 60s. to 70s.

COAL FOR THE EAST.—Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co., state the consumption of coal in Dublin and China to be annually 325,000 tons. The contracts made last year amounted to only 109,500 tons, and the inference is that large contracts will shortly be entered on for the supplies for the present year.

LOSS OF THE SIR C. NAPIER.—Government have presented a sextant to Captain Barton, and a telescope to Mr. Thompson, the second mate of the Melanie for the gallantry in rescuing the crew of this vessel from the hands of the natives, on the island of Pulo Brasso. Captain Pettibon, of the French ship, Jean Victor, who also rendered assistance, will receive an acknowledgment of the same.

CAPTAINS' GRATUITIES.—A trial has lately been decided in Liverpool of some importance to the shipping interest. Captain Benson, of the ship Pomona, was indicted on several charges of embezzlement, in having retained certain sums, which had been handed to him by persons at Calcutta, whom he had employed to execute work upon the vessel, and which he had received as commission or gratuities. The jury acquitted him of the charge of embezzlement, but the judge intimated that he was liable to be sued for the amount by his owners.

NEW STEAMER FOR CHINA TRADE.—On the 7th inst., a fine sciew steamer of 400 tons and 100 horse-power was launched from the building-yard of Messrs Thos. Wingate & Co., of Whiteinch. She belongs to Mr. D. Lapraik, and Messrs Lane, Crawford, & Co., of Hong Kong, and is named the Fan-qui (Foreign Devil), and is intended for the Coast of China. The beautiful model of the Fan-qui promises a speed of at least 12 knots.

STEAMER "JAPAN."—This vessel is coaling preparatory to her departure for France, having been purchased by the French Government, and is intended for the expedition to China.

STEAMER "CHEVY-CHASE."—This vessel sailed for Hong-Kong, from Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on November 13, and from Mauritius on the 27th.

STEAMER "BURRA BURRA."—This well-known vessel in the Australian trade has been purchased by the Dutch Government, and is now employed as a troop vessel in Java.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS "ORIENTAL" AND "POTTINGER."—These two vessels have been engaged by Government for conveyance of troops from Madras to China.

EXTRA PASSENGERS.—On Jan. 20, for Hong Kong, Mr. Daly; for Singapore, G. Whagon.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per Wassenaar, Capt. Hoffstee, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. A. Strauss, J. A. Wilkens, K. J. Verburgt, A. C. M. Reeuwée, — Kamp Gille, H. J. M. de Munick, and Dessart Brothers; Miss J. L. Engel, Miss S. J. E. Kamphuis, Miss D. E. Loef, and Miss Shluphoven. Per Asia, Capt. Molenaar, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. P. Z. E. Specht Gryp, Messrs. D. J. F. Klinkhammer, C. R. Lohr, jun., C. Rufers, C. J. Alberda, A. Furet, J. A. Allers, and D. J. Soeterik.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Bellatrip, Capt. Sandberg, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Mr. A. D. Lanoo (died on the passage) and E. D. Lanoo, Mr. Theodor Thies from Bankok, Mr. J. C. Labhart from Manila, Mr. and Mrs G. Cramer from Singapore, and Mr. — Frautmann from Shanghai.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.			VIA MARSEILLES.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
" " 1 oz.	1	0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	0
" " 2 oz.	2	0	" " 1 oz.	1	9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0	" " 1 oz.	1	2
			" " 1 oz.	1	3
			Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 ozs.	0	3
			Every oz. or fraction after 2 ozs.	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.			BOOK POSTAGE.		
oz.	0	4	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	0	6
oz.	0	8	Above 4 ozs. & not exceeding 8 ozs.	1	0
1 lb.	1	4	" 8 ozs.	1	0
1½ lb.	2	0	" 1 lb.	1	6
And 8d. for every additional 8 ozs. or fraction of 8 ozs.			" 1½ lb.	2	0
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2	Every add. 8 ozs. or frac. of 8 ozs.	1	0
			NEWSPAPERS (under ½ lb.)	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched, via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Jan. 15 and 30	May 5 and 22	Sept. 12 and 28
Feb. 15 and 27	June 5 and 22	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30	July 5 and 22	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23	Aug. 10 and 24	Dec. 15 and 30

Arriving in London, via Marseilles, on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

J. JENKS,

BOOKBINDER, 337, Strand, London, W. C., opposite Somerset House.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" and any other publications bound on the most reasonable terms on the premises.

BURROWS AND CO., WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

Stores, Lime-street.—Offices, 54, Duke-street.

The proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the public in general, to their extensive stock of CHOICE WINES of rare vintages.

B. and C. are not disposed to comment upon the purity of their wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the public and eminent medical men of all countries, as the increasing patronage of the highest families of the land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their pure Tonic Wines, as being so valuable to invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample case, containing 3 full-sized wine bottles, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post Office Order for 6s 6d., or a dozen for 24s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach and debilitating the digestive organs; while pure wines will accelerate the digestive powers—invigorating, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of the faculty both at home and abroad. To prevent imposition, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All orders to be made payable to Henry Burrows.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines Universal Gas Burners Regulator, Magic Horse-Tamng Nose Pinchers; fit any bridge.

Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen, Strand, and 2, Royal Exchange, London. Agent for the Sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Surveys.

NEW MAP of the EMPIRE of JAPAN, with the Trading Ports of the Treaty of 1854, the Cities, Mines, Roads, and Harbours. Maps of China, Eastern Archipelago, the World, &c., &c.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patent is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her show rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"**NO BUYERS** for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—*Melbourne Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. BOTTLEERS contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at ONE THIRD LESS price to SHIPPERS, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMLER and Co., 37, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀

第聖不神疾難於
聖合子效病及咳下
紀嬌且紀喉嗽藥七
婦有丁胸傷舖十保
味藥所風多九羅丁
片生呼有號大藥食
諸吸發其堂局之而
氣賣片側在皆無久
天邊倫無害有般

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations":—

"The Samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from Copper."

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the following, all of which are of the very highest quality and of a pure and wholesome character:—

PICKLES of various kinds; prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS, FOR TARTS AND PUDDINGS; preserved in their natural state and not coloured artificially.

JELLIES of unequalled brilliancy and purity; consisting of Calf's Foot, Orange, Lemon, Noyeau, Punch, Madeira, &c.

ESSENCE OF REAL GORGONA ANCHOVIES. Essence of Shrimps, Royal Table, Soko, and numerous other Sauces, the whole of which are well established in public estimation.

THE CELEBRATED SOHO SAUCE; for Game Venison, &c.

ANCHOVY PASTE, BLOATER PASTE, STRASBOURG and other POTTED MEATS; for the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.

ORANGE, MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES; perfectly pure, and prepared by a process which effectually retains the fine aroma of the Fruit.

Of Marmalade, the *Lancet* of January 22, 1853, remarks—"6th Sample, purchased of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho square. Ash of a Yellow Colour. Does not contain COPPER."

C. and B. are also Wholesale Agents for M. SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH, and AROMATIC MUSTARD, all of which the *Lancet* declares to be pure.

The above, together with all other condiments and delicacies, may be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors in the United Kingdom, and the principal Stores in India, America, and the Colonies; and wholesale of

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

By Special Appointment, Purveyors to the Queen, 21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT, Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Ircara, 41s. 9d. | Syra, 39s. 9d.
Chios, 37s. 9d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words. Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec., No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill).

CANDLES.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND VICTORIA SPERM CANDLES are the best for export, being of high illuminating power, perfectly white and hard. Manufactured at the West of England Soap and Candle Works, Plymouth.

London Offices, 148½, Fenchurch-street. Warehouse, Swan-street, Dover-road.

PERSONS PROCEEDING to CHINA can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

London—81, Lombard-street, E.C.

Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.

Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

THE STEAM SHIPPING

CHRONICLE, and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly & Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Boswell-court, Strand, W.C.

CHUBBS' LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES. Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti-Goutteux

Genevois).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c., and 4s. the bottle. The FER QUEVENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

RIMMEL'S CITY BRANCH,

24, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, is now open for the sale of his well-known PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

Shipping orders taken.

F. RIMMEL, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand and 24, Cornhill.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBURY and SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dally's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoo and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Belnien's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.

Established A.D. 1746.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 5d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and BRONZES, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,

33, and 34, King William-street, London Bridge, London.

COPLAND and CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Etc., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb and 2 lb Tin Cases.

WHOLESALE and EXPORT OILMEN, 30, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

FOR SALE.—The Copyright of the Bi-Weekly Journal and Original Edition of the "FRIEND OF CHINA," for the last 17 Years at Hong Kong, and yielding a good income, together with the Printing Presses, Type, and other circumstances connected thereto. Address by letter, to "T," office of the "London and China Telegraph, 337, Strand, W.C."

TOULMIN & GALE,

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

MAKERS OF INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, & TRAVELLING BAGS.

7, NEW BOND STREET LONDON,

MANUFACTORY: SISE LANE AND ECKLERSBURY, CITY.

Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR and Co., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.

Manufacturers to the Government, Bank of England, &c. Illustrated Catalogues on application.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN, NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SLAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th of November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS & ENVELOPE MAKERS,

104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0
Thick ditto	4	0	Superior Thick ditto	6	0
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0	American Buff ditto	3	6
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	Blue Laid ditto	5	6
French Bank Post (Note size)	4	0	Yellow Wave ditto	4	6
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	Bank Post ditto	8	0
Superfine ditto	10	0	Commercial Pens	1	0

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST FILTERING MEDIUM IS PURE CHARCOAL,

And all who have tried the Moulded Carbon Company's filters pronounce them to be the most perfect, durable, and simple ever produced. They are warranted to render noxious rivers, pond, rain, or spring waters perfectly inodorous, tasteless, sparkling, and wholesome.

Price from 3s. upwards.

In a variety of forms suitable for the pocket, the dressing-room, the hall, or the kitchen. Also for waterworks, fountains, yards, stables, &c. Wholesale, retail, and carefully packed for exportation.

HARRISON and CO., 62, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,

INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R. and B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER and SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the Pankah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and samples may be seen.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

HORNE and THORNTHWAITE, 121, 122, and 123, Newgate-street, London, manufacture and supply, wholesale and retail, all the best instruments and latest improvements, together with Cases, Chemicals, &c., required for the successful practice of the above art, and adapted for the climate of China. Catalogues of Prices, &c., can be obtained of Mr. G. HOLMES, Hong Kong, or direct by post.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THOMAS CLAY & Co., 4, KING-STREET, Covent Garden, W.C., SURGICAL MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of TRUSSES of every description, Umbilical Hernia, &c.

Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards; Elastic Stockings, 6s., 7s. 6d., to 15s. Post-office Orders payable Charing-cross, W.C.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d. Ladies Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c. Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c. Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on. Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c. India Rubber Urinals, for Railway or Night use. Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c., and every other department connected with the business.

Address, THOMAS CLAY and Co., 4, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

A liberal discount to the Trade, the Medical Profession, Charitable Institutions, &c.

FOR SALE.

A Canton-made Laquered Ware Work-table, one of the handsomest imported into England. Price 20 Guineas.

Address, D. Y. P., "London and China Telegraph Office," 337, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

CHINA.—TAKU.—GREAT GLOBE,

Leicester-square.—DIORAMA OF CHINA, from Canton to Peking, with the forts and the Peking—Dioramas of Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Florence, &c., the Rhine, the Sepoy Rebellion. Geographical Lectures. Open from half-past 10 till 5, and from 6 till 10. Admission to the whole building, 1s.—Leicester-square.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Pratt, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
via EGYPT. The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

ROBERTSON and Co. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tns. Comdr.	To sail.
Hong Kong...	Robin Hood	852 J. Cobb	January 28.
Calcutta	Saladin	949 J. Baillie	January 23.
Kurrachee ..	Stamboul ..	1,274 J. Reid	January 25.

London, St. Michael's-house, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.



WITH quick despatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. For SHANGHAI, Direct, the magnificent British-built ship MORAYSHIRE, A 1, 12 years, 783 tons register. Loading in the East India Docks. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers. Will be followed by the BALLARAT, A 1, 12 years, 712 tons, H. Jones, Commander.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr. EDWARD GELATLY, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA.—The celebrated Thames Built clipper NORTHFLEET, 951 tons, A 1, 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; will load in the East India Docks. Intending passengers will find this regular trader a very superior opportunity.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr. EDWARD GELATLY, &c., with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse; or to W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



MANILA.—Important to Passengers.—The magnificent frigate-built ship AMOOR, A 1 at Lloyd's, 1,344 tons register, GEORGE HAMLIN, Commander; loading in the Victoria (London) Docks. Has elegant and spacious cabin accommodation disengaged.

For terms, &c., apply to JAMES THOMPSON & Co., No. 6, Billiter-square, E.C.; or to JULIUS H. THOMPSON & Co., No. 20, Billiter-street, E.C.



SHANGHAI direct (to follow the Morayshire), the celebrated Aberdeen clipper-built ship BALLARAT, A 1 12 years, 713 tons register, HENRY JONES, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in this and the Australian trade, has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to Mr. Edward Gelatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.—To follow the Polmaise.—For HONGKONG and CANTON, the celebrated American clipper FLYING CLOUD, classed 3 T, French Lloyd's, as per certificate, dated 18th November, 1859, 1,300 tons, ALEXANDER WINSOR, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has made two of the shortest passages to San Francisco on record, and offers a favourable opportunity to shippers desirous of despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 1 13 years, 396 tons per register, coppered and coppered fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Owners, Messrs. Thornton and Wests, Old Swan Wharf; or to Rangel, Woollett, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.



SINGAPORE direct.—Notice to Shippers.—The beautiful river-built clipper FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, A 1 13 years, 464 tons register, R. B. BEARD, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will shortly be despatched. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to JAMES THOMPSON & Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to DOUGLAS & MILLS, 23, Billiter-street.



REGULAR line of packets. Will be quickly despatched for BATAVIA and SINGAPORE, the fine fast-sailing ship PRINCE ALBERT, A 1, 13 years, 931 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout, G. HAMPER, Commander, loading in the West India Docks, has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

CHINA

IN THE STEREOSCOPE.

A Series of Seven, for 10s. A Complete Set of Three Dozen and Six, in Leather Case, £3.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE, AND 313, OXFORD-ST.

Post-office Orders to GEORGE NOTTAGE. The Pictures sent free.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANKOK, SIAM.

TALBOT DEVINE, AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.

WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TO SHIPPERS OF TOILETTE SOAPS. THE TOILET SOAPS manufactured at the West of England Soap and Candle Works are strongly recommended to the notice of shippers, the "Brand" being well known in all markets.

London Offices, 148½, Fenchurch-street. Warehouses, Swan-street, Dover-road.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SACKET, 1s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SOAP, 1s.

FRANGIPANNI POMADE, 2s.

FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.

"KISS-ME-QUICK,"

And several other novel Perfumes for exportation.

As there are numerous imitations of our FRANGIPANNI, purchasers are requested to see that the names of PIESSE and LUBIN are impressed upon the Bottles.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,

2, New Bond-street, London.

(Perfumery in Bond, Duty Free.)

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS AND FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HEAD COMPLAINTS.

Towards the end of the year, when the nervous power is low, and the circulation languid, the cases of apoplexy, paralysis, and all affections of the brain, rapidly increase in number, as every newspaper-reader must have remarked, Holloway's Pills have the power of radically removing the earliest symptoms, as headache, flatulence, dimness of sight, and giddiness; to them may the threatened look for safety; they soon rectify the digestion, rouse the drooping nerves, purify the blood, and regulate the circulation through every organ of the body. These admirable pills control every function, and restore every secretion to its proper quantity and quality. Epileptic, Apoplectic, and Paralytic fits are averted by the timely use of these pills.

JEAN MARIE FARINA, COLOGNE; LONDON: 2, Salter's-hall-court, and 16, St. Swinith's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty Paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON and Co., who have supplied HER MAJESTY'S and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.

WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.



DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, Submarine Engineer 103, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, LONDON.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbour

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATES, CONFECTIONERY, OILS, MUSTARDS, BRUSHES, TWINES, &c.

J. K. HARDY begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, Bonded Storekeepers, Export Grocers, and Oilmen to the fact of his being appointed by the West of England Soap Company, their sole agent for London and the South of England.

Samples of Hard and Toilet Soaps, also of Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, may be seen, and price lists obtained, on application at the Sale Room, 148½, Fenchurch-street, London.

J. K. HARDY has also the pleasure of informing J. Shippers that he has constantly on show SAMPLES of GOODS manufactured by the following first-class firms:—

CARR and Co., Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen.

CADBURY BROTHERS, Chocolate Manufacturers to the Queen.

J. and J. ARMISTEAD, Oil Merchants, Seed Crushers, and Manufacturers of Mustard, Brushes, &c.

J. and J. PATTISON and Co., Manufacturers of Confectionery.

The WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), Manufacturers of Hard and Toilet Soaps, Wax, Sperm, and Composite Candles, Tallow Refiners, &c.

N.B.—J. K. H. has the exclusive Agency in London and the South of England for each of the firms above named.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HA'NESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed with ut delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.

By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov., 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov., 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for Advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	FLACK and CO.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE and Co., Singapore.
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and CO.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN and CO.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and published by Wm. Tweedie, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of London.—Friday, January 13, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA,
JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS
EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails of
the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No 29.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1860.

{ Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

PAGE.	PAGE
LATEST ADVICES..... 97	LITERATURE..... 104
LIST OF PASSENGERS..... 97	THE TREATY WITH JAPAN..... 105
SUMMARY—..... 97	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE..... 105
THE EXPEDITION FROM INDIA TO..... 97	LEADING ARTICLES..... 108
CHINA..... 97	THE THIRD CHINESE WAR..... 110
JAPAN..... 97	MR. BRUCE'S DESPATCHES..... 110
CHINA..... 97	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS..... 111
COCHIN CHINA..... 100	LEGAL..... 111
MALACCA STRAITS..... 100	CRIMINAL AND POLICE..... 111
JAVA..... 100	THEATRICAL..... 111
OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS..... 101	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS..... 112
NAVAL AND MILITARY..... 102	MONEY AND COMMERCIAL..... 112
CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY..... 103	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE..... 115
	ADVERTISEMENTS..... 118

Latest Advises.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo.....			Nov. 20
Nagasaki.....			" 10
CHINA—			
Pekin.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 5	Dec. 9
Shanghai.....			" 7
Ningpo.....	" "	" 5	" 8
Foo-Chow-Foo.....	" "	" 3	" 15
Amoy.....	" "	" 14	" 14
Swatow.....	Oct. 26	" 15	Nov. 25
Hong Kong.....	" "	" 15	Dec. 6
Canton.....			Dec. 22
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron.....			Dec. 24
SIAM—			
Bangkok.....			Dec. 9
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore.....	Nov. 26	Dec. 15	Nov. 5
Penang.....	" "	" 13	" 4
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila.....	Oct. 10	" 4	Dec. 15
BORNEO—			
Labuan.....			
Sarawak.....			
JAVA—			
Batavia.....			

A telegram of these mails was received by Mr. Reuter on the 16th inst., *via* Galle, Bombay, and Aden. The steamer *Pekin*, with the mails of October 26, was nearly 12 days from Singapore to Hong Kong.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Messrs. Richard Newley, F. W. Green, G. Simpson, and James Jewett. From Singapore: Captain Thomas.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. st., 20th Jan.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and Miller. To Hong Kong: Messrs. A. Soerman and Baker; Mrs. Lamont. To Singapore: Messrs. Friedrich and Staff.—From Marseilles, 28th Jan, to Hong Kong: Mr. Arnold, Mr. M. Daly, Mr. Barnes, Dons Barroeta, and Gali. To Shanghai: Messrs. Champromain and Cornelle, Mr. and Mrs. Fajard, Count de Lantun, Count Kleoz Howski and friend, Count Rebout. To Singapore: Mr. Sellier, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Malr.—From Suez to Penang: Mr. Zolkofer.—From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Whagon.

Per P. and O. st., 4th Feb.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fernandes. To Shanghai: Mr. Holdsworth. To Singapore: Mr. Boyd.—From Marseilles, 12th Feb. to Singapore: Mr. Pilliet, Mr. H. L. Von B. Waanders. To Hong Kong: Lieut.-Col. Livet, Messrs. T. Langley and F. De Veaux, and the Rev. M. McGhee. To Singapore: Mr. Van Dolder.

Per P. and O. st., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. W. Thorburn and Krayer. To Singapore: Mrs. Mooyer and two infants, Mr. C. Klein, Miss Sall. To Hong Kong: Mr. Lloyd.—From Marseilles, 28th Feb. to Hong Kong: Senor Collioni. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mr. N. Bickham. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heliars, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. E. Busing, Captain John Ross.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE EXPEDITION FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

According to a telegram received on the 28th inst. from Bombay, it appears that 12,000 Europeans, and 8,000 Sepoy troops, are preparing to embark for China.

JAPAN.

YEDO.

Mr. Alcock, the British Consul at Japan, has issued two notifications recently, having reference to the trade carried on between the Japanese and foreigners. The first of these is on the subject of the currency of the dollar. It has been asserted several times that the Japanese have refused to carry out those provisions of the treaty which provide that all foreign coin should pass current in Japan for their corresponding weight in Japanese coin. But the British consul has intimated that the Japanese Government has been led to believe that British merchants have placed unfair obstacles in the way of this arrangement, by objecting to receive the dollar back in payment. At the same time that Mr. Alcock doubts whether this has been done, he expresses a hope that it will be determined that such shall not be the case. The other notification refers to the choice of ground for the erection of buildings by British subjects. This document is very decisive, and lays down in plain terms that British subjects are not to have the option of choosing where they shall have ground, purchase buildings, and erect dwellings and warehouses, because it is provided that the British consul and Japanese authorities shall themselves determine these matters. The notification further enumerates that any British subject violating this provision of the treaty, not only does so to his own peril, with regard to the protection of his person and property, but incurs severe penalties thereby.

By H.M.S. *Highflyer*, which reached Shanghai on November 25, having left Kanagawa on the 12th; we learn that on the evening of the 11th, the Tycoon's palace at Yedo was totally consumed by fire, which was supposed to have been caused by an accident. The Japanese, who had committed a murderous assault on Mr. J. Laurevio's Chinese servant, had not been arrested; but the Japanese authorities were persevering in the matter, and it was expected he would be speedily brought to justice. The wounded Chinaman was doing well. Captain Shadwell, whose wound was satisfactorily progressing, had charge of both the English and French ratified treaties, which were to be conveyed to Europe *via* Hong Kong. This intelligence is a sufficient contradiction of a report which has been in circulation to the effect that the *Highflyer*, a Russian frigate, and a Dutch frigate had been lost in a typhoon off the coast of Japan.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

Although there is no actual information of the movements of the Chinese, yet there are rumours that the fortifications of

Pekin are being strengthened under the direction of Russian engineers, and that large bodies of Tartar troops are being concentrated on the banks of the Peiho. Another account says that the Taku forts are being dismantled, and that on the appearance of a large English force they will be deserted. Should this be done, the *China Mail* cautions the English commanders to exercise the greatest caution in ascending the Tientsin, lest their vessels are caught in masked batteries at the turns of the river. The *Daily Press* says:—"The exhibition of a large British force off the Peiho, and the occupancy of the Taku forts, may most probably lead to negotiations, especially if the British will change the residence of a minister at Peking, to that of a High Mandarin in London, which may answer all purposes even better. It is said that the Emperor is determined to levy the ground tax at an increased ratio, one year in advance. Various other modes are being adopted to levy contributions for the maintenance of the troops, and there cannot be a doubt that immense bodies of Tartars are being concentrated about Peking."

The Imperial army has been defeated by the rebels of the north at Ngan Hwui, through the perfidy of a Mandarin whom the Emperor had named "The loyal man of his age," in consideration of past services for the empire. The result of this action was that Fung-pau, the commander of the Imperial force, had been allowed to resign his post. Notwithstanding this victory, it is asserted that the rebels are losing ground.

Among the *Pekin Gazettes*, which date down to the 10th Nov., we notice that Tan-Tin-Siang, the ex-Governor General of Chili, whose recall from banishment and reinstatement in office we gave in our last, is fast returning to the Emperor's favour. Tsang-Wang-yen, who was famous twenty years ago for his anti-barbarian propensities, has also, after a long banishment, been recalled to the government of Shen Si. Both these officers have been decorated with a button of the third grade. The other matters mentioned in the *Gazettes* are purely Chinese, and uninteresting to foreigners.

SHANGHAI.

EMPLOYEES FOR THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.—A correspondent at this place draws attention to the extreme hardships of the case of several young men who have arrived there in order to take service in the customs, and find that after having paid their passage from England to China, and in some cases having taken their wives and families with them, their services are not required; and although we believe in every case they have received a quarter's salary (say £150), still the hardship is very great, as many of these young men, to our knowledge, have given up good situations at home, on the faith of the representations made to them. It appears that although they have written contracts with Chinese agents, our plenipotentiary cannot, in the present state of affairs, assist them in any way. Moreover, until our relations with China are placed on a firm, satisfactory, and lasting basis, the new ports, which would otherwise absorb some of these engagements, are not likely to be opened at present. We have also heard of the same effect from Canton, and thus while warning our readers against entering the service of the Chinese customs, we do trust that his excellency Mr. Bruce may be enabled to do something for the benefit of these unfortunate young men; unless, indeed, far better still, he is enabled, by judicious diplomacy, to settle the "vexatious question" of the customs satisfactorily and permanently.

Some serious fighting has taken place on more than one occasion between the Canton and Shanghai Coolies, and the authorities have been compelled to interfere.

The *North China Herald* gives the following curious illustration of the practice of Chinese courts:—"The year before last, a contractor, named Wang-kin-yung absconded, leaving various debts unpaid. He had been specially pressed by two creditors surnamed Chin, and, on his disappearing, certain members of his family suborned witnesses to prove that the two Chin had put him in such fear of his life as to induce him to commit suicide, and had then made away with his corpse. The magistrate not having full faith in the accusers, determined to put the Chin in prison, but to allow them three years to produce the missing Wang; if he did not turn up within the time, the law was to take its course. The son of Chin was therefore imprisoned as proxy for his father, who commenced a search for Wang. He found him a few days since, and took him before the magistrate, calling loudly for redress. Wang was severely flogged and imprisoned until his debt should be paid, and his relatives have also been brought to trial for their false accusation of Chin."

A match of cricket was played here on November 29, between the officers and men of the *Sampson*, and the officers and men of the *Inflexible*, when the following was the result of the score:—*Inflexible's* first innings, 34; *Sampson's* first innings, 71; *Inflexible's* second innings, 37; the *Sampson's* one being a "tie" with the *Inflexible's* two; one man was put in to complete the score, and the *Sampson's* remained the winner with 11 wickets to go down.

At the Consular Court on November 29, E. Smith, an A.B., of the *Meclanthon* was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for various mutinous acts whilst on the voyage from London to Shanghai.

At the regular monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 15th November, a paper, contributed by the Rev. Griffith John, was read by the Rev. J. Edkins, "On Chinese Ethics, with especial reference to the Doctrines of Human Nature and of Sin."

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A letter from this place describes the weather as "sharp and cold," although a smart shock of earthquake was felt on Dec. 15. The celebration of New Year's Day by the natives had commenced, and the military examinations had closed by 100 successful candidates receiving the degree of military "Ken-jin." A "strike" amongst the native pilots has been experienced, which has proved highly detrimental to the shipping interest. About the latter end of November, they formed a company and determined not to take any ship out of port, or allow the use of their sampans to aid foreign pilots in towing a vessel out, until their grievances had been inquired into and settled. It was generally considered amongst foreigners that they had just cause of complaint, and the matter was settled, but not until some vessels with valuable cargoes, amongst them the *Landerdale*, were detained some days. The supposed cause of this "strike" is not given, but the writer hints that the murder of a native, by a foreign pilot, a few weeks before, had caused the ill feeling towards all foreigners. The culprit was an American, who, having been arrested, was examined at the United States Consular Office, was found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment, a fine of 200 dollars to the family of the murdered man, and ordered to quit the port under heavy guarantees.

SWATOW.

From the following notification, it would appear that every facility was given by Government to the trade of Swatow:—

"It is hereby notified for general information, that a packet agency has been established at Swatow, and pending the confirmation of his lordship, the Postmaster-General, Charles W. Bradley, Esq., has been appointed to do and perform the duties of such office.—Signed, F. W. MITCHELL, Acting Postmaster."

HONG KONG.

A gun-boat has recently paid a visit to Namtow for the purpose of remonstrating with the Mandarin with regard to the conduct of some villagers in that neighbourhood, who had seized a Chinaman whilst on his way to Hong Kong to emigrate with his family to the West Indies. The gun-boat having reached Namtow, the authorities were communicated with, and a messenger was sent to the village by order of the Mandarin. The next morning the officer in charge of the boat was informed that the man had been brought from the village, but the officer was requested not to enter the town. Subsequently he conversed with the Mandarin on the subject of emigration, when it was elicited that the village to which the man belonged was constantly engaged in fighting with another clan, and that the man had been induced to sell his land and emigrate in order to get out of these continual broils. The officer reminded the Mandarin that fighting was constantly going on in his neighbourhood, to the great destruction of lives and property; that he had done nothing to put a stop to it until urged by foreigners, although the laws of his own country were very stringent on the subject; and that in future emigrants must be released, and the captors brought to justice.

Another libel case is likely to occupy the attention of the gossips of Hong Kong. The *Daily Press* has published an article against the Rev. Mr. Lobschied, who has accordingly applied at the Magistrates' Court for a preliminary inquiry, in order that the proprietor and editor may be brought before the Supreme Court for criminal trial.

The Chinese on the mainland at the head of Deep Bay have been engaged for several days in a severe clan fight.

The Scots of Hong Kong celebrated St Andrew's Day (Nov. 30) in a manner worthy of the occasion, and with great credit to their nationality. The *Overland China Mail* alluding

to the proceedings, which partook of rather a public character says:—"Scotland has always been strong in China, and up to a few years ago almost all the Englishmen in the South of China hailed from the north of the Tweed. The old firm of Jardine, Matheson, & Co. is essentially a Scotch house. The Colonial Secretary, Colonial Surgeon, the P. M. O., and two-thirds of the naval and military doctors have all a touch of heather about them. Mr. Fortune, who has travelled so much in the North of China, is a Berwickshire man. The splendid granite docks at Aberdeen and Whampoa have been constructed by sturdy Scotch heads. The *Hong Kong Register* is Caledonian. The diplomatist who is going to go to Peking is a descendant of Robert the Bruce. When any reference is made here in regard to shipping and other disputes, it is usually to a knowing Scotsman in the neighbourhood of the Club. The *China Mail* is Scotland all over, and so is the *Daily Press*, its editor, being descended from a number of Scotch emigrants who seized upon the mountains of Wales."

Although the scheme of emigration to the British West Indies is going on but slowly, there is every chance of a favourable progress. Three ships have been taken up, but a sufficient number of emigrants has not yet been obtained for one of them to be despatched. A large number of emigrants have now been secured, as many as 150 coming to the depot at Hong Kong in one day. All agree that it is almost impossible to over estimate the advantages which will be conferred, both on the Chinese and the West Indies, if this scheme succeeds, since the long desired outlet will then be obtained, in a legitimate manner, for the redundant population of the Chinese empire. The kidnapping for the Cuba market has received a check in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, but the Portuguese lorchas people are still endeavouring to do some business in this line.

The garrison authorities at Hong Kong are laying out a camp which extends from the Government-House to half-way up the peak, from this it is assumed that the force now on its way to China is to be put under canvass until the time shall arrive when operations can be commenced at the Pehio. This site is represented as being extremely well chosen, and with the climate that prevails at Hong Kong during the winter, it is confidently reported that the troops will be kept in good health, and rendered efficient for their duties in the north.

The Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Green, comes to England by this mail, in consequence of the state of his health. This gentleman has fulfilled his duties during the last few months with considerable acumen, and has won the respect of all the residents. It is said that the acting appointment has been offered to Dr. Bridges, who has declined the honour, and therefore Mr. Kingsmill is expected to accept it.

It appears that the residents of Hong Kong are to have an abundance of amusements during the ensuing winter. The sore place between the garrison officers and the Parsees has been healed up, and the consequence has been that the representations have gone off with great success, Sir Hercules and Lady Robinson honouring them with a visit. Lewis's Hippodrome, from Australia, has just commenced business for a short time; then they have the Alleghany Bell Ringers, who have placarded the whole place with their "posters;" then a French conjurer is expected from Manila; and finally, the races are expected to prove the greatest attraction of all.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, NOV. 21, 1859.—An ordinance sanctioning the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £90,000 for the current expenses of the colony, for the year 1860, was passed *nem con*, when the council went into committee on the details. The Governor explained, that in introducing the ordinance on the first reading, he had over-estimated the surplus that would be available at the end of the year. He had made it £45,000—but owing to the impetus given to the Surveyor-General's department, that officer was expending more money lately, and that although the reduced surplus would probably exceed £42,000, his excellency preferred fixing it at £40,000. Before discussing the expenditure *seriatim*, the Governor explained that the council had the power to reduce or reject any item, but they could not increase it. The Acting Attorney-General said that he wished to move for an increase of salary for the Registrar of the Supreme Court, his salary was so low (only £600 per annum, his predecessor having had £750), that unless it were raised, he would seek employment elsewhere. His excellency the Governor replied that the matter had his best attention, and that he intended to apply to the council on behalf of the Crown, for a civil list for the maintenance of H.M. Government on the island, such list to include the salaries of all permanent officers, which would obviate the necessity of such salaries being voted yearly

by the council. It would be in the shape of an ordinance, subject to the approval of her Majesty. It would be revocable at the pleasure of the council, and therefore did not infringe on the privileges. Any increase could then be suggested.

The estimates were then read:—The Governor's establishment, £3,300; Colonial Secretary's establishment, £3,050; Colonial Treasurer's establishment, £1,735; Auditor General's establishment, £1,550; Surveyor General's establishment, £2,570; Clerk of Councils, £205; Registrar General, £1,994 10s.; Harbour Master and Emigration Officer, £2,002 10s.; and Police Rate Collector, £672 10s.; Judicial establishment, £6,585; Ecclesiastical establishment, £800 17s.; Charitable allowances, £50. Educational establishment.—It was explained that the sum was larger than last year, owing to another school having been opened. The sum now applied for was £1,162 for salaries, and £380 for rent; total, £1,542. The Medical establishment, £3,362 11s. 8d.—say £1,897 11s. for salaries; £1,285 expenses for Lock and civil hospitals; and £108 11s. 8d. for rent of Lock Hospital. Chief Magistrate, £3,320. Police, £12,980 10s.—of which £9,580 was for salary and pay, &c., £3,385 for clothes and accoutrements. Gaols, £3,305—of which £950 are for salaries, £2,345 for the food and clothing of the prisoners, and £10 for the hangman. Pensions, £150—this amount is paid to Mr. E. R. Mitchell, the ex-harbour-master. The Governor said that he had applied to Government to relieve the colony of this sum. Miscellaneous services, £50. Works and buildings, £22,550, besides £4,000 odd, not expended in last year's estimates. Of this, £5,100 was for the gaol; £1,000 for the boat-house; £1,500 for the Lock Hospital; £1,000 for two additional police-stations; £1,000 for repairs; £300 for trees; £5,000 for water. Roads, Streets, and Bridges.—£17,500, of which £3,000 was for the continuation of the Praya here and there. (It seems £1,100 remains of what was voted last year for completing the Praya off Bonham Strand.) £500 to the pathway to the Sanitarium—£2,900 for Culverts. Total expenditure £89,625 16s. 8d.

The civil list ordinance above referred to was then read for the first time. The Acting Chief Justice moved for a committee, consisting of the non-official members, to draw up a report of their ideas on the subject, for the information of the council, which motion was granted. The Acting Attorney-General presented a petition from the Crown Solicitor, complaining of his inadequate salary of £150 per annum—which, with the insufficiency of the salary of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, were entered on the minutes.

Among the police paragraphs we find the following items:—On November 1, as a man, named Reynolds, belonging to the United States steamer *Powhattan*, was walking through Mercer-street, in the afternoon, he was suddenly seized by three Chinamen, who divested him of 12 dollars. One of the thieves was subsequently met by Reynolds, and given into custody. On the evening of the same day, the residence of Lieutenant Johnson, of the Madras Commissariat, was entered, and a box containing some money and a silver watch stolen.

The *Daily Press*, remarking on the preparations for the coming conflict, says:—

We hear that orders have been received from England to engage 3,000 Coolies to accompany the force northward, as a Coolie corps, similar to those employed in the Canton war, in 1858, for the purpose of carrying the artillery, assisting the sappers, conveying the stores, &c. This is nothing but fair—if the Chinese Government will engage Englishmen, as they have done Messrs. Lay and Fitzroy, to assist them in procuring the sinews of war, surely they cannot object to our availing ourselves of the services of these poor Coolies for an equally necessary purpose; and as we do not object to this renegade system, neither should they.

The *Daily Press* has shifted round, and now abuses Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce most unmercifully, it takes up the cudgels in favour of Sir Michael Seymour and Mr. Alcock, in a long article on "British Officials in China." The appointment of Mr. Fitzroy, Lord Elgin's private secretary, to an inspectorship in the Chinese customs, is objected to; and the Colonial Surgeon is also said to have owed his appointment to the patronage of Lord Elgin. The conduct of Mr. Alcock in Japan, and Mr. Bruce in China, is also criticised, to the great detriment of the latter.

The French agent here is said to have purchased some ground and buildings for the purpose of establishing a hospital for the sick and wounded of the army, but nothing is done yet towards towards carrying out the plans. H.M.S. *Furious* has left here for Shanghai, having on board a captain, three lieutenants, and 1,000 men of the Royal Marines for distribution among the ships. The admirals have returned from Canton, after making a reconnaissance of the defences at Fatsan Creek. Admiral Jones has since left for Shanghai in the *Furious*, for the purpose of making arrangements for next year's campaign.

The editor of the *Friend of China* is still suffering incarceration, no alteration in his treatment having taken place since last mail.

It is understood that the *China Mail* has lost the Government printing, having been underbid. There is also a report about the *Register*, to the effect that it has been purchased by the well-known house at East Point, but this statement has been stoutly denied.

The Rev. Mr. Chalmers' new Chinese pocket dictionary, the first production of the London Mission press, has been highly spoken of by the Hong Kong press.

A court composed of Captains M'Cleverty (president), Jones, and Willes; Commanders Commerell (acting captain) and Martin, assembled on board her Majesty's ship *Princess Charlotte* on November 16 and 17, J. W. Ashby, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, officiating as Judge Advocate, to try Lieutenant Jenkins, of her Majesty's gun-boat *Banterer*, on the two charges of oppression and drunkenness. He was found guilty on both, and sentenced to be dismissed her Majesty's service. Also on the 17th a court, composed of the same members, was opened to try Mr. Stephen Cook, boatswain of her Majesty's gunboat *Drake*, for insubordination to his commanding officer. He was found guilty, and sentenced to lose two years' servitude.

The steamer *Coromandel*, towing the *Tasmania*, with 670 rank and file and 21 officers of the 3rd Buffs for Hong Kong, put into Manila for coals on Dec. 9.

CANTON.

Some rumours are afloat that the population outside this city are still displaying a spirit of unfriendliness towards foreigners, and that some missionaries, who had gone into the neighbouring villages for religious motives, had not been well received, and in some instances had met with resistance; a party of officers, however, went out for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of their statements, but could find nothing to justify them. The *Overland China Mail* says:—"It is not to be wondered at if the Cantonese should not yet be well satisfied with foreigners. By the special clause appended to the new British treaty, it is provided that the indemnity money and the expenses of the last war, amounting in all to four millions of taels, are to be levied on Canton, and it is to be held in possession till the money is paid. In that case Canton may be held till doomsday." A fire broke out on the river on December 7, which threatened for some time to do considerable damage to the shipping. Some meat sheds on the Sin-taou-lan jetty having caught fire, the flames, after burning for some few minutes, communicated to some cargo boats, which were lying at the jetty; they soon spread to a Chinese armed cruiser, which drifted immediately afterwards up the river with the tide, her guns in the midst of the flames, and the explosion of her powder magazine expected every moment. The tide soon brought her alongside the steamer *Hong Kong* and her powder exploded near that vessel, although no harm appears to have been done to her; she then passed on near the American and Spanish consuls' ships, but they luckily escaped, as did the *Cumfa*, after being compelled to slip her anchor. The burning vessels then got foul of a yacht belonging to Messrs. Jardine & Co., which would have been destroyed had not a custom-house boat fortunately been able to get up her anchor, cut her cable, and cast her adrift. The cruiser is supposed after this to have gone with the tide up the river.

Mr. Parkes has recently taken a tour into the country some 40 miles, and was received everywhere with every manifestation of friendship on the part of the native population, nor did he discover the presence of any armed men beyond the retinues of the different Mandarins.

MACAO.

Mr. G. Nye, jun., gave a diplomatic dinner on December 18, on board the United States steamer *Hartford*, to the American commissioner and part of the officers of that vessel. The *Hartford's* band played some very fine pieces during the evening.

Some of the leading members of the Macao community are desirous to make arrangements for facilitating the landing and debarkation of passengers off the Praya Grande. The plan suggested is to run a jetty off the San Francisco fort in the direction of the typha, into deep water, which will not only form a breakwater to the eastern end of the Praya (which is greatly required when the wind blows hard from east to south), but steamers can go alongside of the end of it, and discharge or receive passengers without the aid of a boat. The well-known cry of the Tanka boat girls, of "come my boat la!" will in that case cease, and residents would miss very much what was once one of the institutions of that dreary place Macao. We must confess a weakness for such institutions and places, they are eminently useful in their way, and we believe we are not singular when we say that we shall be sorry to see Macao become like its sister settlement, Hong Kong, a bustling, go-ahead, exciting, and last not least, emporium for scandal. What resident in the South of China has not enjoyed it?

In reference to the Coolie trade, the following letter from Mr. G. Nye, the United States consul, to Mr. Cooper Turner, has been published.—"I am happy to acquaint you that I have succeeded in rescuing one of the two men whose names you gave me: 'Say-Qui-Wing,' who has given me a very interesting history of his case. I am sorry not to have found also the Hakka man whom you sought, but trust you will be able to recover him at some of the barracoons in the place.—I held myself responsible to the ship for the sum she had incurred for this rescued man, which I have told him shall not be demanded of him, his sufferings of the past four months being enough for him to bear. Briefly I may say that he was captured when asleep on board a small boat returning from Fat Shan at night, having been too late for the large passage boats of the P. M. four months ago, as you before heard. He is a respectable intelligent man connected with the Hoppo department and known to several of the linguists."

COCHIN-CHINA.

We are enabled to give some further particulars of the engagement between the French forces and the Cochin-Chinese, as noticed in our last. On November 18, Admiral Page attacked the north side of the Bay of Touron, where there were two large forts protecting the road to Hué; these were taken, and now remain in the hands of the French. Communication between the capital and the north is thus cut off, so that the Cochin-Chinese cannot possibly remain in charge of the outposts. Lieut.-Col. Derouledé, of the Engineers, lost his life in this action, being cut in two by a ball whilst on board the *Nemesis*. His death is a great loss to the army in Cochin China. There were a few other casualties in the French army. The mortality from disease is on the decline, and the army is in good spirits at the prospect of a campaign in China. The death of Captain d'Abbeville, as stated in our last, is incorrect, that officer being at the time at Canton.

A serious quarrel had taken place between the Jews and Christians at Ennacolla, the former having attacked the latter, and carried away several things belonging to the altar, and committing other outrages. The Cochin Chinese encourage the Jews in these proceedings, and it is feared blood will one day be shed.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The value of the dock at the new harbour is now proving itself in the great central station of the India Archipelago. The British ship *Harry Puddensay*, 800, has been docked, the leak discovered and stoppered, and the vessel undocked again in the short space of three days. The dock is capable of receiving much larger vessels. A powerful steam engine for the use of the dock has just arrived from England.

The election of the municipal commissioners took place on December 17, when the following gentlemen were placed at the head of the poll:—Messrs. W. H. Read, G. Angus, and R. C. Woods.

THE SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA CABLE.—The submarine cable is working in the most satisfactory manner; telegrams from Batavia regularly appear in the Singapore papers. The steamer *Bahiana* returned to this place on Dec. 12, and would proceed shortly to Bombay.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

According to the Batavian newspapers, Boni is represented as still being in a state of blockade. It is reported that the Queen in Council with her heidat had sent a messenger to Wadjo, soliciting advice how to act in the present state of Boni affairs. The Wadjo state, in reply, declared its intention to remain neutral between the Dutch and Boni Governments. The Queen of Boni still remains at Pasempa. Heavy earthworks are said to have been constructed along the entire coast of Sandjai, but they were by no means secure or well defended. The mouth of the river was partially closed, and the boats removed from the banks. It is reported that a plan had been agreed to that the forts of Badjoa should be attacked during the Queen's festival day, when she would give her daughter away in marriage to the commander-in-chief of her army.

Intelligence received from the west coast of Sumatra notices that a fire broke out at Padang, which caused the destruction of 61 houses and 200 sheds filled with paddy, involving a loss of 60,000 florins. The fire was caused by carelessness.

Our own Correspondents.

FRANCE.

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.)

PARIS, January 24.

The Emperor's programme of agricultural and commercial improvements, and the expected treaty with England, occupy the attention of all who give any ear to political, or rather ministerial, matters, to the exclusion of nearly every other subject. The announcement was expected, and the form of it had nothing startling in it. The gist of the plan consists in this—the reclamation of waste lands by the commercial authorities, or, in case of their inability or refusal to act, by the State, which will indemnify itself for its outlay by the sale of a portion, never to exceed one-half, of the improved land; the removal of the duties from the raw material of manufactures; and the substitution of protective duties of 25 to 30 per cent. for prohibitions and duties which amount to prohibition. The proposals are all excellent in kind, and the only exception that can be taken to the last of the three is that it is not radical enough; it is reported, besides, that the per-centage is not to be calculated as at present on the foreign, but on the French value, which of course would raise the 30 per cent. to 40, 50, and in some cases, such as cotton, velvets, and other articles, in which British machinery, capital, and energy have succeeded in producing a better article than the French, at one-half the price, while the workmen who produce them in England receive, according to the evidence of French Protectionists themselves, "twice, and in some cases, three times the rate of wages." There is, unfortunately, no enthusiasm about the subject—the prevalent expression is fear; the ridiculous eulogies which some of your London contemporaries have indulged in have no echo in France; they have even had the unfortunate effect of producing the impression that England will be the only gainer by any alterations that may be made.

The work to be done is gigantic. First, as regards the waste lands, the *Moniteur* of this morning informed us that the marshy lands requiring to be drained amounted to upwards of 185,460 hectares, or nearly half a million of acres English; but this is nothing compared to the landes and other waste lands, which approach seven millions of acres—to put the matter in general terms, about one-tenth of the whole of France is now waste, and is proposed to be brought into cultivation. But every step made in this direction will be a benefit; the same may be said of the abolition of the duties on raw material; but the reduction of the duties on manufactured articles is a very different question. Has French industry muscle enough to struggle in competition with England, Belgium, and other manufacturing countries? Have Frenchmen sufficient confidence, and sufficient self-reliance, and sufficient heart, under present circumstances, to enter the arena with a chance of coming off without loss. A great many declare that without political liberty, without public spirit, no such plan can succeed. On the other hand, it must be admitted that neither the Bourbonists, nor the Orlanists, nor the Republicans, wish it to succeed; they know its success would be their condemnation and its failure the end of the Empire. The case is a difficult one, no doubt; and in consequence of the condition of the press, and of the habit of concealing their thoughts which the Frenchmen have acquired, it is very difficult to form an opinion upon the subject. However, this much is certain, Louis Napoleon is determined to try the matter, and his former successes, of all kinds, prevents the feeling that he is foolhardy.

The only really lively feeling that is exhibited here just now is the anxiety for the opening of the British Parliament. "For," say the French, "we never know anything worth knowing except through the English Parliament and press."

There is one vessel of the China expedition still at Toulon, the *Duperré*, which is now being armed, and will soon be ready for sea. This vessel is to be placed at the service of Capt. Bourgeois, who, it is said, is to have the command of the iron gun-boats. These latter will be ready at the time appointed, several are actually finished, and one was tried the other day. The *Euro-pean* will commence embarking the six gun-boats allotted to her, and the other steam transports shortly after.

It is announced on good authority that the Belgian Government intends sending out an expeditionary force to China, to act in concert with the Anglo-French troops, as well as with the view of establishing a Belgian colony in that country for the purpose of commerce.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following:—"The Minister of Finance congratulates himself that the state of the Treasury is flourishing. The arrears, which were 886,000,000*fr.*, now do not exceed 660,000,000*fr.* The budget of 1858, though deprived of all foreign aid, and charged with

the expenses of the Chinese war and of public works, is balanced nevertheless with a surplus of receipts of more than 12,000,000*fr.*"

A project has been set on foot for establishing a telegraphic line between Spain and the Philippine Islands.

The draft of a bill for the establishment of a line of steam packets between France and China has been laid before the council of state. It is proposed that the steamers shall sail from Marseilles to Alexandria, and from Suez to Shanghai. The first part of the service is to be performed by the steamers of the Messageries Impériales Company; the second by a new company to be formed for the purpose, with a subsidy from the French Government. The establishment of this line is considered to be absolutely necessary owing to the expedition to China which has been decided on.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.

Accounts received here overland from Siberia announce the return of the Governor-General, Count Mouravieff, from his late visit to Japan, having arrived September 19 (October 1), in the Imperial steam-corvette *America*, at Nicolajefsk, whence he proceeded up the Amoor in the steamer *Argoon* as far as Khabarovka, where he transferred himself and suite to the little steamer *Zena*, in which he ascended till his further course was obstructed by floating ice, when he then proceeded by land on his return to Irkutsk.

Steam navigation on the Amoor has been successfully established this last summer by private owners, the first vessel launched being the *Admiral Kozakowitch*, built in America, brought over in pieces, and put together at Nicolajefsk. She is constructed of timber, and of a peculiar build, having only one paddle-wheel, which is placed astern. In her first trip she went up the river as far as the confluence of the Shilka, then returned to Nicolajefsk, where she took in a cargo for Blagovessensk. She then again went up the Amoor, as far as the thriving town of Michaelo-Semenofsky, at the mouth of the Soongari, one of the tributaries of the Amoor, and finally went up to Manchour-sky, near Aigoon, where she remained for the winter.

A sensation has been caused in our commercial circles by a letter from the agent of the Amoor Trading Company, dated Nicolajefsk, September 28, in which he states that one of the vessels, called the *St. Innocent*, belonging to the company, was totally lost in De Castries' Bay on the night of the 8th of that month; crew saved. This vessel had on board the Imperial steamers destined for service on the Amoor, and as part of her hull is visible at low water, hopes are entertained, the agent writes, of saving a part of the cargo, especially the machinery of the steam-boats, doubly valuable in that distant part of the country. No news had been received of the *Theodosia*, the second of the company's vessels. About the same time another vessel, freighted by the merchants of Kiachta, with tea, silk, and other China produce, and bound from Shanghai to Nicolajefsk, had been wrecked on the island of Okotri. Thus the season has been particularly unfortunate for the commerce of that region, and especially for the Amoor Trading Company, who are the losers of two of their vessels. Notwithstanding these disasters, the shares of the company are in great demand, and easily saleable at a high premium.

Admiral Popoff, naval aide-de-camp to the Emperor, had quitted De Castries' Bay, with the screw corvettes *Rynda* and *Voyvoda*, together with the clipper *Plustroon*, on their return to Cronstadt.

The ecclesiastical missionaries have returned from China, after a residence of ten years at Pekin. No former mission has buried so great a number of its members as this one. The survivors give a most interesting account of the state of affairs in the Chinese capital, to which I shall probably refer in a future letter. In the meantime, I may state, that they describe the feeling of the Chinese as perfectly easy respecting the revolution going on in some parts of the empire, and that at Pekin the inhabitants are wilfully misled and purposely kept in happy ignorance of the danger threatening the Manchu dynasty; nor do they seem to care much about it, appearing to be as complete and thorough-going fatalists as the followers of the Prophet. In this state of affairs the Chinese empire, they say, is crumbling to pieces, and requires but a very small impulse from abroad to give it the *coup-de-grâce*. Perhaps it is reserved for the approaching Anglo-French expedition to lead to greater results than any of us have hitherto dreamed of.

The *Northern Bee* contains Pekin and Kiachta correspondence respecting the fate of the Coolies kidnapped on the coast of China and conveyed to French and English colonies. I have reason to believe that Russian papers, whenever they publish intelligence of this nature, are industriously circulated by the Embassy at Pekin. Two Russian commercial companies have resolved to add the publication of a journal to other speculations

of a more purely business nature. The South Russian Company proposes to bring out a first-class paper of miscellaneous contents at Odessa, while the Amoor Company will establish a weekly journal at Irkutsk, devoted exclusively to political and geographical topics.

GERMANY.

HAMBURG, January 23.

The Board of Trade at this city has just published the following official communication from their Consul General in Java, which is of importance for the merchant vessels of all maritime countries, and cannot therefore be too extensively circulated:—

"The net-work of telegraph wires, placing the principal commercial towns in Java in mutual telegraphic communication, has now been extended by the opening of the submarine telegraph from Batavia to Singapore.

"Captains of vessels passing through the Straits of Sunda, or the Straits of Bali, are thereby enabled to receive advices of the state of the markets in all the adjacent commercial places in the shortest possible space of time, by telegraphing either from Anjer to Batavia, or from Banjoewangie to Sourabaya.

"For the greater convenience of the public, arrangements have been made for receiving telegrams from vessels passing, or at anchor in the roads, communicated by flag signals, the system selected being the 'universal code of signals for the mercantile marine of all nations, by Marryatt and Richardson.'

"As the Dutch Colonial Government requires a guarantee from some respectable person resident at Batavia for the eventual payment of the charges for telegrams, which, under the above circumstances, cannot well be paid in advance, the Hamburg Consul General is ready to undertake such guarantee for all vessels sailing under the Hamburg flag."

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, January 23.

The States-General of the kingdom, which adjourned before Christmas for the holidays, will reassemble to-day for the first time. As there was a ministerial crisis in the interval, and two ministers (for the colonies and the interior) tendered their resignation, and only hold office temporarily, some important disclosures and explanations may be expected in a few days. The two subjects which form the great bone of contention are, the proposed new system of railroads to intersect the whole kingdom in every direction, and the great ship canal from this city to the sea direct, cutting through the peninsula or long slip of land that runs up to the Helder in its narrowest part. It is expected that these two questions will give ministers a deal of trouble, and it is not at all improbable that, if lost, the whole of the cabinet will resign.

On the representation made to the government by the corporation of Leyden, that in consequence of the draining of the lake of Haarlem, the city has lost the revenue they used to derive from the leasing of the fishery, the government has agreed to compensate them for their loss by granting them a sum of 15,000 florins.

Orders have been sent out to Java to have H.N.M. steam-corvette *Groningen* got ready as soon as possible, to start from Sourabaya on a special mission to China and Japan.

Orders have been sent to the East India military dépôt at Harderwyk for 150 recruits, under the command of Captain van Floten, of the East India infantry, to embark on the 26th instant at Nieuwe Deep, on board the *President Plate*, Captain Harten, for Batavia; and another detachment of 150 men, under command of Captain J. H. Moomes, returning to India from expired furlough, are under orders to embark at the same port on board the *Prince Frederick of the Netherlands*, Captain de Wit, also for Batavia. The total number of supplementary troops sent to the East from the dépôt at Harderwyk, during the year 1859, amounted to 3,099 men.

Mynheer J. H. Donker Curtius, hitherto the Dutch commissioner in Japan, having resigned that appointment, the king has been pleased to accept his resignation, with his majesty's special recognition of the important and valuable services rendered by him to the state under circumstances of great difficulty.

The number of vessels that arrived at Amsterdam from foreign countries in 1859, was 1,798, of which 197 were from Java, 1 from Japan, and 7 from Sumatra. During the same period the vessels that sailed amounted to 1,685, of which 63 were for Java, 5 to Singapore, 1 to Hong Kong, 1 to Japan, and 1 to Padang.

Major-General Baron Nahuys, who lately died at his estate

of Burgst, near Breda, and who was for nearly thirty years a member of the Supreme Council of Java, had during that long period formed a very extensive and valuable collection of papers and documents relating to the ethnography, statistics, and languages of the nations of the Eastern Archipelago. This valuable fund of Oriental information and research has now been presented by the general's widow to the University of Delft, and incorporated with the library in that city, where it is open to the inspection of the public.

The presents and legacies received by the Netherlands Missionary Society during the past year amounted to 38,677 florins.

A pamphlet has just been published here, the object of which is to urge the government to increase the export duty on sugar shipped at Java to foreign countries from two to five florins per picul, in order to insure its being sent exclusively to the Netherlands.

Amongst the valuable articles lately sent from this city to Batavia may be mentioned a splendid testimonial, intended as a present to His Excellency General van Swieten, late Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra, from the merchants residing at Padang, in grateful remembrance of his uniform kindness and unremitting zeal in furthering and facilitating the valuable trade of that important district. It consists of a magnificent Epergne, representing a palm-tree of solid silver, about three feet in height, above which is a highly ornamental candalabra, surmounted by a beautiful cut-glass basin for flowers. At the foot of the tree is a shield, on which are engraved the names of the donors, with a suitable inscription.

The king has conferred the insignia of the military order of Willem (4th class) on Captain J. C. Steenberg, of the Dutch East India Army, in recognition of his gallant services in the expedition against the pirates on the north coast of Minahassa, in the month of April, 1856.

The Chamber of Commerce at Rotterdam has, by unanimous resolution, signified its perfect concurrence with the principles laid down by the public meetings of Hamburg and Bremen, for the security of private property at sea in time of war, and has sent in a petition to the Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting the Dutch Government to take the needful steps to have this important subject brought before the approaching Congress at Paris. Fifteen German maritime cities have held public meetings, and notified their adhesion to the principles enunciated by the merchants at Bremen.

Naval and Military.

CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Urgent screw store ship, after discharging the refractory 24th Regiment at Cork, as noticed in our last, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope and China on the 14th inst. The Melbourne transport put back into Plymouth from stress of weather, but sailed again on the 16th. The Adelaide, Sir William Peel, and Mauritius, have all sailed, the Tiger and Khersonese will follow in a day or two, loaded with shot, shell, and hospital stores, they will convey a number of the Royal Marines. The Mauritius has on board Lieut. Spofforth, Ensign Gunter, of the 59th and 85th Regiment, and 220 rank and file, with a medical staff, including Surgeon-Major Thomson, Staff-Surgeons Rutherford and Rennie, Assistant-Surgeons Thompson, Moffit, Devlin, Kinahan, White, Longmore, Barnwell, McCarthy, Kerens, Low, Murtagh, Bailey, and Watson. A Scripture reader is also on board.

The Himalaya sailed on the 15th, for Alexandria, with two complete batteries of Armstrong guns and ammunition. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that in hoisting in one of the gun-carriages, the portion hooked, gave way, and was in fact rotten. The statement has been denied—it is at least exaggerated. The following officers and men composing the first and second batteries of the 4th Brigade Field Artillery proceeded by the vessel for transmission with the guns, &c. by the overland route to China:—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. W. Crofton, in chief command; Capt. R. J. Hay, belonging to the 2nd Brigade, Garrison Artillery; Capt. L. B. Brabazon, as Deputy-Assist.-Quartermaster-Gen.; Lieut. H. J. Hickes, as Adj.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Barry, in command of No. 1 battery; Second-Capt. R. H. R. Rowley; Lieuts. H. M. Hozier, H. P. Phillpotts, and Briscoe; Capt. T. W. Milward, in command of No. 2 battery; Second-Capt. Harrison; Lieuts. W. G. Branker, L. Gye, and Harvey; Assist.-Surg. in charge, Prescott, W. T. Morgan, M.D., and H. Harrison; Veterinary Surgeon G. Longman; 22 serjeants, 12 corporals, 18 bombardiers, 200 gunners, 150 drivers,

2 farriers, 12 shoeing smiths, 6 collar makers, 4 wheelers, and 4 trumpeters—forming a total of 447 officers and men of all ranks. This vessel is to bring from Alexandria to Kingstown about 500 men and officers of the 14th Light Dragoons on their passage through Egypt.

The Arcona, one of the Prussian expedition for Japan, is at present at Southampton, waiting to be docked, in consequence of injuries sustained on her passage from the Baltic. The other vessels, *Franenlob* and *Thetis*, will have to await the completion of the Arcona. The expedition has been delayed some three months by similar misadventures.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B. was yesterday appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian stations, vice Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Steward, whose period of service has expired.

Vice-Admiral Bruce is to succeed Admiral Bowles, at Portsmouth.

The new iron plated ship *Warrior*, building by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company for the Admiralty, is making rapid progress. She will carry 60 or 70 of the Armstrong guns and will be able to fight an opponent at four miles distant. Her own sides are said to be capable of resisting a 68 pounder shot, fired at 1,000 yards distance.

It is announced that the augmentation of the army will be by increasing the strength of the regiments to 1,200 rank and file.

The Hon. Mr. Anson, M.P. for Lichfield, who served under Sir Hope Grant in India, is about to join his staff in China, as announced in our last.

In a general regimental order recently issued the following changes are announced in the Royal Artillery:—Lieutenant R. B. Butt is transferred from No. 8-battery, 4th brigade, to No. 7 battery, 2nd brigade; and lieutenant R. N. Young from No. 5 battery, 1st brigade, to No. 4 battery, 4th brigade. Lieutenant Gubbins is transferred from No. 4 battery, 1st brigade, to No. 9 battery, 6th brigade, and will join and do duty in the depot brigade at Woolwich, until required to embark for Malta to join his battery. Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Rogers is removed from the half to the full pay list, and will be absorbed in the first vacancy; in the meantime he is to join at Plymouth for duty. Second Captain Major Francis Downes, having resigned his situation in the Staff College, is transferred from the supernumerary to the effective list and will join an duty with the depot brigade at Woolwich until absorbed. The following changes have been sanctioned:—Between Captain H. Heyman, of the 5th brigade, and Captain and Brevet Major E. J. Carthew, of the 10th brigade; between Lieutenant E. S. Burnett, of No. 2 battery, and Lieutenant C. H. Pickering, of No. 3 battery, 11th brigade; Between Lieutenant L. P. Walsh, of No. 1 battery, 4th brigade, and Lieutenant H. T. M. Hozer, of No. 6 battery, 4th brigade; and between Lieutenant C. French, of No. 5 battery, 4th brigade, and Lieutenant T. C. Martelli, of No. 1 battery, 1st brigade. In consequence of the above the undermentioned officers will proceed to stations to join their batteries, as follows:—Captain Heyman, to Alderney. Major Carthew, to Gibraltar, Lieutenant French, to Woolwich, and Lieutenant Martelli to Gibraltar.

Lord Cardigan, it is rumoured, will resign the office of Inspector-General of Cavalry, and rumour states that Major-General Lawrenson will succeed to that post, Lord George Paget obtaining the cavalry brigade at Aldershot.

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At half-past 12, on the 24th, the Prince of Wales, 131, screw, was most successfully launched from Portsmouth Dockyard, amid the cheers of assembled thousands. Length, extreme, 272 ft. 1 in.; breadth, extreme, 60 ft. 2 in.; depth in hold, 25 ft. 6½ in. Her propelling power consists of a pair of 400-horse power (nominal) trunk engines, by Messrs. Penn and Sons. Armament: Upper deck, one 68-pounder, 95 cwt., pivot gun, 10 ft. long; and 20 32-pounders, 25 cwt., 6 ft. long. Main deck—38 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 ft. long. Middle deck—30 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. long; and 6 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long. Lower deck—26 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 ft. 6 in. long; and 10 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 ft. long.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JAN. 13, 17, 20, & 24.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Adolphus Ferdinand Lord Seymour, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

15th Light Dragoons—Ensign John Evelyn K. Morley, from the 43d Foot, to be cornet, paying the difference between Infantry and Cavalry, vice Bury, promoted.

Military Train—Cornet George Tasker, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be ensign, without purchase, vice McDonald, promoted; Christian Frederic Gardner, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Townley, promoted.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Major and Brevet-Colonel William John Ridley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Walker, C.B., promoted to the rank of Major-General; Captain and Lieutenant-Col. and Brevet-Colonel J. Hamilton Elphinstone Dalrymple to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Ridley; Lieutenant and Captain the Hon. Roger Mostyn to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Dalrymple; Ensign and Lieutenant Sussex V. Stephenson to be lieutenant and captain, without purchase, vice Mostyn; Frederick Henry Harford, Gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ford, promoted.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Elias Durnford, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Scriven, appointed to the 25th Foot.

16th Foot—Norman Cameron Griffith, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase vice Sheringham, promoted; John Richard Pine Coffin, Gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Jefferson, promoted.

23rd Foot—Michael Edensor Heathcote, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ward, promoted.

25th Foot—Captain Robert Small, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain; Lieutenant Henry Ridout Floyd, from the 54th Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice Small, who retires. To be lieutenants without purchase: Lieutenant Edward Charles Mallet De Carteret, from the 88th Foot; Lieutenant William Boyd O'Malley, from the 82d Foot; Lieutenant William Buxton Robertson, from the 79th Foot; Lieutenant James O. D. Annesley, from the 68th Foot; Lieutenant Henry John Evans, from the 68th Foot; Lieutenant Edward Seppings Lock, from the 82d Foot; Ensign Louis Jones Lambert, Ensign George Terry Luder Carwithen, Ensign John Price Mackinnon, from the 72nd Foot; Ensign Henry Abigail Ellis, from the 92nd Foot; Ensign Roderick John Hanley, from the 47th Foot; Ensign Abel Henry Woodroffe, from the 39th Foot; Ensign Charles Basset Lewis, from the 44th Foot. The surname of the lieutenant transferred from the 23rd Foot, in the *Gazette* of Dec. 13, 1859, is Elliott and not Elliott, as then stated.

27th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Robert Bruce Robertson Glasgow, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Campbell, deceased.

31st Foot—Robert Taylor Mascfield, Gent., to be ensign by purchase vice Danyell, promoted.

32nd Foot—Lieutenant George Henry Powell, from the 47th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Walker, who exchanges; Assistant-Surgeon George Simon, M.D., from the Staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Bradshaw, who exchanges.

33rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Malcolm Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Elliott, removed to the 25th Foot.

38th Foot—Lieutenant John Frederick Clinton Boyle to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Daniel, deceased; Ensign Arthur Bailey to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Boyle.

40th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice D'Arcey, deceased.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Carr William Hammond to be captain without purchase, vice Connell, deceased.

47th Foot—Lieutenant George Walker, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Powell, who exchanges.

53rd Foot—Lieutenant George Porter, from the 82nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Acton, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet Henry Douglas Rooke, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Helsham, promoted without purchase, in the 25th Foot.

66th Foot—Major-Gen. Edward Wells Bell to be colonel, vice Gen. Richard Blunt, deceased.

72nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Douglas James Broadley Hebden, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Cameron, promoted, without purchase, in the 25th Foot.

73rd Foot—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Thomas Rose to be Lieut.-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Pinckney, C.B., deceased; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Wyndham Edmund Bewes to be major, without purchase, vice R.

76th Foot—Basil Porter, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Green, who retires.

82nd Foot—Lieut. Thomas Acton, from the 53rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Porter, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Lieut. Anthony Butler to be adjutant, vice Lynch, promoted.

90th Foot—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. John Christopher Guise to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Purnell, C.B., who retires; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Crealock to be major, by purchase, vice Guise; Lieut. Ivan S. A. Herford to be captain, by purchase, vice Crealock; Ensign Henry James Edgell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Herford.

92nd Foot—George Kellie McCallum, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Emmet, promoted; the promotion of Ensign Robert Alexander Emmet, to a lieutenancy, by purchase, and the retirement of Lieut. Hulton, to bear date Dec. 28, 1859, instead of Jan. 6, 1860, as previously stated.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Rowland Veitch Betty to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright, who retires.

5th Dragoon Guards—Charles Ford, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Colvin, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Arthur Lautour, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Turner, who exchanges.

3rd Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Thomas Macnaughten Turner, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant, vice Lautour, who exchanges.

Military Train—The commission of Lieutenant Isaac Cummin, as adjutant, to be antedated to Oct. 25, 1859.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Henry to be captain, by purchase, vice Apin, who retires; Ensign Dudley George Cary Elwes to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry; Ensign William Henry Irvine to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lentham, who retires.

15th Foot—Captain William Cuirnes Armstrong to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, who retires; Lieutenant John Oliphant Kemmis to be captain, by purchase, vice Armstrong; Ensign George William Hayne to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kemmis.

24th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Archibald Farquharson has been permitted to resign his commission.

43rd Foot—Ensign Arthur Brett Onslow, from the 98th Foot, to be ensign, vice Morley, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Hawke Helyar, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hamond, whose promotion, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of August 23, 1859, has been cancelled.

84th Foot—William Brodnax Knight, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Arkwright, promoted.

85th Foot—Ensign William Henry Urquhart, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, who retires.

87th Foot—Ernest Augustus Dundas Widdrington, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Poynter, promoted.

94th Foot—Lieutenant George James Teevan to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Sydenham Malthus, appointed adjutant.

95th Foot—John French Jordan, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cubitt, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—The Commission of Lieutenant John Moore, as adjutant, to be antedated to Jan 11.

Garrisons.—Major General Henry Viscount Melville, K.C.B., to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

Unattached.—Lieutenant Francis Williams, from the 55th Foot, to be captain, without purchase.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Waller J. H. Ruthven to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Riversdale R. Glyn, deceased; Ensign William James Kempt Myers to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ruthven.

3rd West India Regiment.—Lieut. John Moore to be adjutant, vice Kingsmill, who resigns the adjutancy only.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Lucas Wilton, C.B., from half-pay Unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Norcott, C.B., who exchanges; Major Alastair M'lan McDonald to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Wilton, who retires.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon William Bradshaw, from the 32nd Foot, to be assistant-surgeon to the Forces, vice Simon, who exchanges; Acting Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Callaway has ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for his services.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. Charles J. Hort, chaplain to the Forces, to be chaplain of the Third Class.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Commissariat Clerk Richard Stevenson Price to be deputy-assistant commissary-general.

BREVET.

Brevet-Colonel the Hon. Augustus Almorice Spencer, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 44th Foot, to have the local rank of major-general, in the East Indies.

Brevet-Colonel Arthur Augustus Thurlow Cunynghame, C.B., Lieut.-Col. half-pay 51st Foot, to have the local rank of major-general, in the East Indies.

Capt. Robt. Small, 25th Foot, to be major in the Army.

Brevet-Major Robt. Small, 25th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the Army.

Captain Octavius Hamilton, 2nd European Light Cavalry, to be major in the Army.

Capt. Ashton Cromwell Warner, 2nd Bengal European Light Cavalry, to be major in the Army.

The promotion of Brevet-Major Graeme Alex. Lockhart, 78th Foot, to Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, to be antedated to April 26, 1858.

The commission as major in the Army of Brevet-Major James Leith, 2nd Dragoons, to be antedated, to July 28, 1858, instead of the 20th of that month, as stated in *Gazette* of September 7, 1858.

The commission as major in the Army of Brevet-Major Thomas Ratray, 64th Bengal Native Infantry, to be antedated to May 1, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Richard Blunt, colonel of the 66th Regiment, on December 25th, 1859:—

Lieut.-General T. Kenah, C.B., colonel of the 63rd Foot, to be general.

Major-General J. Hobart, Lord Howden, G.C.B., major upon half-pay Unattached, to have the rank of Lieut.-General.

Major-Gen. James Alexander Earl of Rosslyn, to be lieutenant general. Brevet-Colonel E. W. F. Walker, C.B., Scots Fusilier Guards, to be major-general.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Airey, C.B., Coldstream Guards, to be colonel.

Brevet-Major G. B. C. Crespiigny, Paymaster of the School of Musketry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. A. R. Wragge, Royal Artillery, to be major.

Brevet-Colonel Randal Rumley, Lieutenant Colonel on half pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of major-general, while acting as Vice-President to the Council of Military Education, vice Major General Cameron, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

Brevet-Colonel Robert Henry Lowth, C.B., retired full pay 86th Foot, to be major-general, the rank being honorary only.

Captain Frederick George Pym, of the Royal Marines, to be major in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Chesborough Grant Falconar, Colonel of the 73rd Regiment, on Jan. 10:—

Major-General William Thomas Knollys, Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, to be lieutenant-general.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Armstrong Drought, Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district, to be major-general.

Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, C.B., Coldstream Guards, to be colonel.

Brevet-Major William Mauleverer, Captain, half-pay, 58th Foot, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain Robert Henry Price, 35th Foot, to be major.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS.—John S. W. Grundy, to be captain; F. A. Herbert, to the Excellent; G. T. S. Winthrop, to the Argus.

LIEUTENANTS.—Joseph Ray, to be commander on the reserved half-pay list; Marcus Lowther, to be commander; C. H. Murphy, to the Ajax; Jocelyne J. W. Jervis, from the Mars to the Hawke; W. C. S. Sullivan, to be additional to the Hawke; G. Poole, to the Chesapeake; C. E. Stevens, to the Britannia, for the Sealark; G. D. Buske, to the Trafalgar; B. S. de R. Hall, to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, commander-in-chief on the North American and West India station; C. J. Carey, to the Queen; H. F. Nicholson, to the Cambridge; J. H. Hatchard, to the Impregnable; E. J. Jermain, to the Excellent; J. Short, to the Melpomene; T. Wilcox, to the Hawke; and R. Sterne, to the Argus.

ENGINEERS.—A. Watt, to the Niger; J. C. Williams, to the Princess Royal; G. F. Williams, to the Centurion; D. P. Steady, to the Doris; H. W. Tregilas, to the Cockchafer. Second-class Assistant Engineers: J. W. E. Baron, to the Buzzard; E. Taylor and R. W. Jones, to the Chesapeake; as acting and second-class engineers.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—C. F. Schomberg, to the Cumberland, vice Captain Patey, whose appointment has been cancelled; and D. Curry, to the Aboukir, vice Captain Schomberg.

MASTER.—A. Thomas, to be additional to the Cumberland.

STAFF SURGEON.—Lenox T. Cunningham, M.D., from Algiers, to the Formidable.

SURGEONS.—Samuel Donnelly, to the Cumberland; Charles Smith, to the Hawke; John S. Davidson, to the Algiers, vice Cunningham, appointed staff-surgeon of Formidable.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—William H. Lloyd, M.D., from the Formidable to the Nile; Robert Murphy, from the Imaum, to be additional to the Formidable; R. S. B. Head, to the Impregnable, for Nautilus. Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. W. L. Harrison is confirmed as assistant surgeon in the Ariadne; Dr. T. A. O'Flaherty, to the Brunswick.

SECOND MASTERS.—George H. Downing, to the Nile; Guido Harris, to be additional to the Impregnable.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—G. W. Burnett, to be additional to the Chesapeake; R. H. Hebden, H. S. Edwards, T. L. Mourilyan, W. Garner, G. Royle, and T. Potter, to the Chesapeake, as supernumeraries; H. Husband, to the Nile; F. W. Raikes and P. C. Smith, to the Himalaya; R. S. Evatt, to the Ariadne; H. W. Davidson, G. J. H. McCarty, F. W. Moffat, J. F. Atkinson, W. Terry, R. P. Tully, B. M. West, and T. H. Flood, to the Marlborough, as supernumeraries; R. H. Hawes, to the Saracen.

PAYMASTERS.—C. W. McDermott, to be additional to the Asia; W. J. Stevens, to the Hydra.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—J. Bright and E. A. M. Chaffers, to the Nile.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—T. T. Murray, to be additional to the Figsard.

FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—W. Cockshott, to the Edinburgh; J. M. Sales, to the Wellington. Second-class:—C. Homer, to the Firebrand; J. Watson, to the Edinburgh, for service in the Erne; E. T. Read, to the Hogue, for service in the Jackdaw. Third-class:—G. H. Newbury, to the Figsard.

ACTING THIRD-CLASS ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—R. Spiers, to the Industry, W. W. Smith, to the Asia, as supernumerary; J. Gordon, to the Wellington, as supernumerary; J. Anderson, to the Conqueror; P. M'Allister, to the Firebrand; Ashley Richard Moxham, to the Asia.

CLERK.—J. W. Silverlock, to the Diadem.

MIDSHIPMEN.—G. E. Price, F. M. S. Osborn, and G. Jervis, to the Algiers; C. Laprimandave, to the Queen; L. R. Moncrieff, and H. G. Audoe, to the Mars; M. J. Dunlop, to the Royal Albert; T. H. Falcon, and W. B. Littlehales, to the Ariadne; C. R. T. Russell, to the Scylla; J. Fellows, R. H. Bogle, and W. D. Barrow, to the Diadem; E. C. Foot, to the Mutine; F. Rougemont, to the Neptune; R. J. F. Edgecombe, J. C. Best, J. J. F. Bell, C. J. C. St. Clair, and W. J. Boteler, to the Nile; R. S. Crompton and N. S. F. Digby, to the Emerald.

Literature.

A Visit to the Philippine Islands. By Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., F.R.S. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

We remember reading in a letter of Sir John Bowring's to a friend at Exeter, soon after the wreck of the *Alma*, a statement that "all his papers, the result of a long literary life, had been lost." We presume, however, that some must have been recovered, or otherwise, the learned doctor's memory must, indeed, be most retentive. At any rate, the volume now before us could not, in our opinion, have been compiled from data and documents in the British Museum, as the *Literary Gazette* somewhat harshly suggests. However this may be, the indefatigable Ex-Governor of Hong here gives us another proof of his literary talent. "A Visit to the Philippines" is written in a pleasant, chatty, but instructive style. A great amount of useful information is afforded; indeed, we have never yet met with any work giving so thorough a description—social, physical, political, and commercial—of these interesting islands as the book now before us. The author appears to have travelled where no European ever went before, at least, we have no record of such; and to this cause, in addition to his knowledge of the Spanish language, may we attribute the fact that in this work we obtain a clearer insight into the domestic life of the natives and Mestizos, their habits and peculiarities. Sir John, from his own statement, invariably met with the utmost attention from all classes, indeed he speaks in loud praise of their great hospitality, especially on the part of the priests or pachas, as they are called. Thus, from the Captain General, who "called for him every afternoon during his stay at Manila, and took him for a drive in his carriage and four, escorted by Cavalry Lancers," to the more humble Alcalde de Tayabos, who welcomed him with "a gathering of graceful young women, clad in the gayest dresses, and all on ponies, which they managed with admirable agility" (these damsels, by-the-by, the Alcalde called his Amazonas), all vied with each other in showing honour to the veteran diplomatist. Thus, everything appeared *coulour de rose* to the worthy knight; but we can, nevertheless, recommend this work to our readers as a truthful and painstaking account of these islands.

SELECTION.

LORD ELGIN'S QUARTERS AT YEDO.—Some of our party inhabiting the rooms near the entrance gateway were more highly honoured. They were separated from an adjoining house only by a paper screen. One morning, while dressing, their attention was arrested by a scratching upon the paper, followed by a suppressed tittering. Upon investigating the cause, a pair of sparkling eyes were visible at two little peep-holes expressly constructed; it was evident that a toilet, as performed by an English gentleman, was a spectacle which afforded intense amusement to the young ladies of the family next door.—*Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan. By Laurence Oliphant.*

NOTES.

Mr. Mudie, it is said, took no less than 2,000 copies of Mr. Oliphant's "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China" (a two-guinea book).

It is announced that the fifth volume of "Lord Macaulay's History of England" is quite finished, and abounds in interest chiefly of the Queen Anne period; and the sixth volume is so far advanced as to need little arrangement from Lord Macaulay's great friend, Mr. Ellis, who is left his literary executor.

We have, on the authority of the *Literary Gazette*, that the notorious chartist leader, Mr. Ernest Jones, is about to publish a poem, entitled "Corayda," which is to be dedicated, by permission, to E. B. Lytton, late secretary for the colonies for the Derby government.

85,000 copies of the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine* were sold, and it is understood that the advertisements stitched up in it amounted to more than £700.

The Hon. E. Everett, of Boston, is to contribute the biography of Washington Irving to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Besides a new work on China, which is about to appear from the pen of Sir John Bowring, we find that "Twelve Years in China, by a British Resident," is the title of a work in preparation by Messrs. Thomas Constable and Co.

The first part of a new "History of England" may be expected ere long from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John; and Dr. Stebbing has nearly ready for the press his "Lives of Italian Poets."

Mr. Tom Taylor has dramatised Mr. Dickens' last serial story, "A Tale of Two Cities," and it will speedily be produced by Madame Celeste at the Lyceum Theatre.

Mr. Cunningham states in the *Illustrated News* that a late article in the *Times* produced contributions to the amount of £8,000 to a charitable society.

An Italian translation of "Macaulay's History," by Cesare Rovigo, has been published at Turin. Another, by P. Emiliani-Giudici, is to appear at Florence.

There are only eighty-five printing establishments in the capital of France; what a contrast between Paris and London is shadowed forth in the statement of the bare fact!

Messrs. Kent and Co. have in preparation a library of fiction, on a new plan. It is to be entitled "The Pocket Novels." Each shilling number will contain two original novels, with illustrations, for a shilling. No. 1 is to appear on the 1st of February.

Washington Irving has left a large fortune to be divided among his nephews and nieces. For the last eight or ten years he has probably received from his books alone an average annual income of 20,000 dollars.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Treaty with Japan, signed August 26, 1858, and ratified on July 11, 1859, at Yedo, has been published and presented to the House of Commons. The text of this treaty, as also the regulations of trade, was given in our first number, and on comparing the same with the documents now before us, we find it to be a correct version.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

The following is an extract from her Majesty's speech, at the opening of Parliament, on the 24th inst., in relation to China and Japan:—

My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho River, in order to repair to Peking to exchange in that city the ratifications of the Treaty of Tientsin, in pursuance of the 56th article of that Treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted. The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire. I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition, intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsin. It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force. I have directed that papers on this subject shall be laid before you.

I have concluded a treaty with the Tycoon of Japan, and directed that it should be laid before you.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.—Lord GREY alluded to the Italian affair, and said he was glad to observe that in that part of the address relating to China there was undoubtedly a laudable desire manifested on the part of her Majesty's Government not to pledge the House to any opinion upon some of the most important points. They were asked to thank her Majesty for having informed them of what has occurred, and the preparations that were making for the expedition to China. For giving this information, and taking no notice of the delay which had taken place in bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament, the House had no right to complain. By admitting that her Majesty's Government would not be to blame for having failed to bring this subject at an early period under the notice of Parliament, the House would be surrendering one of its most important rights and privileges. The conduct of relations with foreign powers belonged to the Crown, and the Crown also had the prerogative of making war and peace. But her Majesty's ministers were to be held strictly responsible for the manner in which this power was exercised, and whenever the condition of the country was such that it was necessary to arm with a view to repel hostilities, it was the duty of her Majesty's ministers to make this known to Parliament, and to call upon Parliament to make provision for defraying the expenses which would be thus incurred. He then referred to the past rules and practices of Parliament in this respect, and quoted the examples of the seizure of some British vessels by the Spaniards in 1790, and the assistance rendered by the British Government to the Princess Regent of Portugal, in 1826. He then went on to say, that on the 16th of September last, we received in this country the account of the repulse in the Peiho. We had no information as to how soon afterwards the decision of her Majesty's Government was taken as to the course which they should adopt; but it was known from the newspapers that at a very early period the preparations were commenced. It was now four months since this intelligence was received, and during three of those months our ports and arsenals had resounded with the din of preparation, and measures had been taken for despatching artillery, stores, and gun-boats to China, and for sending land forces of not less than 10,000 men, in addition to our naval forces. Therefore much expense had been already incurred, and he asked them to contrast the course taken, without any communication to Parliament until this moment, with what had been done on the former occasions. If they were to admit that a minister might, without blame, during so long a period, continue warlike preparations without the sanction of Parliament, then they would admit that principles, which our greatest statesmen and most distinguished writers had held to be of the very essence of the constitution, were no longer to be considered binding on us. He admitted the power of the Crown to enter upon war; but it was always held that that great power should be entrusted to the executive of the day, because they were not at liberty to take one step towards involving the country in war without informing Parliament of the course which they intended to adopt, and then the council of the nation had it in its power to check them in the beginning, in taking any steps which might be deemed inexpedient or calculated to involve the country in an unjust or impolitic war. But what became of this security if a minister was to be allowed to go on all the time he had described, taking measures with a view to hostile proceedings? It was true that by postponing for a moment to the more urgent demands of the Chinese war, measures which could not ultimately be abandoned, no technical irregularity might have taken place; but of this he was sure, that a large, a very large expenditure had been already incurred, which Parliament would ultimately have no alternative but to provide for—an expenditure which might lead to one far larger than anything they dreamed of, and might be the beginning of the cost of a mighty war. But he would point out that this was not mere technical expenditure of so many pounds, to be laid out under a technical head of the estimates. What he maintained was, that the country was not to be committed to any heavy expenditure, above all in the way of war, without giving the great council of the nation an opportunity of considering the propriety of that course. He was the more surprised to find that this should have happened under the present Government, because the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had, on the occasion of the Persian war in 1857, declared that the practice of commencing the war without first referring to Parliament was unconstitutional. Now, the object of the amendment which he (Earl Grey) would think it his duty to move, would be simply to enforce this sound view of the law and practice of Parliament. There were many other most important questions which he hoped their lordships would have to consider at an early period; but the question now was, whether we had any just cause to quarrel with China at all? Whether the Chinese, having experienced that the access to their capital by the Peiho being undefended was a source of serious danger, they were not justified in fortifying it? Whether having made an announcement to that effect in the *Peking Gazette* afforded any just ground of complaint to this country? Whether the treaty of Tientsin having given us a right to send an ambassador to Peking, but having been altogether silent about the route he was to take, the ambassador was entitled to say, when offered another route, that he would proceed by no other than the Peiho, and that if the route were not opened, he would open it by force? Whether, if he had such right and were entitled to use such force, he should not have previously appealed to the authorities of Peking to see whether by more peaceable representations they would not have been induced to admit him? Whether it made any difference that these fortifications were, as stated, defended by militia, and not by regular troops; and whether, if the French ambassador were to come to London by Gravesend, he would have been entitled to remove any obstructions by force because they happened to be manned by militia? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Whether a war with China could by any possibility promote the interests of this country? ("Hear, hear.") Whether any treaty which might extort from China any amount of degradation would place us in a better position; or whether, if did, such a treaty would be observed one hour after the

force by which it was extorted was withdrawn? Whether our trade with China, which directly and indirectly contributed more than any other to the advantage of this country, with the sole exception of that of the United States, was rightly to be promoted by burning the cities and slaughtering the people of China; and whether they should become better customers, or produce more of the goods which we desired to buy, by our spreading fire and devastation through the land? (Hear, hear.) Whether it was right to enter upon a contest which, once entered upon, there was no retreat without pulling down the ancient dynasty of the Chinese empire, and, in all probability, leaving the vast empire and that countless population a prey to anarchy? (Hear, hear.) These were questions which they would have to consider, but they would open up too extensive a field on the present occasion. They were questions upon which Parliament would have to pronounce, although they could not be considered with the same advantage which they might have been three months ago. If Parliament should disapprove of the policy of the Government it might be too late to correct a great part of the errors which had been committed. At present, too, we were far more deeply committed to France, who was to act as our ally, than we were at an earlier period. It was not a mere theoretical objection that he took to the line of policy which the Government had pursued, but he believed that there was in it a practical and substantial injury to the country by this departure from the law of the Constitution? He thought they were bound to notice this, and therefore he was prepared to move the addition of a paragraph, embodying this view, after that portion of the address which thanked her Majesty for the information which she had given, without saying one word of the time when the communication was made. He had drawn up this amendment in the most temperate terms which he had been able to devise, and if any noble lord could suggest anything more temperate, he would readily adopt them. He proposed to add to that part of the address relating to the expedition to China the following amendment:—"But humbly to express to your Majesty our regret that when the preparations for the intended expedition were commenced, her Majesty's servants did not advise her Majesty to communicate to Parliament, without delay, the measures which had been decided, in order that Parliament might have an opportunity of forming a judgment thereon, and that its previous sanction might be obtained to the expense that might thereby be occasioned."—On the question being put, the Duke of NEWCASTLE regretted that his noble friend should have found it inconsistent with his duty to allow the address to proceed to her Majesty without an amendment. He would not enter into details on this subject; but he must make a few observations on the amendment of his noble friend. He started on the assumption, that it was the custom to lay before Parliament the intentions of the Government to enter on hostilities with foreign nations. He must confess he was surprised that he laid his propositions on so broad a basis. Writers on international law wrote very differently. What the noble lord asserted to be the general practice had been over and over again departed from, in Portugal in 1831, and in many other instances which might be named. As to the defences which the noble lord set up for his proposition, he (the noble duke) was prepared to maintain that this country was not, and had not for some time past, been at peace with China. They had not been so for the last two years—(hear, hear)—and they were even now in possession of one of the most important ports of China. Peace never was established. (Hear, hear.) A treaty was offered, and the fleet was proceeding to secure its ratification, and it was in execution of this duty that new hostilities were commenced. He did think his noble friend need hardly have brought these matters forward when so many other and more opportune occasions would arise. His noble friend had stated that they had no right to take possession of the Peiho. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would at once join issue, and declare that they had a perfect right to do so. In the treaty between China and Russia, not only was the latter nation entitled to make use of that way or the overland route, but of any other which might suit their convenience. He would not urge the fact that under the treaty of 1843 the English had a right to such passage; he might do so without any great special pleading, although he admitted a question might be raised as to its superseeding by subsequent treaties. He admitted that there were grave questions of commerce which might be raised, but surely where national honour and the blood of many of their countrymen were involved, such considerations should not altogether weigh down the balance. But really he did not think that such matters as these should be entered into when so many subsequent and fitting opportunities would arise. He simply rose to answer a few of the observations of his learned friend, and he was sure he should be excused if he did not go into the general subject; but of this he was quite sure, that the House would not agree to the amendment of the noble lord (Earl Grey).—Lord BROUGHAM then rose and addressed the House. His lordship alluded to the China question in the following words:—"It is not my intention to enter into a discussion on the merits or demerits of the China question, but I am quite aware that great allowances have to be made for the conduct of officers placed in a situation of great difficulty, such as Mr. Bruce was placed in. He had to rely on his own resources and discretion under circumstances which could not be foreseen in the instructions which he had received; but whether Mr. Bruce was to blame I will not discuss, as another opportunity now will be afforded when fuller information will be had. (Hear, hear.) One subject I cannot pass: I mean the heroic conduct of the admiral and seamen engaged. (Hear, hear.) You will concur with me in feeling that the meed of praise and honour ought not to be the meed of success alone. Unsuccessful as the expedition was, I know of none in which the daring, gallantry, and perseverance of British seamen and troops were ever more signally displayed than on that unhappy occasion. (Cheers.) I think it will soothe the sufferings of those gallant men, who have suffered severely in person and mind in that expedition, to know, although it was not successful, and whatever may be the merits or policy of the expedition, their countrymen even in their failure do justice to the almost unparalleled efforts

by which they sought to obtain success, and by which even, though worsted and defeated, they did maintain—and nobly maintain—their country's honour. I do not quite concur in the complaint of the noble earl (Grey) that Government ought to have called Parliament together to have consulted them on the Chinese question. But there are other circumstances which must be taken into consideration. I think that the Government acted with great imprudence in sanctioning the act of an officer on the spot, who took upon himself to decide whether or not there was a cause of war. (Hear, hear.) It has been said, indeed, that we never had been at peace with China; but that argument at once disposes of another argument of the noble earl; for, if we were not at peace with the Chinese, what objection, then, is there to their having blocked up the mouth of the Peiho? (Hear, hear.) Now, upon the question of the international right, I object to the principle laid down—that we had a right to force our way up that river. There is nothing whatever said in the treaty as to the manner in which we were to go to Peking. We were informed that our advance by that river would be resisted, and under those circumstances we had no more right to force our way up the river than, as the noble earl (Grey) remarked, a French ambassador would have had in similar circumstances to force his way up the Thames. (Hear, hear.) But that is not the point. We call upon the Chinese to observe all the international duties of civilised nations—we expect them to deal with us according to those duties; well, then, I entreat the Government to take care that we deal the same measure of justice to the Chinese which we demand from them. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") And if hostilities should unhappily be renewed, I beg that they may be renewed on a more regular footing than we have hitherto renewed them. (Cheers.) My lords, without a declaration of war we have no right whatever to institute a blockade; and if it so happened in the course of the last hostilities that we, in the exercise of the rights which we claimed, seized a vessel of any other power than the Chinese, that capture would have been illegal, and we should have been liable to all the consequence of the act. (Hear.) The treaties with the United States and with Russia have been already ratified by the Chinese—treaties giving them full commercial rights; and I ask the Government to consider what would be the consequence, if we, undertaking a blockade of the Chinese rivers, should stop a vessel of the United States or of Russia, in the prosecution of their legitimate trade, treating that blockade, as it would be, a wholly irregular proceeding? (Hear.) Therefore, while I hope by the exercise of prudence that the war may be avoided, I trust that her Majesty's Government will see, if it must be carried on, that it should be carried on as a legitimate war, and according to all the forms recognised in civilised countries. (Hear, hear.) But with respect to the amendment, not seeing in the tone of the Royal Speech anything which calls for a serious difference of opinion, and not concurring with the noble earl in the strong views which he takes of the *laches* of Government, I certainly shall not support him by my vote, should he press the amendment to a division. (Hear, hear.) I think it is rather a fortunate circumstance that Parliament was not immediately called together upon the news of those proceedings, because from the feeling excited in the country I think that the feelings of Parliament, imperfectly informed as to facts, might have led them to more rash and hasty conclusions than upon further consideration, and at a later period, they might be inclined to think consistent with justice.—Earl GRANVILLE declined to argue the Chinese question until a more suitable opportunity.—Earl GREY replied in a few words, in which he stated that he could not withdraw his amendment, but should not press it to a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAPERS ON CHINA AND JAPAN.—Soon after the House had resumed business, subsequent to the delivery of the Royal Speech, Lord JOHN RUSSELL laid on the table the correspondence with Mr. Bruce, and the treaty of commerce with Japan.

THE ADDRESS.—Mr. ST. AUBYN, in moving the address to the Queen, briefly adverted to European politics, and then continued:—"Last year the Chinese Government, in direct violation of existing treaties, and either in ignorance of, or wanton violation of, the usages which regulated the public negotiations of civilised nations, attacked and nearly destroyed the expedition which was advancing into the centre of the country with the view of carrying out the conditions of the treaty of Tientsin. It had been determined to exact reparation for the outrage, and the Emperor of the French had determined upon sending an armed force to act in concert with ours. But, notwithstanding the insults and indignities which had been put upon this country, he believed it was still in the power of the Chinese Government, by full, prompt, and timely atonement and reparation, to avert actual hostilities from their country. (Hear.) Should they unfortunately be so obstinate as to refuse to accede to our terms, England must trust to the skill of her commanders, and the tried valour of her forces, which had never been more conspicuously displayed than in those waters, to redeem the honour of the country.—Lord HENLEY seconded the motion, and confined his observations entirely to European and home questions. They, of course, coincided with the tenor of the Queen's speech.—Mr. DISRAELI then addressed the House at considerable length. In adverting to the Peiho affair, the right hon. gentleman declined to discuss the question there, but was glad to observe that her Majesty had recognised the great bravery which had been displayed by our troops on that occasion.—Viscount PALMERSTON denied the assumptions implied in Mr. DISRAELI's questions, and declared that Government had entered into no engagement whatever respecting Italy. As to the commercial treaty with France, his lordship said it was conditional upon the sanction of the House of Commons, as far as financial changes were involved. His lordship made no reference whatever in his speech to the conduct of Government on the Chinese question. The motion was then put and unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

January 25.

THE REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—Mr. ST. AUBYN brought up the report on the address in reply to the speech from the throne:—Sir H.

WILLOUGHBY said, with regard to the China question, he was sorry to observe that, in the address, there was no expression of regret that her Majesty had found it necessary to prepare and send out a hostile expedition against the Chinese empire. That sentiment he took the liberty of expressing, because he was totally opposed to entering upon these hostilities, believing that in doing so we made a great mistake. Neither commerce nor civilisation would be extended by the adoption of such measures; and if ever there was a question which required the deepest consideration of the House it was the commencement of a war with 300,000,000 of half civilised people, 15,000 or 18,000 miles from our own shores. If the noble earl who was supposed to have managed matters so well in arranging the treaty of Tientsin thought that he was right to get the treaty ratified at Peking, why did he not go himself? Why leave it to a subordinate? Surely it was a pity that he did not conclude his diplomatic career in China by going to Peking, assuming that it was really necessary to go there at all. To leave the ratification to a "subordinate button," as the Chinese would term it, was to infuse a suspicion in the mind of the Emperor and the people that they were not treated with the respect to which the "flowery land" was entitled, and thereby create an exacerbated feeling. Nor did he know why the expedition was sent up the Peiho, nor why a peaceable minister should be attended with a hostile force. (Hear, hear). Moreover, the House, by expressing an opinion in favour of the expedition would also imply approval of the operations being carried on conjointly with a neighbouring country, which he confessed he would rather not see. In giving his vote for the address, therefore, he should do so under protest; but he considered that he was not bound in any way, nor did he presume that any other member regarded himself as bound, to an opinion in favour of the policy which was pursued towards China. He believed the result would be the derangement of our finances, and the setting aside of all control by this House over the public purse.—Admiral WALCOTT, as an old naval officer, had heard with gratification the testimony borne in the speech from the throne to the gallantry of our forces engaged in the action at the mouth of the Peiho; and he now offered his acknowledgments to Mr. Disraeli, and not less to Lord Palmerston, for the graceful and generous manner in which they had adverted to the proceeding. He had heard the country had reversed its ancient character, and declined to confer any honour upon the force engaged on the occasion. For his part, he had no doubt that the conduct of the gallant admiral who commanded in the action would prove a valuable lesson, not only to the officers and men under him, but to the naval profession at large. It was true that temporary success had fallen to the lot of the Chinese; but the conduct exhibited by the gallant admiral in the most bitter and trying moments reflected honour alike upon himself and the British navy. (Hear, hear.) If a brave man, fallen into adversity, was the saddest, it was not less one of the grandest sights under Heaven; and he would moreover express a hope that the breasts of the brave men who had accompanied the gallant admiral would not remain without a decoration. It was what the country owed to those brave and gallant men. It was due to the memory of the dead. It was due to the gallant survivors themselves; and also to every one who bore the arms of England, in whatever clime. When he reflected upon the advance through that treacherous pass, and the exciting moment when the little force dared even to approach the walls of the forts and to struggle over them; when he reflected on the hour of their retreat, and that when their comrades were falling fast around them, they could stop midst the withering fire, raise the wounded men upon their shoulders and bear them to the boats, he owned that he felt proud of his countrymen. (Hear.) And he believed that the struggle would bear as honourable mention in the page of history as that which commemorated the ride of the immortal 600 into the "valley of the shadow of death" at Balaklava. The bravery thus displayed would not be in vain. It would strike dismay into the hearts of the enemy when the hour of retribution came. And he hoped that every member of that House would take to himself the grand and memorable sentiment of the illustrious and stout-hearted soldier of Rome, when in the hour of defeat he uttered the words, That it was ordained that the winning cause should rest with our foes, but that which had been lost most commended itself to us.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, before the Address was put, wished to ask the Government with regard to that part of her Majesty's most gracious Speech which referred to the commercial treaty with France. After what had fallen from the honourable baronet, he could not help expressing the satisfaction which he felt at the circumstances that both in the discussion yesterday and to-day, justice has been done, though late, to the great gallantry which had been displayed by Admiral Hope in the Peiho. (Hear, hear.) There had been previous occasions on which the Government might have recognised that gallantry, but it was done. Nevertheless, he was glad that at last the distinguished service of the gallant and heroic admiral, and of those who fought under him, had been recognised. For his own part, he believed that no more heroic conduct had been exhibited by the navy of England than that of Admiral Hope and his forces at the mouth of the Peiho. He would not then enter into the state of our relations with the empire of China.—Mr. HADFIELD protested against the course that was about to be pursued in China. We called them semi-barbarians, but they called us downright barbarians; and he was sorry to say that in many respects they had too good reason to say so. We were raising up in China a military feeling. They had already gained one victory over us, and there was no telling what the consequences might be. He hoped the papers would be presented full and entire, and not mutilated as in the case of the Afghan papers, which it had lately been demonstrated were in the first instance presented to Parliament in a shamefully and perversely mutilated condition. The Americans had managed their affairs much more reasonably, and were now in terms of friendship with the Chinese Government.—Sir M. SERMOUR would be sorry to lose this opportunity of expressing his cordial admiration and praise for the gallantry of the operations of his successor, Admiral Hope, on the Peiho. As to the political state of the question, he would limit himself to this remark, that from his own observation he could not understand how the ambassador could approach to Peking, except by the accompaniment of an armed force. He should be glad if, after all that had occurred, a pacific settlement was still possible, but he had little hope of it; and he thought the conduct of his friend, Admiral Hope, and his companions, could not be too highly praised for the very distinguished gallantry they had shown on that occasion. (Loud cheers.)

—Sir DE LACY EVANS asked the Government when the debate on China was coming on, for he thought that it would be desirable that the House should express its opinion both as to the extent of the operations proposed, and whether they were to be carried on or not. The noble lord seemed yesterday to hold out a hope that an arrangement might be yet made. The House, however, had been told in the House of Lords if we were to have a war it would be merely a continuance of the last war. Had the proofs which had been given of the capacity of the noble lord who was responsible for the administration of our Chinese affairs as recently displayed been such that it was desirable he should be continued in such administration? He considered that a very hard measure of responsibility had been cast upon Admiral Hope. Our diplomatic representative appeared to be entirely in ignorance of the resistance which the fleets would have had to encounter at Peiho, and, though Admiral Hope might have been taken by surprise, he gave the highest proof of personal heroism. The French had a small force there, which suffered as complete a defeat as we did; but what did the French Government do? They inquired into the circumstances, and awarded marks of merit to their officers; but though there were testimonies both from the French and American representatives of the gallant conduct of the British forces under Admiral Hope, no word of condemnation, as far as he knew, had been addressed to them. He thought that they ought to have this matter fully gone into, and a distinct statement made of the intentions of the Government in reference to future operations. Mr. BUCHANAN inquired of the Government whether we were now, or in reality ever had been, at war with China, and whether Chinese junks seizing commercial cargoes were to be regarded as Queen's enemies?—Mr. W. WILLIAMS strongly advocated the immediate placing of the Reform Bill on the table of the House. If the cabinet was agreed upon it he could not conceive why, after its long process of incubation, the bill should not at once be laid before Parliament. It was clear that there was to be a great debate upon the Chinese war; and if the Reform Bill were not brought in before, and the Government should happen to go out, they would be charged with stifling the question of reform altogether.—Lord PALMERSTON said, with respect to the observations of my right hon. friend (Mr. Horsemann), as to the notice of the introduction of the Reform Bill, I would remind him that it is impossible for the Government to satisfy the wishes and opinions of all parties as to the course of the public business. My right hon. friend, and others, would have been desirous that the Reform Bill should be the first measure we should propose. The hon. and gallant member for Westminster (Sir De Lacy Evans) attaches great importance to the decision of subjects connected with China. Other hon. members think that whereas a treaty has been concluded with France to regulate our commercial system, that ought to be the first measure taken into consideration in this house. Other hon. members attach great importance to a general review of our finances, and would prefer that we should take the earliest opportunity of bringing on the budget. It is impossible for her Majesty's government equally to satisfy gentlemen of all shades of opinion, and their aim must be to make such distribution of the public business as may be most conducive to the public interest. When we enter into discussions upon these various subjects we must have the opportunity of justifying the course we have pursued, in order to bring the deliberations of the house to a satisfactory and useful result. I can assure my right hon. friend that there is no reason to suppose that if the Reform Bill is introduced on February 20 there will not be ample opportunity for discussing the details of the measure and passing it into law in the present session. My right hon. friend has intimated that until this bill has passed we are not to expect from him any vote of a hostile character that will at all affect our position. I am obliged to him for that intimation (laughter) but I should hope that that indicates that he will give us fair play to the bill be passed, to which he attaches, very properly, great importance, and till it shall be numbered among the statutes at large (hear, hear). With respect to China, it might be out of place for me to follow my hon. and gallant friend (Sir De Lacy Evans) into an argument on those transactions. Papers relating to the subject will be laid before us at an early period, and then will be the time to enter into an examination of the course we have taken relative to those operations. But my hon. friend behind me wishes to have it explained whether we are at war or not at war with China. He stated very correctly that, as regards the relations of the Queen with the Emperor of China, we never have been, in these late transactions, at war—that is to say, the Emperor of China has never chosen to consider the operations at Canton, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for outrages committed, as amounting to a disruption of relations between the two empires, and at Canton, Amoy, and Fow-chow-fow commercial relations have continued to be carried on. That is the state of things at present. If the Chinese treaty had been ratified the relations of the two countries would have been placed in a more satisfactory position, but the ratification of the treaty not having taken place, we are in the same state that we were before Lord Elgin negotiated the treaty, and the Emperor of China has made known that he did not wish the commercial relations of the two countries to be interrupted in consequence of the affair at the Peiho or the antecedent events at Canton. If a declaration of war had been issued it would be impossible for us to carry on commercial relations at Shanghai and other ports, and I think the House will see that it should be matter of grave consideration whether any disturbance should be occasioned to commercial arrangements, which may be carried on as long as they are consistent with the treaty, and whether such a course is not most promotive of the interests of the country (hear, hear). The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he wished to observe, in the first place, in reply to a statement which had fallen from the right hon. gentleman opposite, that the Government were not aware that they had let pass any legitimate opportunity of testifying their high sense of the bravery which had been displayed by our troops in the recent operation on the banks of the Peiho. They had always entertained a feeling of unqualified admiration of that bravery, and he thought that feeling had been expressed on the preceding evening by his noble friend at the head of the Government; but if it could be shown that they had been guilty of any omission in that case they would gladly take the earliest possible opportunity of repairing it. The Address was then agreed to.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Dr. Macgowan will deliver his First Lecture in this Metropolis on "Japan," at the Society of Arts, on February 1.

Dr. T. B. Watson, late of Macao, will oblige by sending his address to this office.

R. U.—The Japanese ambassadors for the United States will embark from San Francisco by the *Pouchattan*, and from thence, *via* Panama, to Washington.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the evening of the day of delivery of the Mails.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1860.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES ON CHINA.

THE China question will apparently have the first consideration of our legislators. Our readers are aware that we have condemned the action of Mr. BRUCE, our plenipotentiary in China, and in our Parliamentary intelligence it will be seen we are not without supporters. Earl GREY commended the opposition to Mr. BRUCE's proceedings at the Peiho, and the action of ministers in making preparations to carry out his policy, by an armed force despatched from this country and India, without calling Parliament together, and receiving the assent of the country on so important a subject as entering on a war with China. On the conduct of Mr. BRUCE in forcing a passage up the Peiho, the noble earl asked whether he should not have previously appealed to the Court of Peking. Lord BROUGHAM concurred in this view of the case, and said we had no right to force our way up that particular passage, and he hoped that, if it were decided on entering again into hostilities with the Chinese, we should do so in a regular manner, by declaring war and otherwise dealing with them as we should, with any other country; any other course, he argued would lead us into difficulties with Russia and the United States. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, and Mr. HADFIELD, and Sir DE LACY EVANS, convened generally in protesting against our renewed hostilities, and the manner in which they had been induced. Admiral SEYMOUR said he did not see how our ambassador could proceed to Peking except with an armed force, but the gallant admiral did not give an opinion on the very large one that accompanied Mr. BRUCE; he, with all other speakers, spoke strongly of the gallant conduct of Admiral HOPE and his companions. The Duke of NEWCASTLE acted as the chief for Government, and contended that we had not been at peace with the Chinese for the past two years, inferring that the reinforcements sent out lately by Government were merely in support of the expedition which was placed at the disposal of Lord ELGIN in 1857. Now, force the matter as they like, the present Government know that they have virtually left the question of peace or war in the hands of Mr. BRUCE; what result that will be attended with we need scarcely intimate. The month of May, we make quite certain, will find our forces collected in the Gulf of Pecheli; and as on last occasion of course the junk bearing a reply to Mr. BRUCE's demands will arrive the day after hostilities have commenced, or it will not be superscribed in a proper manner. Lord PALMERSTON, in replying to the remarks of Sir DE LACY EVANS, said he considered it more to the interests of this country to abstain from a declaration of war, as in that case we could not carry on our important trade at Shanghai. It will be observed that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, our Foreign Secretary, who has conducted the correspondence with Mr. BRUCE, and must assuredly be better informed on the subject than the Duke of NEWCASTLE, or any other member of the Cabinet, did not address the House on the subject; and if we may judge from the extract of his letter of the 10th Oct., which will be found in our summary of Mr. BRUCE's correspondence, we may conclude that he has not been a willing party to the support of Mr. BRUCE's policy. This letter, however, confirms the statement made in our last and previous issues, that instructions had been sent to Mr. BRUCE to exhaust all means of procuring a peaceable solution of our present difficulties; but, as already intimated, we feel quite

certain he will not succeed. England will ever have cause to regret that Lord ELGIN left his post before completing his mission, but we must do him the justice to say that it was no fault of his, that lies with the late Derby Government. He was not consulted in the matter, and was perfectly sincere in his intentions in returning from Canton to the north to ratify the treaty; and quite sure are we that had he done so our Taku disaster would have been avoided.

THE JAPANESE CURRENCY.

ONE of the most important subjects in connection with Japan, and which, judging from the silence observed by the press generally, appears to be so little understood, is the question of the intrinsic value of the native coins, and the relative par of exchange between them and foreign money. There is in Japan a native currency of gold, silver, copper, and iron. The gold *kobang* is equal to 4 silver *itizibous*, the *itizibou* is worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ copper *mace*, and the latter passes for 100 iron *cash*. When we say that the *itizibou* is worth $4\frac{1}{2}$ copper *mace*, we speak with reference to their relative value, according to the latest advices which quote the *kobang* as worth 18 *mace*; for it must be borne in mind that the relative value of these two coins fluctuates, and consequently includes in its fluctuation the worth of the silver *itizibou*.

According to the analysis made by BERZELIUS, the gold *kobang* is worth 12 florins, and 40 kreuzers Dutch currency, which would give it as nearly as possible the value of a guinea. Colonel von SIEBOLD estimates it at $12\frac{1}{2}$ Dutch florins, which, reckoning the florin at 2 francs and 10 centimes, would be equal to 26 francs 25 centimes. In the table of foreign coins given in the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, for 1848, we find the value of the old *kobang* put down at 51 francs 24 centimes, and that of the new *kobang* at 39 francs 69 centimes. Now these quotations, though not absolutely incorrect, and coming from such high authority, may easily lead to false conclusions, and it may, therefore, be well to explain that they may be termed superannuated; for the "old *kobangs*" alluded to by the *Annuaire* are really ancient coins now no longer in circulation, whilst the *kobang* now-a-days called "old," is the one analysed by BERZELIUS. The new *kobang* is not always equally pure, and according to an analysis lately made at the Bank of England, is scarcely worth 11 Dutch florins. In order not to over estimate its value, let us take it at 10, which would make it equal to 21 francs. By this calculation the *itizibou*, being a quarter of a *kobang*, is equal to 5 francs 25 centimes.

So much for the Japanese native currency. Now let us take another view of the case. The American dollar is ascertained to have an intrinsic value of 5 francs 30 centimes, and it requires rather more than 3 silver *itizibous* to make up the weight of an American dollar. Now, as it is stipulated in Article 5 of the treaty between Japan and the United States, that in all commercial transactions the Japanese currency shall be taken *weight for weight*, to be equal to foreign coins of similar description, the result is, that the Americans require 3 *itizibous* for their dollar, which makes the latter equal to $15\frac{3}{4}$ francs, when, as we have just seen, its real value is only 5 francs. What financial nonsense! And yet it is not so wholly obscure as not to be easily intelligible; on the contrary, the facts of the case are simple enough. The value of the *itizibou* is not intrinsic or unfluctuating like that of the *kobang*, but only represents a certain value. To refuse to take it, except at its real worth, would be similar to buying a bank note at the value of the paper on which it is printed. But in spite of this misunderstanding one ought to be cautious in blaming anybody, either the European merchants or the Japanese Government. It is their mutual ignorance that does the mischief. It is an incontrovertible fact that, if the stipulations of the treaty were observed to the letter, 100,000 dollars (worth 530,000 francs) would be equal in value to 300,000 *itizibous*, which at four to the *kobang* would produce no less than 1,475,000 francs; a very pretty profit, which would soon have the effect of attracting dollars from all parts of the world, and draining Japan of its gold *kobangs*. But, unfortunately for the speculator who may feel induced to enter on such a brilliant financial operation, the Japanese Government steps in with its veto, without anybody's being able to contest its right to do so. The text of the treaty is to be sure in existence, but it is wholly impracticable as long as some fundamental modifications are not introduced in the monetary system of Japan, exposed as they are, moreover, to the more or less fraudulent speculations of the manufacturers

of base metal. The measures hitherto adopted by the Government of Japan, to remedy these evils and inconveniences to commerce, are not sufficient to counteract the abuses. That government has lately created a sort of paper money, and permits every European to exchange each day 2 dollars, and no more, for 6 itzibous in paper. It is scarcely needful to say that these 2 dollars' worth of itzibous a day are of no commercial importance, nor do the Europeans individually derive much advantage from what was ignorantly granted as a boon, and considered as a great concession; for the retail shopkeeper, the domestic servant, or the native boatman, all testify the greatest repugnance to be paid for their labour, or goods, by this paper money, and in most cases prefer not to work or not to sell, than to be remunerated in this ambiguous manner. But in spite of all these difficulties and drawbacks, business is transacted, and sometimes even with a brilliant profit, though the European commerce can take no part in it, as it is chiefly confined to a sort of bartering trade, carried on between Shanghai and Nagasaki, and varies so much in its nature, and the articles composing it, as to make it impossible to specify it or go into details without exceeding the limits of our columns, besides which, what is a profitable investment one day becomes a dangerous speculation the next. What concerns us most is, to obtain a clear insight into the monetary system of Japan and its influence on the trade with Europe. Upon the whole, then, it seems that the difference between the nominal and the intrinsic value of the itzibou acts at present as a damper to all extensive commercial enterprise, which, though devoutly wished to be entered into on both sides, cannot be undertaken without the mutual fear and risk of a loss in squaring their accounts.

It is impossible that this unsatisfactory state of things can last much longer. Some definite and equitable measure must be introduced and generally adopted by mutual agreement to put a speedy end to this financial crisis, and permit honest commercial transactions to take place between the Japanese and those Europeans with whose governments treaties have been concluded. Attempts to find this desideratum have been made, but hitherto without success. On July 8 last, the Japanese Government proposed to introduce a new silver coin of the real value of the itzibou and equivalent to the dollar, or five francs 30 centimes, but the European and American merchants opposed this measure—which was intended to be carried into execution the very next day—with all their might, as it would have depreciated the value of the dollar, which is the only coin in general circulation in those parts, by 200 per cent., and the consequence was that the project was abandoned. In the meantime, trade is languishing, and what is still worse is, that these misunderstandings and haggings have the effect of creating suspicions towards Europeans in the breasts of the hitherto so confiding Japanese, and preventing that close and friendly connection which, whilst it leads to their mutual advantage, must eventually open the door to European civilisation, and the introduction of the blessings of Christianity. It would be well worth the while of England, France, Holland, Russia, and the United States, to concert some well-digested plan, and propose it collectively by their respective representatives in Japan. Till this question is definitely settled, and the value of the currency placed upon a simple and satisfactory footing, it is an illusion to expect to see the trade with Japan develop itself in a manner commensurate with the enlightened views of the present day. Here is a nation of some 30 millions of inhabitants, who have been locked up and left to their own resources for two centuries, perfectly willing to trade with us—now that the barrier has been broken down—and ready to take our manufactures, our instruments, arms, tools, and articles of use and luxury, in exchange for their silk, copper, wax, and other valuable articles of home produce, and yet no business of any importance can be transacted, on account of the difficulty of regulating the value of the native currency, and the par of exchange for foreign coin.

Since the above was in type we have received from our Paris correspondent the following extract of a letter from Yedo, dated last November:—

Foreign merchants had acquired the right of exchanging daily 150 dols. into itzibous, but as this exchange is against the Japanese treasury, it is doubtful whether it can be long maintained. The consuls represented that 150 dols. a day to exchange was a very small matter, and the Japanese authorities allowed the exchange to be carried the cypher to 500 dols. or 1,555 itzibous. This was a magnificent affair for the proprietors of dollars, who exchanged their itzibous against kobangs, the value of which ran from 1 dol. 90 cents. to 2 dols. 60 cents., according to the age of the pieces, nearly double the market price of

Shanghai. As the point was to exchange as many dollars a day as possible, Europeans, and especially Americans, did not scruple to descend to certain discreditable "tricks of trade." For example, Jabez could only exchange with the Treasury for 500 dols. a day; but Jabez soon found that he could exchange in the names of his friends, real or imaginary, Mr. Jeremiah, Mr. Elias, Mr. Charles, and Mr. Habakkuk. Mr. Jabez found that by exchanging 2,000 dols. for 6,220 itzibous, he could purchase a million of kobangs or ten bales of silk, which in a month brought him in a profit of 1,000 dols.

The same letter states, that the merchants of Shanghai are so rich that they can freight a vessel with dollars. Thus, no sooner had the *Powhattan* brought the news that silver was worth gold in Yoku-Hama, than a whole flood of silver inundated the town. The *Powhattan* alone, on her return, brought over 400,000 dols., and other vessels followed her in all haste. The Japanese could stand this no longer however. At length it said, in answer to the demands made upon it. "I shall give as much as I can, and to every one in proportion to his demands. Apply to me." The merchants hastened to obey. Some limited themselves to 500 dols., others wished to exchange for 1,000 or 5,000 dols. One, more cunning than the rest, said to himself, "Why stick at trifles!" He informed the treasury that he wanted change for 20 millions of dols. Only 20 millions! The treasury set about its calculations. The gentleman of 500 dols. obtained nothing, he of 1,000 obtained a dozen itzibous, he of 5,000 some twenty. The rest of the money fell into the pocket of the man of 20 millions. As he had the laugh against the others, the latter saw the mistake they had made, and the day after each presented himself at the treasury with a reasonable demand; that is to say, for fabulous sums. The government of Japan refused, and very properly. The writer considers that the conduct of the Europeans, in face of a people with whom they have just formed a treaty, is disgraceful.

ALBERT SMITH'S "PIGEON."—Between the repulse at Peiho and the illness of ALBERT SMITH, Chinese affairs have not been on a satisfactory footing of late. It is therefore highly gratifying to know that our French ally has actually sent off his General to the East, and that our English entertainer has re-appeared in Piccadilly. We hope that it is not unaffectionate to say so, but with certain Crimean recollections strong upon us, we are rather inclined to believe that the new Chinese campaign will be carried on with most loyalty by GENERAL ALBERT. At all events we are certain he will not bring it to a conclusion without due consideration for his allies, and that he will give them all due recognition of their presence, and of their zeal in taking places—a trifling attention to facts which is occasionally pretermitted over the water. *Seriatim*, as VISCOUNT WILLIAMS says, we deplored, in company with the QUEEN, and in common with the public, the affliction which interrupted Mr. ALBERT SMITH's entertainment, and are exceedingly happy to "depend" upon a French General (on this occasion only) a congratulation to our pleasant-faced, pleasant tongued lecturer, upon his resuming his nights with the pigtails. In the words of CONFUCIUS (whom we never read, and have not the least intention of reading), "May our EGYPTIAN Fisher always have a good HAUL."—*Punch*.

TRADE WITH CHINA.—At the meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on the 20th inst., Mr. W. P. Paton in the chair, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co., of Glasgow, said—The matter I am going to refer to is one of considerable consequence, and it is one which has never yet been brought before this Chamber. I allude to the anomalous position in which our trade with China is placed in the event of hostilities going on. During the second, and if I am not mistaken, during the first war also, it was alleged by lawyers and others well versed in international law, that really there was no case of war at all; in the case of the second war at least, it was a mere mob and riot at Canton, and the question was never thoroughly raised as to whether or not we were in reality at war. Now you will see how important the matter is, when I mention that a bill of lading—a charter-party—contains a clause by which all parties are relieved of their obligations when the country is actually at war, and when it has been officially declared. During the last war a most serious inconvenience arose from the very circumstance that ships had great difficulty in getting up the Canton river, and had to return with very little cargo. Mr. Dunlop: You therefore wish that Government should now declare war against China?—Mr. Buchanan: No; but I say that before they commence hostilities in any way they should declare war.—The Chairman expressed an opinion that although troops were going out war would not be declared.—Mr. Buchanan: When you broach the subject to Government they turn round and say, "Oh! it was a mere riot. But it involves considerations of the most injurious kind. I am one who has suffered, and am likely to suffer again." Some conversation ensued, and it was eventually agreed to take up the subject at another meeting.

MR. TARRANT'S CASE.—It appears that the positive release of this gentleman at the expiration of six months, as stated in the last number of the *London and China Telegraph*, is finally left to the discretion of his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong; his transfer to the debtor's side of the jail at that period, if not before, is however positively ordered by his grace the Duke of Newcastle.

TRINIDAD.—A meeting of the council of Government was held on Dec. 19, at which supplementary estimates were passed to the amount of £24,683. There had been another arrival of Coolie immigrants. The *Labrador*, from Calcutta, landed 217 men, 61 women, and 39 children. There were 41 deaths during a voyage of 81 days. The *Labrador* brought, besides the Coolies, a considerable cargo of rice, &c. Among the immigrants that arrived in the *Labrador*, there were 20 Coolies who went home from this colony last year in the *Morayshire*, and seven who left in the previous year, and who have now returned in all probability to make a permanent settlement after their indentured time has expired. It has been stated that the contribution to the colonial revenue in the shape of customs dues on the cargo exceeds £3,000.

LECTURE ON CHINA.—On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst., Dr. Croft, late Staff Surgeon and Medical Officer of H.M. Ceylon Rifles, in

China, delivered (by invitation) a lecture on China, its geography, geology, mineral wealth, &c., at the Lecture Hall, in Aldersgate-street. Robert U. Fowler, Esq., occupied the chair, and the attendance was large. The lecture was illustrated by paintings and diagrams, and a numerous assortment of Chinese curiosities. Votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer concluded the proceedings.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover has established a consulate at Shanghai, and appointed Herr W. Probst to be consul.

THE THIRD CHINESE WAR.

Captain E. W. Vansittart, of H.M.S. *Ariadne*, in a very able letter, argues, that those acquainted with the Chinese character must know full well the construction that would now be placed on the display of any hesitation on our part; that we must either go beyond the forts of Taku, or not approach the Peiho at all. He argues, that the capture of Nankin would matter little. We have threatened the capital, and to save our prestige must advance upon it. The gallant officer gives as the result of his "experience of the Chinese character, and much intercourse with their officials during several years' active service on their coasts," that any policy of much forbearance defeats its object—produces, indeed, an effect directly opposite to the one desired. The concluding portion is as follows:—

Had Sir Hugh Gough been permitted to take Canton instead of accepting that city's ransom, in all human probability the subsequent attacks on various parts of the coast, and the final advance on Nankin, in 1842, would have been avoided; and again, a few days later, by the forbearance shown in relinquishing the right to enter Canton, a right especially secured by treaty, the foundation was laid for that intolerable system of arrogance which at last exploded under Commissioner Yeh, brought on a little war, led to a subsequent "settlement" under Lord Elgin at the Peiho, and is parent to the present so-called third Chinese war.

MR. BRUCE'S DESPATCHES.

In our 22nd number, of the 17th October, we gave the official correspondence between Mr. Bruce, the Chinese, and this Government. We now append the substance of those laid before the House on the 27th inst. Most of the inclosures have already appeared in previous numbers.

No. 13 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord Malmesbury, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to M. de Bourbillon, mentioning Pehiang as the place to which the British and French ministers ought to have gone. Mr. Bruce urges the advisability of insisting upon the Taku route, and believes the reason the Chinese wished him to proceed by land was, that through the plausible excuse of want of transport they would reduce his retinue, and thus give to his mission the character of a visit to the capital by an agent for the transaction of business.

In No. 14, Lord John Russell says: "There are no reasons for interrupting friendly relations with the Chinese at Shanghai, Canton, and elsewhere. Preparations are being made both in this country and in France in order that the treaty of Tientsin may be fully carried into effect. But it is to be hoped that when our conditions and the extent of our preparations are known to the Chinese Government, peaceful relations may be placed upon a permanent footing without further effusion of blood."

No. 15, from Mr. Bruce to Earl Malmesbury, incloses copies of a letter from Ho, and of Mr. Bruce's reply. This letter gives a slight sketch of the proceedings of both the American and Russian ministers.

No. 16 is addressed to Mr. Hammond by Acting Consul Winchester, forwarding copy of a despatch addressed by him to Mr. Bruce. Inclosure No. 1 is the above despatch, in which Mr. Winchester reports that uninterrupted quiet has prevailed at Canton. Inclosure No. 2, is an imperial edict just hinting at the affair at Tientsin, and stating that should the English repent, friendly relations with them even now may be restored. Inclosure No. 3 is another edict to the same effect.

No. 17 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, transmitting a letter from Ho in reply to Mr. Bruce's of 9th August. Inclosure No. 15, Mr. Bruce states that Ho still endeavours to make the exchange of treaties merely a question of trade, thus showing that "he still holds to the old principle, of considering the relations of China with foreign nations as purely commercial."

Inclosure No. 1 is to this effect. Inclosure No. 2 is Mr. Bruce's reply to Ho.

No. 18 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, giving a detailed account of the U. S. minister's visit to Peking. Inclosure No. 1 is an extract from the *North China Herald*, of August 22, giving an account of the return of the American minister from Peking. Inclosure No. 2 is an extract from Sir G. Staunton's "Embassy." Inclosure No. 3 is the Imperial Decree, with reference to the reception of the U. S. minister. Inclosure No. 4 is the translation of an Imperial Decree, drawing attention to the turbulence of the English barbarians.

No. 19, from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, merely incloses extract from the *Pekin Gazette*. Inclosure in No. 19 is the extract itself, giving an account of the defeat of the English at Taku.

Spirit of the Press.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN JAVA.

Consideration for number one, thrift and money-making, are characteristic of the Dutch in so high a degree, that few who know this people well would give them credit for acting, from mere sentiment, adversely to their interests. Accordingly, when the fact is announced that the Dutch are taking measures for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout their East Indian possessions, the inference naturally suggests itself that the Dutch have calculated the expense of manumission; have cast up accounts as between profit on the one hand, and philanthropy on the other; and have come to the conclusion, finally, that the two are not so antagonistic as they seem. At any rate, the great work of Dutch negro emancipation has begun. In its leading features the Dutch scheme resembles the plan of gradual manumission conceded by ourselves to the West Indies, where, by the Act of 1834, it will be remembered, emancipated negroes were placed on the footing of apprenticed labourers, the apprenticeship terminable, according to the provisions of 1 Vict., cap. 19, on the 1st of August, 1840; but which term was further abridged by Acts of the Colonial Legislature. In Java, the period of apprenticeship is to last six years, counting from the beginning of 1860 to 1866, after which the negro obtains his complete freedom; and, being placed on a footing of legal equality with Europeans, will have to accommodate himself to the new order of circumstances. Borrowing another precedent from ourselves, the Dutch start in their career of philanthropy with a recognition of the principle that negroes are property—property objectionable, indeed—else the work of emancipation would not be needed; but property still—goods and chattels; which, having been recognised as fitting in times gone by, and bequeathed to posterity, should, according to every notion of equity and justice, involve pecuniary compensation to owners of such property, whenever government might call upon them to give it up. —*Morning Chronicle*.

THE DEBATES ON CHINA.

A few dropping shots tell the variety of antagonist opinions current in Parliament on our abnormal relations with China, and they also betray the unwillingness of public men to come to close quarters with this difficult and multifarious subject. Lord Grey, who has a special talent for looking at everything in a point of view entirely his own, thinks that Parliament should have been called together in the autumn, in order to be asked whether a treacherous attack upon an English flotilla ought to be followed by punishment. Lord Derby suspends his judgment as to the course pursued by Mr. Bruce, but declares that his conduct is not to be justified by the instructions he received. In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli is silent upon the policy of the British Ambassador at the Peiho. Sir John Pakington does not wish to express any opinion upon the main question, and Sir Michael Seymour commits himself to no more decisive dictum than that he does not see how any public officer can go to China without a large force to back him. All parties seem to be playing a waiting game, watching to see signs of what the sentiment of the country is upon this Peiho disaster, and careful not to repeat the error which brought about a certain dissolution which they have not forgotten. Lord Derby's attempt to slip out of the responsibility is not very successful; for although, when he sent away an ambassador to the Antipodes, he could not very wisely have fettered him with instructions so precise that unexpected circumstances might probably render them impossible of execution, yet, seeing that he sent him accompanied by an English admiral and an English fleet, he must have contemplated the use of the force intrusted to his envoy, if that envoy should be interrupted in his mission. There is only one point connected with this unfortunate subject upon which all men of all parties are unanimous. Lords Grey, and Derby, and Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, Admiral Walcott, and Sir John Pakington, all unite in celebrating the valour of the Admiral who behaved so heroically under circumstances so adverse. Here there is no note of discord, and no hesitation. The public voice had already made itself heard upon the matter, and it must be grateful to the officers and men who suffered this defeat to find that their exertions are acknowledged in both chambers of the legislature in much the same terms as they had previously been recognised by the press and the general public. This is the only point relating to the new rupture with China upon which the parties have hitherto ventured to declare themselves. Yet this subject of our third Chinese war must enter largely into the after-discussions by which this Session will be occupied. If we could only let that great stagnant mass of Chinese humanity quite alone, if we could watch it from a distance with only that abstract interest which a philosopher may feel in witnessing the working of some moral law or the progress of some physical change, we should all be well content to do so. It is no mission of ours to stay the decomposition of that rotting empire. It is not our desire to emancipate the Chinese from the rule of their Tartar conquerors, or to teach them how to throw off a system of government which oppresses, but never protects. We would willingly, if we could, keep far away from such a people, where the practical rule of right is force, where the practical defence against force is fraud, where the whole system of government is a network of bribery, and where the established religion of the country is Atheism. Unfortunately, however, our appetites and our necessities force us into connection with these people. They possess a country fruitful in articles without which we cannot, or, at any rate, we do not choose to live. Their teeming population has forced upon them that hard condition in which a man cannot cease from industry, even although he may have no security for enjoying its fruits. If they work, they are almost certain to be robbed, but enough may be left them just to keep themselves alive; if they do not work, they are certain to perish, so they labour as their own silkworms labour—spinning homes they are rarely destined to enjoy, but producing what foreigners desire to purchase, and what their own

masters take from them by violence. If we could do without tea and silk, if India could discover some innocent crop to supersede the poppy, and if we could find other sufficient markets for our manufactures, we might wisely leave this part of the world alone. But, so long as our people will have tea, we have to pay for the bad government of China. The rapacity of the Mandarins keeps pace with the knowledge of the necessities of European tea-drinkers. We are at this moment paying £2,000,000 a-year to those local authorities who keep the passes through which the teas now travel in that tortuous path by which the corrupt Chinese Government forces them to reach the coast. When such a people have a monopoly of one of our necessities of life, we cannot keep out of a connection with them. If a man has his finger and thumb on your throat, you must persuade him, or parley with him, or fight him. This is very much our case with the Chinese. Under the existing system they can tax one of our greatest necessities of life, or they can stop our supply; they would lose that power if the treaty of Tientsin were carried out in its integrity. This is the whole question. Of course, the gainers by the present system will strive by force and by fraud to support that system. The producers have no voice in the matter, and the question is and must be between the English tea-drinkers and the Chinese Mandarins. We also have our Mandarins. Our Chinese merchants are, many of them, as much interested in the continuance of the present mode of trade as the Chinese Mandarins are. They make rapid fortunes in a course of business they know, and they have no desire to begin competing with a crowd of European tea and silk buyers in the interior of China. It is not of much consequence to them that tea should be cheap, but it is of great consequence to them that all the tea should pass through their hands. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer also is *ex officio* a great Mandarin. He looks to China for ten millions of revenue. Whether tea be cheap or dear, provided it and the other products come, he gets his money. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, is very sensitive to any interruption of this Chinese trade, and our merchants look not lovingly on any very radical changes. These are the material interests that affect the question. Unfortunately, also, statesmen have chosen the Chinese question as a party shuttlecock, and professional philanthropists have talked visionary nonsense about it, both being encouraged by their ignorance of the people of England upon this distant and not very amusing subject. In the coming debates we must expect a great deal of this mischievous ingenuity, and we shall, no doubt, see the most recondite doctrines of international law brought to excuse the treachery of Tartar savages who lured our countrymen to destruction, and all sorts of allowances demanded for those innocent Confucians who outwitted Lord Elgin by encouraging him to omit from the Treaty of Tientsin that exact itinerary to Peking which the more far-seeing Russians had taken care to stipulate. We do not, however, apprehend that any political party in this country will venture to countermand the Chinese expedition which the Queen has announced. China is becoming daily more important to us. The door which Lord Elgin thought he had forced open is yet hardly ajar, but our manufactures are pouring in through the cranny at an unexpected rate. The last returns were read everywhere with astonishment, and almost with incredulity. A very large portion of the prosperity upon which the Queen congratulates her people is due to this great source of increased employment. Our population is gradually beginning to understand this, our factory operatives are thinking it out, and all our tea-drinkers are getting an inkling of it. A proposition equivalent to giving up the Treaty of Tientsin, and sitting down meekly under the destruction of an English fleet, would not suit the humour of our English people. On the other hand, we have not the least idea of spending £2,000,000, for nothing, or of keeping up a constant drain of taxes into those seas. If we go there we must go there in some force, for, friendly as we are with the French, China is a long way off, and no one can tell what might happen if the French were greatly our superiors in number, and things were to take an adverse turn in Europe. If we go there in force we must settle matters so as not to have to go there again. But at any rate, we are engaged in a third Chinese War, and the only hope we can form in such a disagreeable conjuncture is that it may be the last.—*Times*.

Legal.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

SPANISH SHIP "GERTRUDIS MAGNA."—*LOZANO v. DURANT*.—The jury found for the defendant—that the loss was only partial (as reported at the time in the *London and China Express*). It was now submitted that the verdict was against evidence.—The court took time to consider whether they would grant the rule for a new trial.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

HEERJEEBHoy RUSTOMJEE, LATE OF MACAO.—This was a meeting for choice of assignees under the failure of Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, general merchant, of Bishopsgate-street. The bankrupt had been about five years in this country. In October last he filed a petition for arrangement, offering to pay his creditors 20s. in the pound if time were allowed. It turned out, however, that the list of creditors, which formed the basis of this calculation, contained several important omissions, and ultimately at his own wish, and in order to protect the furniture, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee was made bankrupt. The bankrupt's business consisted principally in exporting drapery and other goods to India. The statement of the affairs of the 22nd October, 1859, as prepared by Messrs. Johnson and Wilson, shows that the creditors unsecured are £10,396; creditors partially secured, less value of security held, £479. The property is thus stated:—Debtors doubtful, £293; property consigned, £16,668, less advances thereon, £10,587, leaving an expected balance of £6,130; other property, £7,255; surplus property in the hands of creditors, £989; but it is questionable whether realisation will at all bear out the bankrupt's estimate. The creditors con-

sist principally of English and foreign merchants and manufacturers. The bankrupt says he is liable for his acceptance of the draft of W. C. Reins, of Liverpool, due 3rd December, for £172. This acceptance, according to his statement, was given as the purchase money of a steam engine, which was delivered at the Great Western Railway to his order, but subsequently obtained from the company without his authority. He is also liable upon his acceptance of the draft of Hyder Jung, due 24th October, for £200; and also for his dishonoured cheque drawn on Glyn and Co., in the hands of Mr. Jay, for £31.

Criminal and Police.

ROBBERY OF GOVERNMENT STORES FOR CHINA.—Daniel Foley, a labourer, was charged on the 20th inst. with stealing a case containing about two dozen bottles of ale, brandy, sherry, and calves' feet jelly, prepared for her Majesty's Government for exportation to China. Mr. Reynard Skinner, manager for Messrs. Cooper and Hayes, Wapping-wall, Lower Shadwell, stated that, on Dec. 1, he was informed that the prisoner had taken the case down a place called the boarded entry. It was safe in the warehouse with others at half-past five o'clock in the evening, and at a later hour was missing. The prisoner, in defence, said the case was given to him by two men, who told him to carry it, and gave him one shilling for his trouble. A police-constable said that the prisoner had been out of the way since the robbery, and that he met him on the 19th inst., and took him into custody. Mr. Selfe had no doubt the prisoner had committed the robbery. It was very likely, indeed, there were two or three persons concerned in the robbery. He sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two months, and kept to hard labour.

A LADY PASSENGER FOR HONG KONG.—On the 18th inst., a lady-like young woman, about 19 years of age, who gave her name as Lola Fernandez, presented herself before Sir Robert Carden (who sat for the Lord Mayor), and earnestly prayed his assistance. She said she had recently come from Gibraltar, for the purpose of obtaining a passage to Hong Kong, where her only near relations, a brother and uncle, resided. She obtained permission from Mr. Richards, comptroller of the transport service, to occupy a cabin in the *Mauritius*, and went down to Greenhithe with her luggage to take possession. Unfortunately the cabin assigned to her had been previously appropriated to a medical gentleman and his wife, consequently she was thrown into a difficulty, which, being a stranger here, she hardly knew how to surmount; and, to make matters worse, while going to the railway-station on the 13th her pocket was picked of her purse, containing £32, every farthing she had in the world. By the advice of a Roman Catholic priest, she applied to Mr. Richards for permission to occupy a berth in the *Sir William Peel*, a transport vessel appointed to sail from Greenhithe on the 19th inst., the owners of the vessel being willing to find her in provisions on the understanding that her relations should pay upon the arrival of the ship at Hong Kong; but Mr. Richards did not feel himself justified in granting permission a second time, unless Miss Fernandez brought a letter from some one of influence, recommending her as a person worthy of credit. Having no friends in the metropolis, she asked Sir R. Carden to speak to the comptroller of the transport service on her behalf. Sir Robert, having no doubt as to the truth of her narrative—which from her manner, it was impossible to doubt—at once instructed one of the officers of the court to obtain audience of Mr. Richards. That gentleman interested himself warmly in the case, and said that upon the receipt of a note from Sir R. Carden, intimating his belief that her tale was true, he would grant her permission to occupy a cabin in the *Sir William Peel*. Sir R. Carden hastily wrote a few lines, upon the receipt of which Mr. Richards proceeded to the Admiralty, and obtained the documents necessary to enable Miss Fernandez to sail in the *Sir William Peel*. Sir Robert Carden also ordered that £2 should be given to her from the poor-box, and directed the officer to go with her to the railway-station.

Theatrical.

DRURY LANE.—"Jack and the Bean Stalk" is still being acted at this theatre, and such is the success, that all the boxes and stalls have been engaged a fortnight in advance.

COVENT GARDEN.—"Puss in Boots" is continued at this house every evening with very fair success.

ADELPHI.—The "Christmas Carol" at this place has introduced Mr. Toole as an actor capable of more than amusing extravagance. His *Bob Cratchit* contains homely natural touches that enable it to stand its ground beside the *Mrs. Cratchit* of Mrs. Mellon, one of the neatest possible stage pictures of a bustling, bothered, scolding, and kind-hearted mother of a poor man's family at home with many cares. The piece, however, is not at all successful.

STRAND.—A new piece by Messrs A. Mayhew and Sutherland Edwards has been produced under the title of "Christmas Boxes." The selection of the subject and treatment are both eccentric, an idea being taken, and worked out in any shape that happens, without regard to probability or moral consistency. The farce, however, has the merit of originality, and is not unfavourably received.

ST. JAMES'S.—A wild affair, a mixture of burlesque and ballet, has been produced at this place, entitled "My name is Norval." The ballet part is exquisitely carried out by Miss L. Thompson, who performs the part of *Norval*, the jealous *Randolph* being vociferously spouted by Mr. C. Young. Highland flings and Scottish songs abound. The extravaganza has a framework. It is assumed that some shopmen and apprentices have engaged a private theatre for Boxing-day, and with the assent of their master, *Mr. Lindsey Woolsey* (Mr. Barrett), who presides over the revels with a mock dignity, which adds to the zest of the performance, proceed to enact an adaptation of the tragedy of "Douglas," adapted with dancing and singing. The

result was ludicrous and noisy in the extreme, and was well accepted by a numerous audience.

PRINCESS'S.—The "Cricket on the Hearth" is remarkably well acted by the company in every part, and Miss Wadham takes the public by surprise with her right sense of the way to present *Tilly Slowboy*. Mr. Ryder is of essential value to the cast. This actor, who was led into a tendency to rant by the fashion in which Shakspeare's verse was executed under the old management, has very cleverly adapted himself to the better way of the new company. He assists quietly and most effectively in the establishment of that excellent character for neatly acted dramas which is now beginning to attach itself to the Princess's Theatre.

LYCEUM.—The "Tale of Two Cities," from *All the Year Round*, is being dramatised for performance at this theatre.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- CONNOLLY**—On the 18th inst., at Clunagh House, King's County, Ireland, the wife of A. Connolly, Esq. (late of Shanghai, China), of a daughter.
- HENDERSON**—At Shanghai on December 3, the wife of J. Henderson, of a daughter.
- HILLIER**—On the 12th inst., at 21, Upper Gower-street, the wife of Dr. Hillier, of a son.
- JAMIESON**—On the 9th inst., at Portswood, the wife of Thomas Jamieson, Esq., Commander P. and O. S. N. Co.'s ship *Pera*, of a son.
- JOY**—On the 14th inst., at Woolston, near Southampton, the wife of J. R. Joy, Esq., Commander P. and O. S. S. *China*, of a son.
- KENT**—At Palace-villa, East Moulsey, on the 22nd inst., the wife of F. Kent, jun., Esq., of a daughter.
- LAING**—On the 13th inst., at Southampton, the wife of James Laing, Esq., chief officer of the P. and O. Company's Service, of a son.
- LIVINGSTON**—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Wm. Potter Livingston, of 33, Cleveland-square, of a son.
- MORESBY**—On the 8th inst., at Bellevue, Queenstown, the wife of Commander Moresby, R.N., of a daughter.
- SMITH**—At Foo-chow-foo, on November 20, the wife of Arthur Smith, of a son.
- SNOW**—On the 17th inst., at 23, Tredegar-square, Mrs. F. A. Snow, prematurely, of a son, who lived only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

- BORRADAILE**—**M'LEAN**—On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. Abraham Borradaile, assisted by the Rev. William Theodore Vale, Thomas Salkeld Borradaile, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Maggie Watson, third daughter of John M'Lean, Esq., of Hamilton-square, Birkenhead.
- BURTON**—**DAWES**—On the 26th inst., at St. John's Church, Chatham, by the Rev. J. L. Roberts, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Henry Pelham Dawes, B.A., Vicar of Asheldam, brother of the bride, Cuthbert Ward Burton, Esq., Lieutenant and Quartermaster Royal Marines, only surviving son of the late Captain Alfred Burton, R.M., to Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry John Dawes, M.A., of Gillingham.
- FITTOCK**—**WHITE**—On the 7th inst., at All Saints' Church, Rotherhithe, by the Rev. R. Jones, M.A., Edwin, second son of Captain J. R. Fittock, R.N., to Lavinia Rivers, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Peter White, R.N.
- KOCH**—**M'KEE**—On November 2, at Sarawak, by the Lord Bishop of Labuan, the Rev. Charles Alexander Koch, son of C.G. Koch, Esq., Proctor of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, to Rosina, daughter of John M'Kee, Esq., merchant, London.
- RAWSON**—**LORD**—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at Bathwick Church, Bath, by the Rev. Dr. Steele, James Rawson, Esq., of Java, to Charlotte Emily, third daughter of John Lord, Esq., of Australia.

DEATHS.

- BUTT**—At sea, on October 1, three days after leaving Macao, on board the *Northfleet*, John Butt, formerly of Canton.
- DAY**—On the 24th inst., at 9, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, the wife of John C. E. S. Day, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
- DUMAYNE**—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hong Kong, on December 4, of disease of the heart, Captain Dumayne, of the *Good Success*, aged 48 years.
- HALLEY**—On the 23rd inst., at 7, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Alice, the beloved child of Alexander Halley, M.D., in her 3rd year.
- ROBSON**—On August 31, at sea, on board the bark *Waverly*, Captain William Robson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 32 years, deeply and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.
- VINCENT**—Drowned at Woosung, in December, A. Vincent, second officer of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship *Granada*.

Monetary and Commercial.

It appears by statements received from St. Petersburg that of the £12,000,000 Russian Loan, introduced last autumn, only £5,400,000 was placed in the continental and London markets.

At a meeting of the London and Westminster Bank, a dividend and bonus were declared at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half year. The total distribution in 1858 was 16 per cent., and 1858, 17, while in 1859 it advanced to 18 per cent. Compared with last year, a slight diminution is shown in the amounts due to customers from a decline in the deposits at interest. A short

discussion took place, chiefly congratulatory. Mr. Gilbert, the late manager, was elected as extra director, in anticipation of the next vacancy.

The first meeting of the Mercantile Discount Company has been held. The report stated that the net profits in the seven and a half months the company has been in operation amounted to £7,922, and a dividend and bonus were recommended equal together to 12 per cent. per annum.

A meeting of the Union Bank took place to-day, Alderman Sir Peter Laurie in the chair, when the report, announcing a dividend and bonus for the past half-year at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was adopted unanimously.

The National Discount Company have issued their report. The available balance is £14,740, and a dividend is recommended at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, absorbing £9,633, and leaving £5,107 to be carried to the reserved fund, which will then amount to £25,604.

The bar silver by the West India steamer has been sold at 5s. 2½d. per ounce standard, showing a rise of ½d. compared with the price obtained for the previous supply.

The arrival of the Imperatriz at Ceylon, en route to Kura-chee, with a portion of the Red Sea cable, has been announced 59 days from Liverpool.

The specie, by the steamer China, on the 20th inst., was as follows:—For Calcutta, silver, £243,595, and gold, £85,000; Shanghai, silver, £98,381; Hong Kong, silver, £64,270, and gold, £10,000; Madras, silver, £19,500, and gold, £8,473; Ponang, silver, £8,650; Alexandria, gold, £7,500; Ceylon, gold, £1,700; and for Foo-chow-foo, silver, £540. Of the remittance to Hong Kong, £32,313 is on Government account.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, the directors offered to resign. A committee has been formed to investigate and report on their management. The financial statement showed that £353,971 had been received, including £298,733 from the shareholders, £10,133 for admission of visitors to the ship, and £40,000 on loan; and £347,483 expended, including £166,164 on purchase account, £142,290 on completion account, £11,842 for general stores, £15,311 for wages and ship's expenses, and £11,067 general charges, leaving a balance of £6,474. The estimated liabilities and assets showed a balance against the company of £36,641.

The Board of Trade returns for 1858 have just been issued, showing the details of our import and export trade.

The grand total value of the imports of goods and merchandise in 1858, was £164,583,832, and that of the exports £139,782,779, making a gross total trade, on the part of the British empire, of £304,366,611. The trade of 1856 and 1856 was larger, in the ratio of £334,018,742 and £611,764,507. In 1855 the imports and exports together stand at the sum total of £260,234,150; and in 1854 at £268,210,148.

The imports are thus classified according to countries:—From Russia, £11,000,000 to £12,000,000; from Prussia, £4,107,609; from the Hanseatic cities, £4,319,065; Holland, £6,265,257; Belgium, £3,060,585; France, £13,271,890; Portugal, £1,079,778; Spain, £2,258,288; Cuba and Porto Rico, £3,798,778; the Two Sicilies, £1,656,253; Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia, about £4,000,000; Egypt, £6,026,191; the United States and California, £34,258,498; Brazil, £2,275,497; Buenos Ayres, £1,194,977; Chili, £1,900,322; Peru, £4,822,253; China Hong Kong (inclusive), £7,073,509; and Africa (West Coast), £1,563,085.

From the colonies the imports stand as follows:—From Canada, £2,663,034; New Brunswick, £1,102,111; West Indies, £4,890,488; British Guiana, £1,461,341; New South Wales, £1,930,147; Victoria, £2,110,277; British East Indies, or India proper, £14,989,039; Ceylon, £1,679,852; Mauritius, £1,534,952; Cape of Good Hope, £1,669,920. In every other case the imports are under a million.

The exports from England to foreign parts may thus be stated:—To Russia, £2,724,609; Prussia, £1,956,199; Hanover, £1,640,189; the Hanse Towns, £9,031,877; Holland, £5,473,312; Belgium, £1,815,257; France, £4,683,131; Portugal, £1,432,238; Spain, £2,071,219; Cuba, £1,797,219; Sardinia, £1,174,580; the Two Sicilies, £1,569,166; the Austrian territories, £1,298,199 (our imports from Austria are under a million); Turkey, £1,255,612; Egypt, £1,985,829; United States, £13,994,815, and California, £426,663; Brazil, £3,994,817; Buenos Ayres, £1,008,819; Chili, £1,117,580; Chili, £1,119,580; Peru, £1,163,155; and China (exclusive of Hong Kong), £1,730,778. To Canada were exported, £1,737,751; the West Indies, £1,792,323; New South Wales, £2,919,544; Victoria, £5,417,601; Hong Kong, £1,135,669; India, £16,785,386; and the Cape of Good Hope, £1,602,613. The imports above specified represent the computed, and the exports the declared, real value of the goods.

The comments of the *Times* on these returns are as follows:—

Next to the description of the business, the most important point is that of our customers, and here the account presents some very striking features. The United States are, beyond all comparison, the largest customers with whom we have any dealings, but they do not buy of us half as much as they sell. Germany, on the other hand, takes from us, through the Hanse Towns, twice as much as she sends, while Spain and Turkey keep the balance pretty even. India also is a most important customer to us, for the account between the two

countries is not only very large—£30,000,000 and upwards both ways together—but is somewhat in our favour. From the Chinese, of course, we buy immense stocks of tea and silk, whereas at present we sell them next to nothing. Russia, again, is more of a seller than a buyer, which is not extraordinary, considering how much we want of her produce and how little she actually needs of ours; but there is another example which is of more importance than all. Nothing can be plainer than that our dealings with France are unnaturally restricted. We ourselves do not go to France for so much as we really want, though we do take £13,000,000 worth from her; but when it comes to the turn of Frenchmen to be buyers, the figures are less satisfactory still. They literally only deal with us to the amount of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000; whereas Holland does more than this, and Brazil nearly as much.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co.'s Rupee) ..	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto) ..	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto) ..	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills ..	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto ..	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ..	..	..	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars ..	..	..	3 18 0
Spanish Doubloons ..	..	..	..
United States Gold Coin ..	..	..	3 18 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ..	..	..	0 5 2½
Mexican Dollars ..	..	..	0 5 2½
Spanish do. Carolus ..	..	..	6 0 to 0 6 3

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Since our last there has been a steady and general demand from the trade, and the market has an upward tendency, although, up to the present time, there has been no excitement, and but little speculation. Common Congous, fair to good flavory kinds of old import have been in request at 1d. per lb. advance. Ho Hows and Ning Chows also show a rise of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. The new arrivals of Monings and Wopaks have met with a ready sale, at a further rise of 1d. per lb. Good to fine Kaisows have also been in demand, and may be quoted 1d. to 1½d. per lb. dearer. Tayshans have sold freely from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Oolongs and Souchongs present no feature for remark. There has been more inquiry for Flowery Pekoe, at rather better prices. Scented Orange Pekoes have been difficult of sale, and prices have ruled in favour of the buyers. Common kinds have been better supported. Fine Scented Capers have sold at former rates; common and medium have been less in demand. Green Teas have been sold to a fair extent at former prices; and in some cases, on the lower qualities, a slight advance has been paid. Young Hysons are scarce, and command full prices. Taiping Gunpowders in boxes have been sold at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. Ping Sueys continue to be taken from time to time at former rates. Canton Young Hysons are in improved demand, also the better class of Gunpowders. There have been two public sales, comprising 30,376 packages, of which 8,600 were sold, including 670 packages Assam Teas. Another tea circular announces Common Congous have advanced to 1s. 5½d., this is partly owing to the small quantity of this kind on offer, for, at 1d. more, much better tea can be had. A parcel of half chests of Congou dust, per the *Anglo Saxon*, sold at 1s. 3½d.; some chests, rather better, per the *Spirit of the Deep*, were placed at 1s. 4d. Foo-chow medium kinds have advanced ½d. Black leaf Kaisows sell at 1s. 8d. to 2s. Low-scented teas are sought for, and if on the market would sell at last week's rates. Holders keep back large quantities of Scented Orange Pekoes, at about 1s. 9d., in the hope of getting better rates, but the quantity on hand will prevent an advance if it does not cheapen them. The new arrivals by the *Wolverine* are much out of condition, and a more liberal allowance than the rule permits must be made by the merchants for the underliners. Oolongs, per *Spirit of the Deep*, sell easily at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d., and a large quantity of medium Congous, per *Northfleet*, were settled at 1s. 9d. The new arrivals of greens have not satisfied those who are looking for the finer kinds, none being equal to those brought by the *Challenger*, from Shanghai.

SILK.—The arrivals per *Cambula* and *Wagoola* afforded nothing of special interest, the only sales being 150 bales, and a forced sale of Chinese throws at nominally low prices, but of this class we have had repeatedly to report a heavy market; any one desirous to sell had no alternative but to submit to a reduction.

	s. d.	s. d.
Taatlee, No. 1	25 0	26 0
" No. 2	23 6	24 6
" No. 3	23 0	23 6
" No. 4 and 5	21 0	22
Taysaam	17 6	19 0
Do. long reel	16 6	17 6
Canton	14 0	15 0
Chinese thrown	20 0	22 0
Japan	16 6	18 6
Yuenfa	16 0	19 0

SUGAR.—Transactions have been on a contracted scale, but previous notes have been generally obtained. Penang, 4,325 bags went off slowly, but found buyers at tolerably steady rates, good middling to fine brown, 35s. 6d. to 38s.; low and middling yellow, 88s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; good middling and good, 41s. to 42s. 6d., a small lot fine 45s. Privately, 500 bags Gupattah Date have been taken at 40s. to 43s. 6d. Clayed Manila, 27,347 bags bought in at 41s., 86 baskets Java, low to good strong grey, sold at 41s. to 43s.

COFFEE.—The public sales have gone off with a fair degree of animation at the previous value, the greater part being sold. 196 cases, 71 barrels, 125 bags Plantation Ceylon, mixed and triage, 52s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; fine ordinary, 65s. to 66s.; middling, 70s. 6d. to 71s.; good middling, 79s. 6d.; superior, 83s. to 92s. Of 121 casks 32 barrels native Ceylon, one half, superior quality, sold at 62s.; 35 cases 247 bags Neilgherry sold, fine ordinary, 68s.; superior pale, 79s. to 80s. 6d., a few lots 91s. 6d.; 1,256 bags Madras, all sold, brownish fine and fine ordinary, 65s. 6d. to 70s. 6d.; 8 cases Tellicherry 63s. 6d.

TIN.—For Banca the quotation is nominal at 139s. About 1,000 slabs Straits of good quality were sold at 131s., three months prompt; for small quantities it is difficult to quote a price.

HEMP.—East India descriptions are not in any demand. Manila sells at steady rates. First class, £24 to £25; second to fourth at £23 10s. to £25.

PEPPER.—Has again commanded stiffer prices, and a rather large business has been transacted, viz., by private treaty, about 8,000 bags common to fair Singapore at 4½d. to 4½d., with old import at 4½d.; 500 bags, for arrival, at 4½d.; and 900 bags offered by auction, fair to good black, 4½d. and 4½d.; 200 bags Penang, held for 4½d., were withdrawn. For white pepper, a rather active demand has arisen, and the quantity on offer being small, prices have been driven up to 7d. and 7½d., at which about 800 bags have been sold, besides about 700 bags to arrive, at 7d. per lb.; of 303 bags of Singapore brought forward, one-third, good quality, fetched 7½d. to 7½d.

TOBACCO.—Java: much inquired after; only a few bales for sale. Manila: very little on sale, and extreme prices asked. Arracan and Akyab: several lots sold at low prices, and not remunerative to the importers. Manila cigars and cheroots dull.

JAPAN WAX.—The market is very quiet, at the same prices, viz. 65s.

SAGO.—At public sale, 1351 boxes Pearl, were mostly realised at tolerably steady rates; fine small, Borneo make 20s. to 21s., common to fair, 16s. to 17s., fair large 16s. to 16s. 6d., good medium 17s.

RICE.—A more active demand has prevailed in this market, and good old Necranzie has sold at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., and some parcels of soft grain descriptions on terms which has been kept secret. Holders have lately stood out for firmer prices, and 10,509 bales of common new Necranzie have been withdrawn at 9s. 6d.

RUM continues in fair request and business has been again done at full rates. 350 puncheons Penang have sold at 1s. 7d.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China and Japan, 160s. to 170s. 0d.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 95s. to 108s.; do. in buds, 175s. to 185s.; do. oil, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; Galangal, root, 30s. to 35s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum, Benjamin, middling to fine, £4 to £16; do. drossy, £1 to £3; damer, 30s. to 50s. 0d.; gamboge, picked, £6 to £8; do. in sorts, £4 10s. to £6; mace, 1st quality, 2s. to 3s.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; nutmegs, 1st quality, garbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. ungarbled, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; Cajuputa, 1d. to 1½d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, not dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s.; common round, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 50s. to 80s.; Terra Japonica, Cutch pegue, 27s. to 28s.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 12s. to 17s.; vermilion, bright, deep colour, and pure, 3s. 9d. to 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta percha, not adulterated, or falsely packed, 1s. 9d. to 2s.; India-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.; rattans, 2s. 7d. to 3s. 2d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 10s. to £9 15s.; Siam, £8 to £9 10s.; red Sanders, £5 to £5 18s. per ton. Singapore mother-of-pearl shells, 120s. to

140s.; Manila, 135s. to 160s.; Soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Mr. Samuel Griffiths, in his Wolverhampton circular, observes that few transactions have taken place in pig-iron; the price, however, for good all mine brands is well maintained, makers holding firmly. Considering the new year, the state of trade is as good as can be expected.

IRON.—The quotations have been—for common Staffordshire bars, £7 10s. at the works; best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10s.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; boiler plates, £9; best and best in proportion, common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; and Canada plates, £12; Staffordshire cold blast pigs, £4 10s.; superior make of all mine melting irons, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, £4 10s.; Scotch pigs brisk, from 57s. to 58s. 6d. cash. Shipments have been 7,479 tons.

SPELTER.—Several transactions are reported, principally for India and China, at £21 7s. 6d. and £21 10s. The market must be considered firmer, and though there are sellers who forward delivery, the general indication is more favourable.

COPPER.—The market is firm at fixed rates for English. Burra Burra at £119, Copiapo at £114 10s., Baltimore, £118 10s.

TIN.—Market quiet with moderate demand. Stock of Banca decreasing. Price of this kind not quite so firm. Straits, £131 to £132 per ton. Banca has been as low as £139.

LEAD.—Market very firm; the late improved rates well maintained. Sheets have sold at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s., during the week.

TIN PLATES.—Market without change. Moderate business doing.

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year;—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai.....	— ..	£145,193
Foo-Chow Foo	— ..	1,615
Hong Kong.....	£10,000 ..	203,000
Manila	— ..	—
Singapore.....	— ..	2,406
Penang	— ..	13,800

(The sum of £139,225 was incorrectly stated in our last number, as having been shipped to Manila instead of Hong Kong).

LATEST STATE OF THE HAMBURG MARKETS.

Although the desultory character of this winter, continually vacillating between alternate frost and thaw, cuts off all commercial communication with the north of Europe, so, on the other hand, it prevents our markets from being overstocked by large arrivals of produce from other ports, and opens the door for speculative purchases.

COFFEE.—Firm and looking up. Sales 30,000 bags of different sorts, and 80,000 lbs. Domingo at full prices. Purchasers are ready to do business, and the sales would have been much more extensive if importers had given a little more encouragement.

SUGAR.—The late advance is fully supported both for raw and refined. For the latter the market was very active, everything offered finding a rapid sale.

RICE.—The opinion for this article is favourable, the market firm, and higher prices demanded, which has rather tended to check business, the sales of the fortnight being principally limited to the requirements of the local trade.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Large sales of *Cassia lignea* have again taken place, and not only is the late advance fully established, but prices may be quoted fully 1 sch. bco. per lb. higher, with every probability of a still further rise, as stocks are short and only limited supplies expected. Pepper quiet, there being but little in the market. Pimento in good demand. Some large transactions have taken place in this article on speculation. Camphor has run up to an enormous height, partly from the great demand and small stocks, and partly from the late rise of prices in other markets. Of the raw article there is no more to be had, and every parcel of refined is bought up as soon as it comes to market. The last sale was 10,000 lbs. at 20 sch. banco per lb., and the price is likely to go higher.

METALS.—There was some inquiry for Banca tin, but as the orders were limited the business done was not large. Copper is higher, owing to the rise of this article in England, and some large operations were effected at the advanced quotations. Spelter neglected, and even a trifling reduction in the demands of the holders failed to awaken speculation, whilst the ice on the river prevents the execution of orders for shipment.

Discount 2 and 3 per cent. Money plentiful.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There has been a gradually improving market for both yarn and cloth during the week, and sellers report an exceedingly extensive business. The letter of the Emperor of the French, indicating a free-trade policy, coming about the same time as the better accounts from Calcutta, gave a strong impulse to the market on Monday and Tuesday, and the sales of cloth were large almost beyond precedent. Shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, and other light fabrics for India were in active demand ; and as stocks had been cleared off, some heavy contracts were placed at a slight advance of prices. Of course, contracts for early delivery were those commanding the best prices, but so much is production pre-engaged, that orders have been placed for which the deliveries cannot take place before March and April. Heavier and better cloths, suited to other markets, including the home trade, have improved in firmness under these circumstances, and long cloths. T-cloths, domestics, and printers, are in good request, and as there were many of the makers of these who had not come out of order, they are now scarce, so that buyers have to pay very full rates to place contracts for reasonably early supplies. There has been rather less done in India goods within the last day or two, but it is a good deal owing to the difficulty of getting the goods, and the firmness of prices is not affected. For yarns there was a very large business done on Tuesday, and nearly all kinds suitable for India, China, and the Mediterranean markets were in request, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. According to a circular of Mr. Charles Oldham, of Manchester. the aggregate exports to China of plain and printed calicoes in 1859, compared with those five years back, show an increase of 480 per cent., and of cotton yarn 377 per cent. Of the total export of plain and printed calicoes from the United Kingdom last year more than half was to India and China.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,	s.	d.	s.	d.	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,	s.	d.	s.	d.
per lb.....	0	9½	0	10½	per yard.....	3	6	5	0
Ditto, 26-32.....	0	11	1	0	Ditto, assorted, per ditto.	3	0	4	9
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22in. per yard.....	0	8	0	10
7 lb. 2oz. per piece.....	8	3	8	5	Velveteens, 18 to 26in.....	0	6	0	0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	9	10	9	Damasks(cotton), per pce.	18	0	30	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,					Chintzes, per piece.....	7	0	9	0
per piece.....	8	2	9	4	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32.....	2	3	4	6
Ditto figured, ditto.....	10	2	15	0	Grey Twills, 29 yards.....	0	0	0	0
T Cloths, 32in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto.....	5	10½	8	0	piece.....	8	9	17	6
Ditto 36in. by 24 yds. ditto	8	6	9	6	Cambries, 42 in. 12 yard.	7	6	13	0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Camlets, per piece.....	30	0	86	0	by 24 yards.....	12	0	15	0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	34	0	Maddapollams, white, 32				
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	82	0	in. 24 yards.....	4	3	6	0
Lastings, per piece.....	30	0	55	0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	23	0	5

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Tea : Prices still continue very firm, although there is comparatively nothing doing, holders being positive and buyers shy. Common Congou is held at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d., with a decidedly buoyant tendency. A public sale will be held on Friday, for which there are already (30th Jan.) upwards of 8,000 packages down.—Silk: The market still remains without alteration, and only just supporting the last quotations.—Colonial produce: The markets are steady, but there is only slight business doing.

Arrivals not included in Table.—January 21, at Texel, from Batavia, Reinhard; 22, at Brouwershaven, Aryscheffer; 23, Noord Brabant, 25, at Deal, from China, Abdul Medjid; off the Wight, from Batavia, Amsterdam; 26, at Waterford, from Singapore, Harvest Home.—Departures: January 26, from London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Polmaise; from Liverpool, for Woosung, China Lebanon; 25, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Carin Tollens; 23, from Sunderland, for Shanghai, Emperor; from Liverpool, for Singapore, Falk; for Batavia and Sourataya, Eleanor; 26, for China, Charma.—Put back to Deal Jan. 26, Earl of Windsor, for China.—Laid on at Glasgow, for Batavia and Sourataya, Daniel Jefferies; for Hong Kong, Fanqui, S.S.; at London, for Shanghai, Anglo Saxon; at Table Bay: Nov. 26, from Singapore: Christian lover,—from Hong Kong, Susannah, both for Falmouth; From Rangoon: Boomerang, for Queenstown; 27, from Penang, Time, for New York; from Singapore, Volant, for Boston.—Casualties:—The Charles Brownell ashore on Bernard's wharf, in the River Mersey, is logged, and on the afternoon of the 23rd inst., had nine feet of water in her; her cargo is being discharged into lighters. The Erasmus and Heiningen, from Rotterdam for Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth on Jan. 27 leaky, having experienced very heavy weather in the channel.

Additional Passengers outwards.—Per P. & O. steamer, Feb. 4, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Bailey; Meers, Williams and Howard. From Marseilles, February 12, to Hong Kong, Mr. J. B. Harroine. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong, Mr. W. J. McKittrick. February 20, from Southampton to Singapore, Mr. J. B. Brooke; to Shanghai, Mr. A. Howell. Per P. & O. steamer, February 28, from Marseilles to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Turning.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1860.

The mails with dates from Shanghai to the 7th, Hong Kong, the 15th, and Singapore, the 22nd of December, were received

this morning, and advise an uninterrupted course of business. The English news of October 26, it is reported, arrived per *Lancefield*, outside Hong Kong, two days in advance of the mail steamer. In consequence of the reduction of the tonnage dues on American vessels from five to four mace per ton, an application has been made under the favoured nation clause, for the admission of British vessels on the same footing, on the grounds, that as the new treaty has not been ratified, the last one is still in force. We cannot see how Mr. Bruce arrives at this conclusion, and quite certain are we that the Chinese Government will not concede that or any other point in the present state of affairs. It is obvious that if one point can be claimed, all those now enjoyed by the Americans can be equally so.

It is rumoured at Canton that 150,000 dols. have been received by the American commissioner, on account of their claims for damages done in the war at Canton in 1856-57. The foreign inspectors of the Canton customs appear to adjust themselves more to the requirements of the native and foreign community. The seizure of the Portuguese steamer *Shamrock* ended in confiscating the cargo, and a fine of 3,000 taels. At Japan, a notice will be found, issued by our consul at Yedo, on the still vexed question of currency. It appears the export of gold still yields some 60 per cent. profit, and the Japanese are not able to prevent its export. A notice has been issued in reference to purchasing land. Another vessel has been sacrificed on the Pratas Shoals, laden with tea and silk; particulars will be found in our shipping. How many more are required to induce the body of underwriters to take steps for the erection of a lighthouse on this maelstrom.

IN EXPORTS:

TEA.—At Shanghai the teamen have met an increased demand with caution, and an advance in rates has resulted. The export, although in excess of the previous years, is not a criterion that the season's stock will prove larger. The anxiety of foreigners to ship off before hostilities are resumed fully accounts for the excess. The settlements are announced as 7 chops Congou, at 32 to 25 for Ho Hows; common and Shanghai packed 19 to 20. 1,000 packages flowery Pekoe at rates from 25 to 40. In greens, settlement small, both for England and United States. Imperial Taiping is quoted at 18 to 21. At Foo-chow, rates have also advanced from 2 to 3 taels, about 15,000 chests and 10,000 halves were settled at 18 to 23 taels. At Amoy, rates had been for Congou, 14 dollars to 16 dollars; 3,000 chests of Oolong and Ningyongs fixed at 15 dollars to 16 dollars for Ankoï sorts. At Canton, the teamen are so exorbitant in their demands, that business has been much restricted, and rates can hardly be given; 2,500 half chests of Taysaams settled at 21 to 25 taels.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai transactions are restricted, owing to the increased demands of the holders. About 1,500 bales, and 1,000 of Japan settled. Quotations are, Tsatlees No. 1, taels 430 to 435, Taysaams No. 1, taels 355 to 365. At Canton no business to report.

IN IMPORTS:

COTTON GOODS.—Stocks at all parts are small with a fair demand, the quotations at Shanghai for 7½ to 10 lbs. Grey Shirtings is 1.8.4. to 1.8.5.; at Hong Kong 2.25 dols. to 2.90 dols. Cotton yarn at the latter was 33 dols. for Nos. 16.24. Woollens and metals are also in good demand, and coal had been sold at 18 dols. for good English steam. American cotton goods were very dull.

At **MANILA.**—The import market for cotton goods is active, and the stocks of some goods very small. In exports, sugar was quoted at 5.25 dollars for clayed, but no transactions. Unclayed sales at 3 dollars 35 cents. Hemp for United States at 5 dollars, 5 cents. for current quality.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to one dollar and forty cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6s. 8d.	6s. 9d.
Ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	..	..
At Canton	..	..
At Hong Kong	4 11½	5 0
At Macao	..	..
Ditto	3 ditto	..
At Singapore	4 9½	4 10 to 4 10½
Ditto	3 ditto	..
At Manila	4 8	4 8½
Ditto	3 ditto	..
At Batavia (guldens.)	..	..

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship	Captain
Jan. 8	London	Manila	Roebuck	
— 7	London	Moulmein	Constance	
— 9	London	Moulmein	Indian	
— 4	Off Torbay	Batavia	Asia	
— 7	Plymouth	Manila	Ludwig Heyn	Badon
— 5	Texel	Batavia	Rynbrandt	
— 5	Texel	Batavia	Drie Vrienden	
— 5	Texel	Batavia	Alicia Maria	
— 4	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Jane	
— 5	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maria Anne	
— 9	Deal	Batavia	Sverige	
— 9	Cowes	Java	Torefors	
— 8	Helvoet	Batavia	Joan Jacob	
Dec. 23	New York	Amoy	Lucky Star	
— 25	New York	Amoy	Penguin	
— 25	New York	Foo-chow-foo	Sea Star	Robertson
— 26	Boston	Padang	Minstrel	
Jan. 10	Deal	Shanghai	Rubens	
— 10	Liverpool	Padang	Charlotte Anne	
— 10	Off the Start	Hong Kong	Robin Hood	Cobb
Dec. 30	New York	Manila	Catherine Foster	
— 18	Havana	Amoy	Gravina	Castillo
Jan. 14	Falmouth	Moulmein	Amphion	Bjornstrom
— 13	Selly	Moulmein	Pestonjee Bomanjee	Grange
— 13	Sunderland	Moulmein	Colinda	Sedolee
Dec. 31	New York	Manila	Ocean Pearl	Crowell
Jan. 17	London	Foo-chow-foo	Spirit of the Deep	Hewitt
— 17	Portsmouth	Passarsang	Von Berg	Mullen
— 19	Deal	China	Wagoola	Jardine
— 20	Deal	Hong Kong	Northfleet	Freeman
— 17	Dungeness	Batavia	Anthonia Petronella	Vokendyk
— 18	Gironde	China	Asie	Mathieu
— 20	London	Shanghai	Cambalu	Fraser
— 20	Deal	Foo-chow-foo	Anglo-Saxon	Laird
— 18	Queenstown	Java	Cherokee	Allan
— 22	Cowes	Bankok	Ariel	Olsen
— 20	Texel	Batavia	Wilhelmina Lucia	Poelman
— 21	Fleetwood	Singapore	Charles Brownell	Bedfield
— 20	Plymouth	Moulmein	Onni	Jalin
— 24	Downs	China	Anandale	Master dead
— 21	Helvoet	Tjilatjap	General Michaels	Vlaar
— 20	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Willem Kronsprins der Nederlanden	Zettla
— 10	New York	Canton	Hotspur	Potter
— 24	London	Hong Kong	Chapman	Harland

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	To	Ship	Captain.
Jan. 8	Falmouth	Batavia	Ludwig	
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Shakespeare	Lassen
— 9	Clyde	Sourabaya	Prins van Oranje	
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Sir Colin Campbell	
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Salem	
— 7	Cardiff	Singapore	Hester Adrianna	
— 8	Liverpool	Singapore	Sardinian	Sheridan
— 8	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Christopher Hall	Freeman
— 6	Yarmouth	Hong Kong	Victoria	
— 9	Dungeness	Shanghai	Lady Flora Hastings	
— 9	Cardiff	Shanghai	May Queen	
— 10	Swansea	Hong Kong	Kingfisher	
— 9	Shields	Hong Kong	Earl of Windsor	
Dec. 25	Santa Cruz	Manila	Emigrant	
— 25	Santa Cruz	Manila	Pervantes	
— 3	Santa Cruz	China	H.M.S. Beagle	
— 24	Santa Cruz	China	H.L.M.S. Jura	
— 24	Santa Cruz	China	H.L.M.S. Rhone	
— 24	Santa Cruz	China	Nievie (st. transport)	
— 24	Santa Cruz	China	Rhine (st. transport)	
— 23	Santa Cruz	China	Izere (st. transport)	
Jan. 9	Plymouth	Hong Kong	Bankside	Lamb
— 11	Liverpool	Singapore	Eliza Hands	Barge
— 13	London	Shanghai	Sunbeam	Crulshank
— 13	London	Hong Kong	Mauritius	Hook
— 12	Off the Wight	Batavia	Admiral de Winter	Williamson
— 13	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Equinox	Neumann
— 13	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Von der Heydt	Hofstee
— 18	Deal	Batavia	Wasenaar	Nykapp
— 14	Swansea	Shanghai	Ida	Steele
— 14	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Crest of the Wave	Van Duya
— 16	Deal	Java	Vice-Admiral Gobius	Nicot
— 13	Dungeness	Batavia	Nicot	
— 15	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Cornelis Smit	Weldensar
— 16	Liverpool	Shanghai	Helen Irving	Prender
— 17	London	Shanghai	Challenger	Killick
— 17	London	Shanghai	Morayshire	Mathes
— 17	Deal	Hong Kong	Mauritius (ss.)	
— 16	Cardiff	Singapore	Maria Els. Margaretha	Bandits
— 17	Portsmouth	China	Adelaide (s.s.)	
— 19	London	Hong Kong	Sir W. Peel (s.s. No. 6tp.)	Fronde
— 19	Deal	Singapore	Isaac da Costa	
— 14	Off the Wight	Sourabaya	Koning & Vaterland	V. Bruggen
— 19	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Anne Lee	Ramsay
— 19	Liverpool	H. K. & Whampoa	Glencane	Turnbull
Dec. 15	Off Dunkirk	Singapore	Henriet. Geordina Sus.	Sisninge
— 3	Callao	Hong Kong	Tarolinta	
Jan. 17	Liverpool	Batavia & Singapore	Gezell	Johansen
— 20	Falmouth	Singapore	Jacobus Martinus	Meppelder.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per the *Falcon*, cleared January 6.—Perfumed spirits 24 gals.; sardines, 3 cwt; tar, 30 barls.; tobacco, 452 lbs.; calicoes, plain, 2,345,500 yards; printed and dyed, 80,000 yards; cambrics and muslins, 960 yards; twist and yarn, 180,000 lbs. B linen, £40; flannels and blanketing, £139; woollen and worsted hosiery, £42; beer, £2,015; bottled beer, £2,066; sail cloth, £340; red wine, 2,545 gals.; white wine, 2,449 gals.; brandy, 1,647 gals.; Geneva, 154 gals.; rum, 91 gals.; British spirits, 517 gals.; dried fruits, 6 cwt.; window glass, 196 cwt.; woollens, £1,840; mac-

caroni, 5 cwt.; olive oil, 32 gals.; provisions, 207 cwt.; quicksilver, 68,881 lbs.; sulphate quinine, 500 ozs.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per the Jubilee, cleared Dec. 30.—(Additional).—Red wine, 442 gals.; white wine, 1,831 gals.; brandy, 788 gals.; Geneva, 1,138 gals.; rum, 639 gals.; unrated spirits, 36 gals.; British spirits, 10 gals.; foreign sugar, 12 cwt.; quicksilver, 8,000 lbs.; cigars, 80 lbs.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per the Sunbeam, cleared Jan. 13.—Calicoes, plain, 2,369,270 yards; printed and dyed, 243,340 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 50 dozen; woollens and cottons, £480; flannels and blanketing, £25; woollen and worsted hosiery, £40; long and short cloths, £4,630; woollens and worsted stuffs, £5,144; beer, £205; bottled beer, £518; carpets and rugs, £22.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per the Melbourne (s. s.), cleared Jan. 8.—Red wine, 1,308 gals.; white wine, 2,048 gals.; brandy, 708 gals.; British spirits, 1,864 gals.; raisins, 120 cwt.; sweet almonds, 1 cwt.; macaroni, 1 cwt.; essential oil, 20 lbs.; cardamoms, 364 lbs.; sago, 1 cwt.; sardines, 10 cases and 8 cwt.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per the Challenger and Morayshire, cleared Jan. 17.—Calicoes, plain, 4,934,404 yds.; printed and dyed, 311,100 yds.; counterpanes and quilts, 24; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 210 doz.; shawls and handkerchiefs, plain, 12 doz.; woollens and cottons, £707; long and short cloths, £3,963; woollen and worsted stuffs, £9,040; beer, £1,518; bottled beer, £1,190; red wine, 1,180 gals.; white wine, 2,312 gals.; brandy, 1,021 gals.; Geneva, 2 gals.; sweetened spirits, 22 gals.; British spirits, 506 gals.; dried fruits, 5 cwt.; window glass, 500 cwt.; foreign paper, 256 lbs.; foreign iron, 15 tons; spelter, 25½ tons; olive oil, 100 gals.; sugar, 21 cwt.; perfumed spirits, 11 gals.; tobacco, 210 lbs.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Manila: Amoor. For Shanghai and Japan: Wagoola. For Shanghai: Ballarat, Neville. For Hong Kong: Pioneer, Great Britain, Robin Hood. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Cairngorm, Verbena, Northfleet, Spirit of the Deep. For Hong Kong and Canton: Polmaise, Flying Cloud. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ida. For Singapore: Florence Nightingale, William Hammond, Ulidia. For Penang: Julia.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Conception, Arizona. For Shanghai: Electric, William Mitchell. For Woosung: British Empire, Lebanon, Bald Eagle. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Romeo, Chrysolite. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Egyptian Witch. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Birgitte, Melchor, Eleanor, John Bibby. For Singapore: Rangoon, Victor, Conference.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Zambese. For Singapore and Manila: Graham.

At HAMBURG.—For Hong Kong: Miranda. Singapore: Ooermann.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Winged Racer, Haze, Swallow, Lucy, E. Ashley, and Penguin.

At BOSTON.—For Hong Kong: Fearless.

VESSELS LOADING (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Australia, Bride of the Seas, Donna Anita, Georgiana, Naomi, Solent, Spirit of the Ocean. For New York: Joshua Bates, Sancho Panza, Skylark, Snow Squall, Surprise, Swordfish. At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Alboni, Leonidas, Lobelia, L. Brown, Mencius, Scawfell, Yatilda. For Sydney: M. Nicholson.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Lady McDonald, Rajah of Sarawak, Chatham, Florence, James Lemon, St. Ja. For Liverpool: Juanpere. For Hamburg: Clemens. For New York: Boston Light. For Havana: Emilie Pereire, Marie Elizabeth, Saxonville, Santa Lucia, Fanny Kirchner, Governor Morton, Messenger, Pioneer, Sigisbert Cæsar. For Sydney and Melbourne: Castilian, Francis P. Sage, Statesman. For Australia: Beatrice, Ben Howard. For San Francisco: Dictator, Flora, Flying Mist, James Browne, Wild Hunter.

At MANILA.—For New York: Dardo. For Havana: Guadalupe. For Sydney: Margarita. For San Francisco: Aguila de los Andes.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Land o' Cakes, Royal Lily, Mystery. For Liverpool: Queen Margaret, Chieftain. For Boston: Philomela. For Melbourne: Swiftsure.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—(FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Nov. 25, Talca. From New York: 29, Sarah H. Snow.

At Foo Choo Foo, and AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Glasgow: Dec. 2, Ta Yung, Vater Gruenen, Sunderland; 8, Parisian, Newport. From New York: 6, Romance of the Sea; 8, Live Yankee.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle: Dec. 14, Edward. From Shields: Dec. 6, Britannia. From Glasgow: 8, Prince Charley. From Swansea: 14, Chevy Chase. From Boston: 4, Chilo.

VESSELS SAILED.—(FOREIGN).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Nov. 26, Chieftain; 29, Evening Star; Dec. 1, City of Carlisle. For Cowes: Nov. 27, Conbeath. For New York: 26, Horatio; 27, Currituck.

From Foo-chow-foo.—For London: Nov. 29, Empress, Lauderdale; 30, Lucy and Harriet. For New York: 26, Samuel Russell; 29, Empress. From AMOY.—None.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Dec. 11, Clipper; 10, Duke of Wellington. For Falmouth: 1, Hanover. For New York: Nov. 26, Dirigo; Dec. 9, Electric Spark. For Havana: Nov. 26, Norway.

From MANILA.—For London: Nov. 26, Helen Douglas; Dec. 9, Trafalgar. For Boston: Nov. 25, Fortuna; Dec. Belvidere. For New York: Dec. 1, Eastern Star.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Dec. 16, Planet; 18, Land o' Cakes. For Liverpool: 9, Bomersund; 12, Isabella Harnett; 22, Chieftain. For New York? 8, Borodino. For Europe: 19, Hedda Fridrikka.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Earl of Southesk, Ocean Bride, Henrietta and Helena, Gharra, Abdul Medjid, Eastfield, Excelsior, Assyrian, Wynaud Mirage, Alfred the Great, Sultan, Kate Carnie, Kelso, William, Indiana, Beemah, Aerolite, Lammernuir, Southern Belle, Friar Tuck, Sea Nymph, Flying Spray, Strathmore, Lord of the Isles, John Scott, Carl v. Ribbeck. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Sydney, Valdivia, Egean, Tung-yu, Aden. At Hamburg: Wilhelmmina, Melphisto, Nancy. At Cowes and other ports: Harriet, Susannah, Congo, Canaan, Contreath, Ravensworth, Kirkland.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne M'Lean, Harvest Home, Koh-i-Noor, Bunker Hill, Britannia, Maria de Derika, Bullfinch, Highlander. At Liverpool: Calphurina, Sea Queen, Loodianah, Queen Mab, Countess of Winton, Amethyst. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buenos Ayres, Esbern Snare.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth, Derby. At Liverpool: W. J. Morris, Sir J. Moore, Eglantine, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Surat, Malacca, Foam, Walsokem, Malvern, Sanderson, James Paton.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Eliza Thornton, Balnaguith. At Falmouth and other ports: Royal Sovereign, Favoriten.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

WM. SPEED, Manila to Boston, Oct. 17, off Gaspar Island. JOAN MELCHIOR, Kemper, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 25, 35 S., 18 E. NEGOTIATOR, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Nov. 6, 10 N., 22 W. ZEALAND, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 26, 26 S., 53 E. HOUND, Siam to London, Oct. 29, 27 S., 55 E. GOTTERDAM (?), Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 12, 8 N., 24 W. WEST, London to Singapore, Oct. 17, 36 S., 5 W. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, from Manila bound west, Nov. 12, 20 S., 67 E. ORIENTAL (French bark), Marseilles to Hong Kong, Nov. 30, lat. 7, lon. 23.

AMSTERDAM, from Batavia, 35 S., 20 E.

SALEM, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 13, 49 N., 10 W.

CHEVY CHASE (s.), steering E., Nov. 17, 32 S., 33 E.

JULIE (Dutch bark), Padang to Rotterdam (52 days out), Nov. 27, 34 S., 15 E. (in want of medical assistance for passengers, which was furnished.)

ALBATROSS, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 30, 9 N., 25 W.

ASSYRIAN, Manila to Boston, Dec. 9, 20 S., 2 W.

MALACCA, Penang to London, Nov. 28, 35 S., 19 E.

HENDRIK HUDSON, Batavia to Dordt, Dec. 2.

HARRIET (Hamburg bark), Macao to Queenstown or Falmouth, Nov. 22, 35 S., 22 E.

CEREAL, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 13, 26 N., 14 W.

PARISIAN, London to Hong Kong, Oct. 23, 2 S., 107 E.

N. B. PALMER, Shanghai to New York, Dec. 5, 27 S., 8 E.

DOTTY (American ship), Penang to New York, Nov. 14, 32 S., 33 E.

METROPOLITAN, Sarawak to London, Nov. 25, 34 S., 17 E.

SUSANNAH (Hanoverian bark), Hong Kong to Falmouth, Nov. 13.

BALNAGUITH, Manila to London, Dec. 9, 22 S., 1 E.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.—From China to England and Continent:—Nov. 22, Nancy; 24, William; 28, Beemah; 29, Aerolite, Southern Belle, Lord of the Isles; Dec. 1, Friar Tuck.—To New York: Nov. 22, Kathay; 28, Phantom; 30, Western Continent. To Melbourne: 27, Mercedes; 28, Elizabeth and Ann. To Sydney: 30, Oithona. From Manila to Liverpool: 29, J. D. Marshall. For Falmouth: 28, Boldon Lawn; Dec. 2, Diana.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights to India continue weak, with a downward tendency. For the berth in London, 70s. per register ton is the extreme rate for Calcutta, 65s. Bombay or Madras; and for coals considerable tonnage has been engaged during the week for India and China, the rate for Aden having declined to 50s., the ships chartered including the General Hewitt, Dinapore, and European. For other East Indian ports rates are unalterable, and for China they continue firm. The French Government are in the market at 75 to 77 francs per ton; and for Hong Kong 62s. 6d. has been done for English account. Homeward freights continue without animation. The Areta was fixed this week at 50s. from Calcutta, but the inquiry is very limited. 45s. from Java, 50s. from Ceylon and the Malabar Coast, and 50s. from the rice ports, are offering for Continental account. £6 teak is offered on the round; coal port to Rangoon and back from Moulmein, or £6 10s. taking the coals out to Aden.

Rates of freight current to Shanghai 70s. per ton dead weight; 55s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 60s. weight, 50s. measurement. To Singapore, 40s., weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 dols.

FOREIGN.

At SHANGHAI.—For England: £2 for tea; and £3 10s. for silk. For New York, 5 dols. for tea; and 15 dols. for silk. The number of ships in harbour have decreased, but only small smart craft find employment readily, large vessels not being required.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For England: the St. Ja is loading at 20s. For New York 5 dols. In consequence of the failure of the rice crops, it will promote emigration free and hired, and tonnage will become more valuable. The F. P. Sage has been chartered to Sydney, Melbourne, and back for £3,000. A superabundance of large ships is still in harbour, but there is an active demand for small vessels for the rice and coast trades at advanced rates.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: the current rates are as last quoted. From Akyab: 32s. 6d. For New York: as last quoted.

At MANILA.—For England: there has been nothing done since last mail. For New York: the Nabob has been laid on at 4 dols. per ton.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Cornelis Smet, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, put into Falmouth Jan. 23, with loss of sails, three boats, bulwarks, spars, cookhouse, and damage to decks.

The Anandale, from Hong Kong, met with heavy weather on the 21st; was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away yards and sails, bulwarks, stanchions, and two boats. Two seamen, named Stanley and Campbell, were washed overboard and drowned. Captain Aitcheson died on the 10th inst., of dysentery.

The Charles Brownell, Bedford, from Singapore to Liverpool, arrived off Fleetwood Jan. 21; lost most of her canvass during the night, and was driven into Morecamber Bay. She had seven feet water in her hold, and subsequently drifted high on Bernard's Wharf.

The Magdalena, which arrived at St. Helena Dec. 8, from Batavia, for Falmouth, reports having experienced heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope for 14 days.

The Neptimas Schursmann, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which put into St. Helena Nov. 14, and was ordered by surveyor to discharge her cargo, was again surveyed on Dec. 12, and, it is said, has been condemned.

The Ocean Pearl, Crowell, arrived at New York, December 31st, from Manila, had experienced heavy weather, sprung foremast, jib-boom, split rudder-head, &c.

The Charmer, bound from Liverpool to Shanghai, was in collision in the river Mersey on the night of the 17th of January with the Derritt Clinton, bound to New York, when the former received considerable damage.

The Tory, bound from Liverpool to Hong Kong, and the Robert Kelly, from New York, were in collision above Rock Ferry on the morning of the 18th of January; the former vessel has been surveyed, and ordered into dock to discharge.

The Jacobus Martinus, from Sunderland to Singapore, put into Falmouth, Jan. 13, leaky.

The Beatrix, from Sunderland to Singapore, put into Plymouth Jan. 12, leaky.

The Emilie (ship), of Nantes, from Marseilles to Daigon (Cochin China), was stranded on the coast of Cape Huerta, near Alicante, 4th Jan., and filled; part of the stores and sails saved. She has since broken up, cargo totally lost.

The Margaretta Simonetta, from Amsterdam to Batavia, came in contact with the Wassenaar, at Nieuwe Dieppe, lost bowsprit, &c., and received other damage.

The Pestonjee Bomanjee, which arrived at Scilly, Jan. 13, from Maulmein for Falmouth, was leaky and had lost bowsprit and fore and mizen masts, having been struck by a heavy sea, 27th Dec., in lat. 41 N., long. 32 W.

The Prins van Oranje (s. s.), which sailed from the Clyde, Jan. 9, for Sourabaya, put into Queenstown on the 11th, short of water.

The Chile, Grell, from Liverpool to Batavia, which put into Rio Janeiro, Dec. 6, dismantled, was discharging her cargo there on the 15th Dec., and was recommended to have new masts, &c.

The Earl of Eglinton, London to Calcutta, got on shore near St. Margaret's Bay (Downs), yesterday morning, at 2.30, and remains. Cargo must be discharged previous to her getting afloat.

HONG KONG.

The British ship Chieftain, which left Shanghai for London on the 26th November with a cargo of tea and silk, was totally wrecked on the Pratas Shoal on December 1st. Fortunately a China Junk which was there agreed to take the captain, crew, and passengers to Hong Kong for one-third of the cargo saved. On December 6, they arrived safely at Macao; but the vessel is a total wreck, a few bales of silk only having been saved.

The Romance of the Sea, from New York to Shanghai, put in here with rudder seriously injured.

The C. E. Tilton, which left here December 1st, put back on the 6th leaky. She will dock at Whampoa.

The American ship Live Yankee, bound to Shanghai, put in here in consequence of the heavy weather experienced outside, in which she lost sails, broke her trussle trees, and started some of the channel bolts.

The British ship Parisian lost sails, sprung the cross-jack-yard, lost maintop-gallant-yard, and had a most tedious passage.

The Siamese barque Africa was totally destroyed by fire at Che-foo, on the Shantung promontory. She had 25 kegs of powder on board, which exploded.

THE P. AND O. Co.—Another addition to the powerful steam fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been made, by the launch of the Masilia from the building yard of Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, Poplar. This fine vessel is 310 feet long on deck, 36 feet beam, and 1,919 tons measurement tonnage. She is intended to receive engines of 400-horse power, which it is expected will be set to work on board her, and the vessel ready to proceed to sea, within two months from this date.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—The India, China, and Australian mails, via Marseilles, have so much increased, that a portion of the last mails (215 boxes) had to be sent in a special packet from Dover to Calais. The continental mails and passengers proceeding at the same time by the regular mail packet.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.—Per Danish barque Esbern Snare, to Cowes for orders: 1,032 bales gambier, 1,993 piculs, 1,415 boxes pearl sago, 1,570 piculs, 1,100 bags black pepper, 917 piculs, 3,307 bundles rattans, 144 piculs, 4,811 buffalo horns, 91 piculs, 200 bundles Malacca canes, 20,000 piculs. Per French ship Bangkok, to Bor-

deaux: 3,469 bundles rattans, 388 piculs. Per American ship Borodino, to New York via Penang: 310 slabs tin, 301 piculs, 4,258 bags coffee, 1,510 piculs, 1,622 tea, 10,023 barrels rattans, 283, 466 bales gambier, 1,000 piculs, 745 bags black pepper, 500 piculs. 52 cases nutmegs, 11 cases mace, 189 boxes tea, 3,843 cow hides, 425 piculs, 1,446 buffalo hides, 299 piculs, 32 baskets india-rubber, 74 piculs, 232 cow hides, 417 buffalo hides, 139 piculs, 132 boxes tea, 27,170 barrels rattans, 1,001 piculs, 70 boxes gum dammar, 70 piculs. Per Hamburg barque Buenos Ayres, to Cowes for orders: 512 bales gambier, 1,008 piculs, 911 boxes pearl sago, 1,001 piculs, 510 bags black pepper, 431 piculs, 3,535 bundles rattans, 144 piculs, 637 buffalo horns, 13 piculs, 100 bundles Malacca canes, 10,000 piculs.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.—Per Joseph L. Hale, to New York: hemp, 7,916 piculs; sugar, 10,000; sapanwood, 945; hides, 720; indigo, 67.—Per Fortuna, for Singapore and Boston: hemp, 1,000 piculs; sugar, 6,400; sapanwood, 250; cigars, 10.—Per Helen Douglas, for London: hemp, 4,126; sugar, 8,295; sapanwood, 1,440; copper, 224; cigars, 1,558; mother-'pearl shell, 885; and 357 catties tortoise shell.—Per Eastern Star, for New York: hemp, 11,724; sugar, 5,077; sapanwood, 1,063.—Per Belvedere, for Boston: hemp, 14,684; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 1,200; coffee, 20; cigars, 1,070; mother-o'-pearl shell, 120.—Per Trafalgar, for London: hemp, piculs, 62; sugar, 10,707; sapanwood, 1,414; cigars, 430.

THE WRECKED P. AND O. STEAMER AVA.—A further sum of 57,000 rupees has been recovered from the Ava, and made over to the Madras Treasury. The Government of India has issued instructions to the Madras Government to dispose of the wreck by public auction.

WHALEERS IN THE SEA OF OKOTSK.—From a statement in the "Hong Kong Daily Press," it appears that the whalers in the Sea of Okotak made 59,735 barrels of oil, principally on American account.

ARRIVAL OF THE TUNG-YU.—This steamer arrived at Hong Kong, on Dec. 2, after a passage of 201 days from Glasgow.

THE PEIHO.—We noticed this vessel lately, and have now to record that she made the passage from Hong Kong to Shanghai, calling at all ports, in eight days against monsoons, and down in five days six hours.

THE CHEVY CHASE.—This vessel arrived at Singapore on the 14th Dec, 76 days from Swansea. She proceeded to Hong Kong after coaling.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Zeenymph, Captain Visser, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Captain B. Logger, of the E.I. Infantry, and family; Lieutenant J. Huyzer; Mrs. F. Van Schmidt and son; Mrs. Tenbroek and children. Per Baron Hardenbrock, Captain Henny, at Amsterdam, from Java: Commander E. Baak, N.R.N. Per Amelia Augusta, Captain Marie, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mrs. J. Young and family.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per Koning en Vaderland, Captain van Bruggen, from Rotterdam, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Godefroy and three children; Messrs. M. S. Kinderen and A. Rambalda, with three Javanese native servants.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	15,456,807	11,497,686	15,075,524	42,030,017	33,571
Comparative period last season	4,652,905	4,988,600	12,046,473	21,717,978	37,218

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Dec. 3, City of Carlisle, 990,265 lbs., and 560 bales silk. From Canton: 8, Clipper, 171,941 lbs., and 5 bales silk; 10, Duke of Wellington, 703,500 lbs.; 15, per Mail Steamer, 1,913 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	..	..	..	18,380,260	1,316
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	12,527,271	784

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Dec. 3, Swordfish, 813,662 lbs. From Foo-chow-Foo: 3, Panama, 843,000 lbs. From Whampoa: 10, Electric Spark, 11,925 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	..	..	..	2,149,036	2,697
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	107,900	3,183

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	..	..	..	9,783	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	7,539	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Dec. 10, Moonlight, 3, 133 packages.

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859.....	..	..	..	7,577,308	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	2,912,730	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Dec. 3, Cyclone, 24,000 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and H-Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844.....	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846.....	..	..	..	57,334,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851.....	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854.....	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856.....	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858.....	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1859 to 1859.....	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN, NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th of November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0
Thick ditto	4	0	Superior Thick ditto	6	0
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0	American Buff ditto	3	6
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	Blue Laid ditto	5	6
French Bank Post (Note size)	4	0	Yellow Wave ditto	4	6
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	Bank Post ditto	8	0
Superfine ditto	10	0	Commercial Pens	1	0

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST FILTERING MEDIUM IS PURE CHARCOAL,

And all who have tried the Moulded Carbon Company's filters pronounce them to be the most perfect, durable, and simple ever produced. They are warranted to render noxious rivers, pond, rain, or spring waters perfectly inodorous, tasteless, sparkling, and wholesome.

Price from 3s. upwards.

In a variety of forms suitable for the pocket, the dressing-room, the hall, or the kitchen. Also for waterworks, fountains, yards, stables, &c. Wholesale, retail, and carefully packed for exportation.

HARRISON and CO., 62, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,

INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R. and B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and samples may be seen.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER and SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the Pankah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EXPORTERS.

TWENTY PER CENT. allowed on STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c., at **ETHERINGTON and Co.'s** British and Foreign Paper Warehouse, 9, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.

GOLD PENS for 5s., equal in every respect of any house at One Guinea, in 3 points—broad, medium, and fine. Warranted for three years.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀
片

第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合嬌有藥生吸賣天
不子且丁所呼發片邊
小效紀胸風有其側倫
神病喉傷多號堂在無
疾及嗽舖九大局皆無
難咳藥十羅藥之無有
於下七保丁食而久般

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATES, CONFECTIONERY, OILS, MUSTARDS, BRUSHES, WINES, &c.

J. K. HARDY begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, Bonded Storekeepers, Export Grocers, and Others to the fact of his being appointed by the West of England Soap Company, their sole agent for London and the South of England.

Samples of Hard and Toilet Soaps, also of Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, may be seen, and price lists obtained, on application at the Sale Room, 148½, Fenchurch-street, London.

J. K. HARDY has also the pleasure of informing Shippers that he has constantly on show SAMPLES of GOODS manufactured by the following first-class firms:—

CARR and Co., Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen.

CADBURY BROTHERS, Chocolate Manufacturers to the Queen.

J. and J. ARMISTEAD, Oil Merchants, Seed Crushers, and Manufacturers of Mustard, Brushes, &c.

J. and J. PATTISON and Co., Manufacturers of Confectionery.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), Manufacturers of Hard and Toilet Soaps, Wax, Sperm, and Composite Candles, Tallow Refiners, &c.

N.B.—J. K. H. has the exclusive Agency in London and the South of England for each of the firms above named.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SACKET, 1s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SOAP, 1s.

FRANGIPANNI POMADE, 2s.

FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.

"KISS-ME-QUICK."

And several other novel Perfumes for exportation.

AS there are numerous imitations of our FRANGIPANNI, purchasers are requested to see that the names of PIESSE and LUBIN are impressed upon the Bottles.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,

2, New Bond-street, London.

(Perfumery in Bond, Duty Free.)

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her show rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.

By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

**DIVING APPARATUS.**

C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, GREAT PORTLAND-
STREET, LONDON.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations":—

"The Samples of Messrs Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from Copper."

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the following, all of which are of the very highest quality and of a pure and wholesome character:—

PICKLES of various kinds; prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS, FOR TARTS AND PUDDINGS; preserved in their natural state and not coloured artificially.

JELLIES of unequalled brilliancy and purity; consisting of Calfs Foot, Orange, Lemon, Noyeau, Punch, Madeira, &c.

ESSENCE OF REAL GORGONA ANCHOVIES, Essence of Shrimps, Royal Table, Solo, and numerous other Sauces, the whole of which are well established in public estimation.

THE CELEBRATED SOHO SAUCE; for Game Venison, &c.

ANCHOVY PASTE, BLOATER PASTE, STRASBOURG and other **POTTED MEATS;** for the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.

ORANGE, MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES; perfectly pure, and prepared by a process which effectually retains the fine aroma of the Fruit.

Of Marmalade, the *Lancet* of January 22, 1853, remarks—"6th Sample, purchased of Crosse and Blackwell, 21, Soho square. Ash of a Yellow Colour. Does not contain COPPER."

C. and B. are also Wholesale Agents for M. SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH, and AROMATIC MUSTARD, all of which the *Lancet* declares to be pure.

The above, together with all other condiments and delicacies, may be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors in the United Kingdom, and the principal Stores in India, America, and the Colonies; and wholesale of

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

By Special Appointment, Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THOMAS CLAY & Co., 4, KING-STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. **SURGICAL MACHINISTS,** and Manufacturers of TRUSSES of every description, Umbilical Hernia, &c.

Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards; Elastic Stockings, 6s., 7s. 6d., to 15s. Post-office Orders payable Charing-cross, W.C.

An Elastic Monthly Suspendary Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d. Ladies Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c. Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c. Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on. Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c. India Rubber Urinals, for Railway or Night use. Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c., and every other department connected with the business.

Address, **THOMAS CLAY and Co., 4, King Street,** Covent Garden, London, W.C.

A liberal discount to the Trade, the Medical Profession, Charitable Institutions, &c.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE

LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patente is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

MUSIC for EXPORTATION.—No house can offer so extensive and varied a Catalogue of Works in every branch of Music, and so well adapted for safe investments, as that of **ROBERT COCKS, and CO.** Catalogues of all classes of music gratis and postage free.

HAMILTON'S celebrated **DICTIONARY** of 3,500 musical terms, 59th edition, is. "We consider this the most useful book on musical matters extant. It ought to be in the hands of everybody, whether student, amateur, or professor."—*Leamington Magnet*.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the **PIANO-FORTE**, enlarged and fingered by Czerny, 242nd edition, 4s. "Every one beginning music must as necessarily have their Hamilton, as all school children must have their Murray."—*Devonshire Chronicle*. Also, **HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTIONS** for **SINGING**, 15th edition.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the **RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC**, 59th edition, price is.

"To the learner of the Piano-forte this is a most invaluable contribution. It contains a most clear and lucid exposition of the rudiments of music, suited to the most juvenile capacity."—*Athenaeum*.

THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH, for the Piano-forte, by the Composer of the celebrated Retreat March. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.

London: **ROBERT COCKS and Co.**, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and of all Booksellers.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING **DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX** effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with **PATENT INDEX**. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality. Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of **PATENT INDEX** can be seen at Mr. **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen Strand, and 2, Royal Exchange, London. Agent for the Sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Surveys.

NEW MAP of the **EMPIRE OF JAPAN**, with the Trading Ports of the Treaty of 1859, the Cities, Mines, Roads, and Harbours. Maps of China, Eastern Archipelago, the World, &c., &c.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. MESSAGES are now received for the **LEVANT**. Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Ibraus, 41s. 9d. | Syra, 39s. 0d.
Chios, 37s. 0d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for **INDIA, China, and Australia** can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, 12s. for 20 words. Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, **L. WALTER COURTENAY**, Sec.
No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill).

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC **SPRING LATHS BEDSTEDS**, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines Universal Gas Burners Regulator, Magic Horse-Tamng Nose Linchers; fit any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): **J. GRIGG**, 47, Baker-street, W.; and **W. H. KENNEDY**, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

JEAN MARIE FARINA, COLOGNE: LONDON: 2, Salter's-hall court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty Paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION

F. NEWBERRY and SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Darby's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Behnen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.

Established A.D. 1746.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully inform the Proprietors of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, TOILET REQUISITES, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PLATED AND ENAMELED SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,
33, and 34, King William-street, London Bridge, London.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by **THURSTON and Co.**, who have supplied HER MAJESTY'S and Native Regiments for the last **FORTY YEARS**.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by **J. GOSWORTHY, 86, Newgate-street, London.** Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSELL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) **ARTHUR HILL HASSELL, M.D.**" Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE, 3, All-place, Allie-street, London, E.**

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his **IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID** to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black. Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, CURSOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a **MEDICAL GENTLEMAN**, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell **LEA and PERRINS** that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—**Lea and Perrins** having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the Labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of **L. and P.** forged; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of **Lea and Perrins** are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, **Lea and Perrins, Worcester;** **Crosse and Blackwell**, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In London, and all large cities, where, from the multitudes congregated together malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again, because the coldness of the higher regions prevents its rising far above their heads, the blood at this season becomes more or less impure. The strongest and healthiest lungs are incapable of producing pure arterial blood from suffocating fogs, hence the sluggishness, mental and corporal, the weariness and irritability of many persons at this season of the year. **Holloway's Pills** remove all these impurities, relieve the pulmonary irritation, lessen the spasmodic choking in the throat, restore quietude to the provoked lungs, renew their elasticity, and permit more oxygen to be absorbed, rendering respiration free and healthy.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA can effect assurances on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Res. Sec.

London—81, Lombard-street, E.C.
Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.
Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow—56, St. Vincent-street.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

 COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay, by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 129, Leadenhall street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

 A Regular China Trader, with despatch.—For HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid British-built clipper ship VERBENA, A 1 for 10 years; 467 tons Register; coppered and copper-fastened JOHN WOOD-GATE, Commander; loading in the St. Katharine Docks.

This magnificent Clipper, having just delivered her Cargo of Tea from China in first-rate order, is now on the berth, and being admirably adapted for the China trade, offers an excellent opportunity for the shipment of fine goods. Has superior passenger accommodation.

For terms of freight or passage apply to ADAMSON & RONALDSON, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

 FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA.—The celebrated Thames Built clipper NORTHLEET, 951 tons, A 1, 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; will load in the East India Docks. Intending passengers will find this regular trader a very superior opportunity.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. EDWARD GELLATLEY, &c., with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse; or to W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

 SHANGHAI direct (to follow the Morayshire), the celebrated Aberdeen clipper-built ship BALLARAT, A 1 12 years, 713 tons register, HENRY JONES, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in this and the Australian trade, has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to Mr. Edward Gellatley, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

 REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 1 13 years, 396 tons per register, coppered and coppered fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Owners, Messrs. Thornton and Wests, Old Swan Wharf; or to Rangel, Woollett, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

 TRIESTE ROUTE TO INDIA.—The STEAMERS of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 a.m., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

 HOLLAND, SINGAPORE, and CHINA. Loading at AMSTERDAM, for SINGAPORE and HONG KONG, the fast-sailing Prussian frigate, DER WEST, Captain PUST, 333 veritas, 613 tons Dutch register, to sail March 15.

For freight apply to DORCHLAG and GERBAULET, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, and at Rotterdam.

 A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUD, A 1, 13 Years, 546 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

 ROBERTSON and Co. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Comdr.	To sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Spirit of the Deep	629	J. Hewitt	February 15
Shanghai & Japan	Wagoola	549	Jardine	February 20
Calcutta	Saladin	949	J. Bailie	Every few days
Kurrachee	Stamboul	1,274	J. Reid	Few days.

London, St. Michael's-house, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISED, 1860. Every Night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Area 2s., Gallery 1s.

WANTED an ENGAGEMENT in a House in China, Japan, or Manila, by a gentleman 25 years of age, conversant with, and able to correspond in the English, Dutch, German, and Spanish languages.

Address, A. Z., Office of this Paper, 337, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM SHIPPING CHRONICLE, and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly & Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowwell-court, Strand, W.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 5d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CHINA.—TAKU.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester-square.—DIORAMA OF CHINA, from Canton to Peking, with the forts and the Peiho—Dioramas of Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Florence, &c., the Rhine, the Sepoy Rebellion. Geographical Lectures. Open from half-past 10 till 5, and from 6 till 10. Admission to the whole building, 1s.—Leicester-square.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—*Melbourne Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS.

Price 74d. per doz. BOTTLES contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at ONE THIRD Less price to SUPPLIERS, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER and Co., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.) Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventative of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a Riding Belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTOB, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM. ELSTOB, at Cavendish-street. These Belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

RIMMEL'S CITY BRANCH, 24, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, is now open for the sale of his well-known PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

Shipping orders taken. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand and 24, Cornhill.

COPLAND AND CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb and 2 lb Tin Cases.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN, 30, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS BANGKOK, SIAM.

TALBOT DEVINE, AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.

WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH. USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND PRONOUNCED BY HRR MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO. MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Searsdale-terrace, Kensington. "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edward's-street, Portman-square, London and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

THE BITTER CUP, filled with water for a minute, produces a powerful and lasting tonic, beneficial for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, anæmia, atonic gout, nervous irritability, and hysterics.—See Dr. Graham's "Domestic Medicine." Excellent for Sherry and Bitters. Introduced by, and sold wholesale and for exportation at the Tropical Depot, 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. Caution.—See the label on Cup.

Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

TERRA ALBA.—PLASTER OF PARIS. MARTIN'S PATENT CEMENT.—The best Cement for use in Hot Climates, for which the Prize Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

J. CUMBERLAND PART (successor to Messrs. Stevens and Son) is prepared to supply Exporters with any quantity of the above-named Articles F.O.B.

CEMENT AND PLASTER WORKS, 186, DREY-LANE, LONDON.

Established 1817.

Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov., 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s. 1 subscription for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov., 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for Advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	.....	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	.....	Post-office.
New York	.....	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	.....	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	.....	N. MUIR.
Alexandria	.....	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	.....	BLACK and Co.
Bombay	.....	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	.....	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	.....	JOHN LITTLE and Co., Singapore.
Penang	.....	VICTOR CAPEL and Co.
Bangkok	.....	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	.....	HUNTER, HOGGTON, and Co.
Manila	.....	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	.....	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	.....	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	.....	H. FOGG & Co.
Ningpo	.....	WADMAN & Co.
Melbourne	.....	GORDON and GUTH.
San Francisco	.....	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	.....	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed and published by Wm. Tweedie, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of London.—Monday, January 30, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 30.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
DETENTION OF MAILS	121	PROPOSED AMERICAN INTERVENTION	131
NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA	121	IN CHINA	131
LATEST ADVICES	121	LEADING ARTICLES	132
LIST OF PASSENGERS	121	NEW REGULATIONS OF TRADE WITH JAPAN	134
SUMMARY:—		COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST	134
JAPAN	122	INDIES	134
CHINA	122	LITERATURE	135
COCHIN CHINA	122	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	136
JAVA	123	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	136
MALACCA STRAITS	123	OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS	121
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	128	LONDON GAZETTES	136
SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS	128	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	139
CORRESPONDENCE	129	ADVERTISEMENTS	142
NAVAL AND MILITARY	129		
PRESENTATIONS AT COURT	131		

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Dec. 1
Kanagawa			" 5
Nagasaki			" 5
CHINA—			
Pekin			" 1
Shanghai	Oct. 26	Dec. 20	" 21
Ningpo			" 21
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 20	" 21
Amoy	" "	" 18	" 23
Swatow			" 23
Hong Kong	Nov. 10	" 27	" 30
Canton	" "	" 28	" 29
Macao			" 29
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Oct. 26	" 20	" 23
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 20
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 6
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Nov. 5
Sarawak			" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia			Dec. 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Nov. 28	Jan. 2	Jan. 7
Penang	" "	Dec. 31	" 9

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s steamer, Chevy Chase, beat the P. and O. steamer Malabar, from Singapore to Hong Kong, four days with the mail news of the 10th November.

Dates from Hong Kong to 21st December were received on the 4th instant, via Calcutta and Bombay, and a summary slip of news was issued to our subscribers. A telegram of the above mails was received on the 9th instant, announcing that 100,000 Tartar troops had encamped round the Peiho, and that trade at Japan had been stopped.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton, Messrs. H. Chevalier and D. L. Rhind. 2nd Class.—Messrs. E. K. Williams, Thomas Feilder, and E. Ingledue. From Singapore, Mr. Van Tropin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per St. "Malabar," at Hong Kong, on the 27th December, Mrs. Gee and child, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Carr, Messrs. W. Lay, Walters, Little, Day, Thwaites, Johnson, Gibb, Drew, Clasmadoux, Forbes, and Marshall, Assist. Com. Gen. Robinson and Dr. Currie. For Shanghai.—Mr. Lang. For Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Guichard, Gen. and Mrs. Escario and Mr. Escario, M. Agundo, P. Hugue, Mrs. Petel and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Feb.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fernandez, Dep. Asst. Com.-Gen. Baily, Messrs. Williams and Howard. To Shanghai: Mr. Holdsworth. To Singapore: Mr. Boyd.—From Marseilles, 12th Feb., to Singapore: Mr. Pilliet, Mr. H. L. Von B. Waanders. To Hong Kong: Lieut.-Col. Livet, Messrs. T. Langley, J. B.

Hamoine, and F. De Veaux, the Rev. M. McGhee, and Captain Moequart. To Singapore: Mr. Van Dolder, Mr. and Mrs. Bovries. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. W. J. McKittrick.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. W. Thorburn, A. Howell, and Krayer. To Singapore: Mrs. Mooyer and two infants, Mr. C. Klein, Miss Sail, Mr. J. B. Brooke. To Hong Kong: Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Ontorio.—From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong: Senor Colioni, Mr. A. Twining. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mr. N. Bickham, Admiral Charnier, Captain L. Ladebat, Messrs. Du Quille, Jaures, Dancyan. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Helliars, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. E. Busing, Captain John Ross. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mrs. Crespo.

Per P. and O. str., 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. H. Piper.—From Marseilles, 12th March, to Hong Kong: Mrs. McKenzie.

Per P. and O. str., 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marr. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw.—From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Puttfarcken.

Per P. and O. str., 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. Geo. Moul.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. A. Robertson.

To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Chapman.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

THE detention of the present mails, which were due on the 13th instant, is partly owing to an accident to the rudder of the steamer Valetta.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

It is announced by the *Times* that Lord Elgin has consented to return to China and endeavour to get us out of our difficulties.

That Government have for some time asked him to do so we know, but the weight of our information has been that he positively declined the offer. If he has accepted it, it must, we think, be at the request of Her Majesty the Queen. It is obviously a most invidious duty to supersede, or even to be sent as a co-operator to, his own brother. From the reply made by Lord John Russell to Mr. Osborne's question on the 16th instant, this view of the case is confirmed.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The *North China Herald* publishes a long despatch from Mr. Consul-General Alcock, addressed to the Acting Consul at Kanagawa, with reference to the serious misunderstandings between the Japanese and Europeans at Yekuhama.

After stating that the natives make little or no distinction between one nation and another, or even one individual and another, he argues that the acts of any one member of the European family in Japan, for good or for evil, must always react and exercise a direct influence upon the interests and position of all. He then severely censures the foreigners for their indecorous and violent conduct, and believes that they have themselves to blame for so deplorable a state of affairs. The despatch adverts to the circumstance of sailors having been permitted to land without any responsible officer, and thus having frequently brought the British name into disrepute through their violence.

With reference to Mr. Telge's complaint, Mr. Alcock says he must be better satisfied than he had hitherto had reason to be, that he had not by his own conduct provoked incivility from the Japanese officials.

He thinks that the "difficulty" of the Exchange may have

partly occasioned the present deplorable position of affairs, but throughout the despatch most severely censures the Europeans.

The despatch mentions that with reference to the stoppage of trade—

Things had come to such a pass that I am not sure it was not the best thing the Japanese for the moment could do. In presence of the insane demands pressed upon them, often with menace and violence, (for such beyond doubt is the fact,) and for sums which not only the applicants could not produce in dollars, but which could not be expressed otherwise than by a long line of figures; while a lifetime would not suffice to count many of the sums claimed in itzibous. It is difficult to say whether the indecent levity and bad taste which mark many of the requisitions now under my eye, or the disregard of all treaty conditions and national interests or repute, equally manifested, are most worthy of reprehension. Some are a positive disgrace to any one bearing the name of an Englishman, or having a character to lose. Not only the sums, in their preposterous amount, are an insult to the Japanese Government to whose officers these requisitions were presented, but they are documents essentially false and dishonest as purporting to bear the names of individuals having a real existence and entitled to demand facilities for trade; whereas mere words are used as names, and made to convey gross and offensive comments. That there may be no question upon the strict correctness of this description, I annex true copies of several of these documents so disgraceful to the authors; and I have to direct you to circulate those, together with a copy of this despatch, for general information amongst the British subjects at your port. There are some outrages against society and the common interests of nations only to be fitly dealt with by giving them publicity, that the reprobation of all honest and rational men may overtake those who permit themselves such licence even where the law may fail to reach them. Some have been careful not to sign their names to the documents presented to the treasury; but you will have no difficulty in tracing them to the authors by the hand-writing and other circumstances, and I forward you the originals, that in the event of the Japanese officials who received being able to certify to the names of the parties presenting them, a copy of the same should be appended. With so much to deplore and to be amended on the one side and the other, it is not easy to apply a remedy. For the present stoppage in the issue of Japanese coins, it is quite certain the foreign applicants have themselves chiefly to thank, and they are responsible for any loss or inconvenience that may result to them or their constituents. Mr. Keswick, I observe in the correspondence you forwarded, adopts a tone of injured innocence which I must say is very ill borne out by the facts. In the face of a notification limiting all demands of British subjects or firms to a maximum of 5,000 dollars, Mr. Barber and he together, both in the same firm, do not scruple to send in requisitions on one day, the 3rd November, the first for four millions of dollars, and the second for one million four hundred thousand. Mr. Keswick alleges as an excuse (he could hardly mean it to be a justification) that others were permitting themselves the same licence, and that he took his course "as an act of protection" to the interests confided to his care, when he saw others adopting the system for the exchange of more money than they really possessed. The defence, if possible, worse than the act defended, for if the fact of others adopting a confessedly dishonest and unworthy system (which Mr. Keswick himself seemed too much ashamed of to go on with the following day), could be any justification, the argument would be equally valid to justify his taking the officials by the throat and seizing their money without any form or requisition whatever, provided only that others could be found to set the example! I should be sorry to think, at all, that this can be Mr. Keswick's real opinion; and I have no doubt whatever that at all events the firm of high and established reputation whom he and Mr. Barber represent at this port, will be the first to condemn it, whether regarded as a question of good judgment or commercial morality. The proceeding had not in truth the poor excuse of being profitable; for the Japanese, under pressure from some they hardly knew how to resist, and clamour and irregular demands from all, seemed to have been utterly bewildered at last, and to have adopted no principle of division or proportion whatever. Thus, while Messrs. Keswick and Barber, for their collective five million four hundred thousand, received only seven hundred and forty-six dollars' worth of itzibous, others at the same time received different quota. The alternative open to Mr. Keswick and others in such circumstances, consistent with the duty they owed to their employers or constituents and the interests confided to them, was to appeal to you, that a fair proportion should be observed, and not to set aside, as of no authority, a consular notification, and ask for "exaggerated sums." This disposition to treat with open disregard and insult and injunction alike when officially communicated by notification, I have already observed on more than one occasion. But it is for you, in the exercise of the authority with which you are legally invested in the interest of both nations, to punish all whose acts tend to turn such authority into contempt. Offences and misdemeanours have been committed by those who appear to have thought themselves safe in only disregarding the consular notifications issued by competent authority for their governance; but the Queen's Order in Council gives ample power to deal with such persons, and authority not only to punish by fine and imprisonment, but to send out of the country, those who are incorrigible.

Mr. Alcock, in conclusion, trusts that every effort will be made to allay the irritation and alarm of the Japanese Government at the shipment of their gold currency, and believes that it was this, even more than religious quarrels and encroachments, which led to the total expulsion of the Spanish and Portuguese, and the long isolation of Japan from western nations. Some of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in this despatch have written to the *North China Herald*, stating that they feel satisfied that Mr. Alcock had been misinformed of the facts of the case. Our readers must bear in mind that these transactions originated in Kanagawa, while Mr. Alcock is resident at Yedo.

The applications to the Japanese Treasury for itzibous, by

the following published account, confirm the statement given by our Paris correspondent in our last. On 2nd Nov. Thomas Latham and others applied for exchange to the extent of one sextillion, two hundred quintillions, six hundred and sixty-six quadrillions, seven hundred and seventy-eight trillions, two hundred and forty-four billions, six hundred and one millions, sixty-six thousand, nine hundred and fifty-three; the names of friends being designated as Snooks, Jack Ketch, &c.—Rather unbusiness-like this!

CHINA.

PEKIN.

We can find no confirmation in any of the papers arrived by this mail of the rumour received by telegram, to the effect that 100,000 Tartar troops were concentrated around Peking. We are at a loss to know how this telegram originated, and must leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, although it is somewhat *significant* that it should have been published in time for the debates on the China question. It will be observed, however, that our Ningpo correspondent mentions the same rumour; still it is far too obscure to be made the subject of a telegram, thus giving it great authentic import. The public, after this and several previous cases, such as the blockade of the Peiho, must be chary of "Chinese telegrams," both political and commercial, the exchanges on a late occasion being in error 2d. per dollar.

The Peking Gazettes from the 11th to the 23rd Nov. possess but very little interest. Shingpaie recommends numerous officers to the favourable notice of the Emperor, and Kiling, the late Governor of Kiang Si, and who is about to move to the Governorship of Kwang-tung, prays that the whole provincial establishment may be rewarded for their restoration of order in August last (when the rebels were expelled from the province).

The Emperor is requested to allow the imposition of a duty on trade in the Kharashae country. Said duty to be 3 per cent. on the value of cattle, &c., and one large cash of a coinage called the pu'-rh, and equal in value to ten ordinary cash, per catty of cotton and tobacco-leaf. Raw silk and piece goods to pay 600 pu'-rh cash transit duty per picul, and sundries from Peking and Canton, 150 pu'-rh cash per picul. The pu'-rh are a pure copper cash, coined at Aksu, one of the Mahomedan colonies, for the use of which alone are they issued. They are counted in tanggo, (hundreds, Manchu), and strings (ch'uan) of ten tanggo each. The tanggo should be worth a tael silver. The city ditch of Peking is being widened and deepened, but as yet on the north side of the city only.

CANTON.

The excavations for many of the houses about to be built are nearly completed, but there still appears to be some uncertainty as to the limits of the factories.

A fire has taken place in the Commissioners' Yamen, which has destroyed a great part of it. A new Hoppo has been appointed; and the Customs Service, after having to undo two or three false steps, seems to be settling quietly down as a settled and important institution.

NINGPO.

A correspondent writes:—"All remains quiet here. The rumours of war seem to be regarded with great indifference by the Chinese. The general feeling among them seems to be, 'If the foreign soldiers do not attack this city, we care not a fig what they do at the north.'

"The only derangement occasioned here by the prospect of war with the allies, that has come to my knowledge, is a difficulty to procure sailors to man the junks, about to proceed to Tientsin with the customary revenue of rice. The men are so afraid of falling into the hands of the 'red-haired soldiers,' that they can hardly be prevailed upon to go at about double the usual wages. The Grand Canal, formerly the usual route for the Imperial rice, has been for a few years blocked up by the rebels, and is so out of repair, it is said, as to be unfit for use, so that the rice must go by sea, or not at all. Intelligent Chinese express the opinion that the seizure of the revenue rice would be about the most serious thing that could occur to the Emperor, and calculated soonest to bring him to terms. The Emperor is poor; according to recent Peking gazettes, he is obliged to practise the utmost economy. The selling of titles and offices still continues. Recently the Emperor rewarded the donor of two thousand taels with a red coral button, thus conferring upon him the title of a civilian of the second rank. Notwithstanding the embarrassed condition of the Go-

vernment, the general feeling at Pekin, as gathered by the American Minister and suite during their brief stay there, is that of security and invincibility. The Manchus and Mongolians have yet to learn the power of western nations, and the great superiority of their arms and military discipline and prowess. Even the Chinese of this port, though taught some very severe lessons in their former war with England, express the opinion that the capital is invincible. They seem to found their opinion chiefly upon the following reported facts:—That the Emperor has at the capital more than 'ten myriads' (100,000) of disciplined soldiers; that he is preparing strategic engines of destruction, and improving to the utmost his means of defence. Recently pirates have much annoyed the small Chinese craft in the vicinity of the Chusan group of islands. A few days since a boat, loaded with Government rice for the soldiers at Chusan, was taken. The leaders of these piracies are Cantonese, belonging to a small fleet of pirates who were bought off by the Ningpo officials for their own safety. On their recommendation, the whole force was taken into the service of Government, and the leader made a military mandarin at Chinhai, which is situated at the mouth of the river off Ningpo. Those of the band who are not out pirating are at Ningpo, spending their time in gambling, and smoking opium, and at brothels. This is a specimen of the contemptibly weak and abominably corrupt state of the Chinese Government."

SHANGHAI.

His Excellency Mr. Bruce is still at this place, but there is nothing public to indicate his occupation or intentions. As he would shortly be in possession of the news from Her Majesty's Government, we may expect the next mails to bring some signs of his intended action.

A Chinese paper is in circulation, prophesying great calamity to China: whether it is to proceed from rebels or foreigners is not quite plain. The mystic characters chosen are from the most ancient of the classics.

The *taoutai*, finding that the charitable institution usually charged with the distribution of warm clothing is not issuing any this winter, has desired that it shall be supplied, at his expense, to any pauper who gives in his name, age, and residence to the institution aforesaid. This establishment is called the Tung Jin Pu Yuen T'ang, the Hall of Common Charity applied to keep up life; but its issues of clothing are limited to every third year in the cycle.

It is rumoured that the Roman Catholic Missionaries have been interdicted from travelling in the interior in disguise.

Portion of the cargo of the Spirit of the Age, from London, was transhipped at Batavia on that vessel being condemned, and has arrived here.

Dr. Williams has delivered a lecture at the Royal Asiatic Society on the present state of affairs, including a "Narrative of the American Embassy to Pekin." It appears that the American Treaty had no stipulation that it should be exchanged at Pekin. The town of Pehatang, at which the American Commissioners procured the ratification of the treaty, derives its name from the river which flows north of it, a stream in size and appearance similar to the Peiho, or White River. It lies on the coast, five or six miles above Taku, in the eastern circuit of the metropolitan prefecture of Shuntien, and in the district of Ningho, a town about twenty miles up the river. Judging from the scores of junks at its jetties, and the docks for building them, it possesses a large trade. The population is reckoned to be over 30,000, including the people of a few hamlets thereabouts. They mostly dwell in houses made of the soil, a tenacious mud that needs to be strengthened with millet stalks when made into walls. Whether from the saltiness of the soil, or other causes, almost no grass or grain, trees, or anything green, are seen near the place.

In concluding his narrative, Dr. Williams makes the following temperate and judicious remarks:—"The reception of the embassy was courteous, rather than cordial or open; while all the antecedents of its visit might, in the minds of some persons, have justified the Chinese Government in granting it no more than a mere entry to its capital for specified purposes in a manner previously stipulated. After starting on his mission, the Minister committed himself entirely to the authorities, and they treated him in a manner to prove that some degree of confidence may be placed in them, and that they designed to carry out that part of the treaty of Tientsin which related to the visit to their capital.

"While I am ready to concede that many of the objectionable points in Chinese policy will be maintained by the rulers until

a stronger power adds force to arguments drawn from reason and humanity to induce them to alter their proceedings, there are, I think, others which are better left to the gradual advance of knowledge and intercourse between foreigners and natives. To have this Government upheld by the people, its authority must be consonant to their views, and as these change its policy will correspond; but to force the Government to act against its supposed best interest will surely produce reaction. The treaties of Tientsin were all distasteful to national pride, and jeopardised, in the opinion of many loyal subjects, the vital interests of the empire. But, with a better understanding, the fears of all classes might reasonably be expected to subside, and even give place to co-operation.

"At present Christendom stands before paganism, in this its last stronghold, in a doubtful position. Ignorance adds untold power to fear in the efforts the latter is making to resist the advancing tide, and we should be careful not to strengthen the worse side. The interests of humanity are not always strong enough to bear up against those of ambition, commerce, or conquest. But in this part of the world, at least, the arguments in favour of a peaceful progress of all the best interests of both natives and foreigners coincide. What seems to be most wanting just now is a better acquaintance with each other's motives, plans, and condition, especially among the influential classes of the empire, who, if they could believe that their own authority was not endangered, would probably be less indisposed to resist changes."

It is evident that Sir John Bowring's idea of the phrase "the Peiho river" being a mistake, is quite a delusion, and that it is called the Pei-ho, or White River, from the colour of its mud-charged waters. The country round Pekin is described as very well cultivated, but the roads, temples, and farmsteads exhibit marks of neglect. The Mission entered Pekin at the gate of the "Morning Sun."

The question of the reduction in the tonnage dues on British vessels under the American treaty still remains in abeyance. The consignees who applied to the British Consul for the privilege to be extended to their ship have not yet received a definite reply.

The second cricket match between the officers of H.M. steamers Sampson and Inflexible has been played, resulting in favour of the former. The first innings they scored 51. Inflexibles then went in and beat them by 16. In the second innings the Sampsons made up their loss, and scored 45 against their adversaries' 24, making them winners on the grand total of 5 runs.

FOO CHOW FOO.

A correspondent at this place says:—"We have as a community been somewhat pleased by the urbanity of the Chinese officials. They have given notice, it appears, that on the Loochoo group an English vessel has been wrecked, and twenty-four shipwrecked seamen cast away. The ship, they say, has gone to pieces, but the foreigners have been rescued, and are now at Napa, provided and cared for by the native authorities. The means through which this intelligence reached the Foo Chow officials was the tribute junk that has just arrived. Being already under way, and some distance from Napa, this junk was unable to bring the distressed men; but an express messenger was sent from the Napa officers on board to instruct the tribute-bearers to advise the Foo Chow mandarins, that the fact be communicated to the British Consul. The name of the ship has not been ascertained, but no doubt it is the Joseph Fletcher.

The Camilla and gunboat Bustard are both out for relaxation of a few days, and on a benevolent trip too. They are gone to rid this part of the coast of pirates, who infest it as a nuisance to native and foreign trade. Information has reached us this morning of the Bustard having been fired into and hit by a fleet of them just outside. This shows the audacity of these vagabonds daring to open fire upon one of her Majesty's vessels. However, the gunboat returned it double-quick, sharp, and strong, and destroyed four of the junks. That was only the day after she left, viz., Dec. 17.

SWATOW.

It will be observed in another place that this port was to be opened on the 1st of January, by the American Consul and by the British Consul, by virtue of the favoured nation clause in the old treaty.

HONG KONG.

So confident were the Chinese themselves that a war must be

the result of the recent proceedings, that the contractors for buildings on this island have refused to enter into any new contracts, on the ground that an Imperial edict will be issued, commanding all Chinese subjects to return to the mainland.

Mr. Green having been compelled, by ill health, to return to England, to the regret of every person in the colony, it became necessary to appoint some other barrister to act as Attorney-General so long as Mr. Adams shall continue Acting Chief Justice. It was assumed by everybody that the appointment would, as a matter of course, be offered, in the first instance, to Mr. Kingsmill, who held it before; but, to the astonishment of the public, it seems that the Governor actually made an offer of it to Dr. Bridges, relative to whom Mr. Anstey has made some extraordinary charges. It is rumoured that this offer did not receive the sanction of the real Attorney-General, Acting Chief Justice Adams.

On Mr. Tarrant's imprisonment, the *Daily Press* says: "It is said that the governor cannot alter the nature of a sentence, and that a man sentenced to the common gaol cannot be put into the debtors' prison. This is pure twaddle, as all the women so sentenced are put into the debtors' prison. The judge has stated, we believe, that he had no idea, when he passed the sentence on Mr. Tarrant, that the common gaol was such a disgraceful place. His honour has interceded for Mr. Tarrant, but in vain. It cannot be denied that a spirit of vindictiveness is displayed which is far from dignified or becoming. He is treated like a felon. It must be remembered that the high crimes and misdemeanours which he brought home to certain members of this administration have never met with even a rebuke from H.M. Government."

A most extraordinary revelation of lawyers' fees has been made in Mr. Tarrant's case. It appears, from a statement published in the *China Mail*, that Mr. Pollard's bill in the case was no less than 1,314 dols., of which was disallowed, on taxation, 322 dols.; while Dr. Bridges' bill was 1841 dols., of which also 501 dols. was disallowed. Amongst the extraordinary items, we find in Dr. Bridges' bill, "Perusing newspapers," 25 dols., though Mr. Pollard appears only to have read one, as his bill states, "Perusing newspaper," 19 dols. Further, in addition of course to the fees, we find such charges as Sunday notices, attendances, instructions, letters, &c.; the total amount disallowed on both these gentlemen's bills being no less than 823 dols. Preserve us from such sharks!

Building is rapidly increasing. Mr. Remedios has built at Pokfoohun a very fine summer retreat. There is a fine carriage road, and the piece of ground attached is being laid out in gardens. The road to the Sanatorium on the peak is being fast proceeded with. In a few days there will be a flagstaff erected on the summit, which will be used to signalise all vessels seen in the offing. Building lots in the vicinity have been advertised for sale, and will shortly be sold by auction. Round the high road they are also building magnificent houses. The water-works are being very much improved, and the granite dock, at Aberdeen, noticed in a previous issue, is almost finished. Evening amusements are rising up; there is a performance at the Hippodrome, which is crowded every evening, some of the troupe having come from Astley's; this is quite a new feature here. Theatrical performances are also very frequent.

The coolie slave trade is proceeding on a larger scale than ever. The scheme for sending free coolies to Demerara may be very good *per se*, but its effects are likely to be attended with most pernicious consequences, for, whilst the Chinese authorities were induced to legalise emigration under its provisions, the French and Spanish have moved for and obtained the same privilege on the strength of specious promises which are never meant to be carried out. As these will both pay and promise more than those charged with the British emigration scheme—or in other words are quite regardless as to what they pay or promise—a great impetus is given to the slave trade, which is thus denuded of the odium of kidnapping. Only one ship (the *Whirlwind*, with 336 males, 66 females, and 13 children) has yet sailed for British Guiana, but two more are likely to follow soon. Owing to the scarcity of rice and consequent distress in the country, no doubt coolies in abundance can be obtained for a very moderate inducement.

A fire broke out on the 29th of December, in the packhouse of Messrs. Encarnacao and Co., at the end of Endicott's Lane. The P. & O. Co.'s engine and the police engines being quickly on the spot, the fire was extinguished before the adjoining buildings were communicated with. A great many bales of cotton were

consumed. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spontaneous combustion of the cotton.

The libel case noticed in our last of Mr. Lobscheid against the *Daily Press*, has been compromised by an ample retracation and apology.

Some most exquisitely wrought Japan ware has lately been brought to this colony and sold at auction at extreme rates. It is far superior to anything of the kind ever brought here before, and seems to be procurable at Kanagawa, doubtless from Yedo.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 16th of December—Present, H. E. the Governor, the Acting Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, Messrs. Jardine, Dent, and Lyal—Mr. Kingsmill was sworn in as Acting Attorney-General, and took his seat accordingly. The Governor submitted an ordinance for regulating hospital accommodation and other arrangements on board Chinese passenger ships; also, one for the deportation of mendicants.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

By the French war steamer *Phlegeton*, arrived at Singapore, accounts have been received from Saigon. Admiral Page had arrived with several vessels, French and Spanish, containing troops of both nations, for the purpose of extending the French possessions at Saigon. It is to be hoped that this important commercial place will be opened shortly for the commerce of all nations. The sanitary state of the troops at Saigon was good; at Touron the health of the force was improving.

JAVA.

The second expedition sent by the Dutch Government to operate against Boni has, apparently, rapidly and effectually accomplished what the first expedition failed to do. The resolution of the Bugis appears at last to have fairly given way, and after making a brave stand at Boni, they abandoned, without a struggle, Pasempa, which is described as being almost impregnable. The following are the details as furnished by the *Batavia* papers:—On the 10th November a sufficient number of vessels had arrived at the rendezvous at Bulekomba, to permit a commencement of the campaign to be made at Sinjai, and the sailing vessels, therefore, proceeded there, in tow of the steamers, while a column, consisting of three companies of infantry, a section of the three-pounder mountain battery, two mortars, twenty-one sappers, twenty-seven cavalry, and a field ambulance, all under the command of Major Staring, was directed to march overland. To this column were also attached Aru Palakka, with about 200 followers, and the auxiliary troops of Bonthion and Bulekomba, about 500 in number. These auxiliaries were led by the Assistant-Resident, Mr. Bakkers. All the troops having been disembarked on the 3rd at Bajoa, on the 6th they marched in three divisions in the direction of Boni. No opposition was encountered until they arrived in front of that place, when the Bugis opened a sharp fire from the different works they had thrown up, which was returned by the Dutch artillery, and under cover of this the place was assailed in different quarters and the enemy driven out. In this affair the 4th battalion had 3 killed and 17 wounded. Amongst the latter were Major Kroesen, who was wounded in the breast and right arm, but not dangerously, and Lieut. Royen, who received two wounds, one in the right shoulder, and the other in the right arm. The cavalry had 1 trooper killed and 3 wounded. Lieut. Koenen received a wound in the right side. After the wounded had been attended to, and the total disappearance of the enemy ascertained, the march was resumed towards Palakka, which was reached about two o'clock in the afternoon. A heavy gull of rain, which lasted about two hours, proved a source of great discomfort to the troops, and it was not until next day that they could all be got under cover and provided with sufficient rations. A reconnaissance was made in the direction of Pasempa, and preparations commenced for attacking the enemy. After about a quarter of an hour's sharp engagement, the Bugis forsook their entrenchments, and tried to retire upon Pasempa, but in this they were frustrated by the cavalry, which intercepted them, and inflicted considerable slaughter, the Bugis refusing to throw down their arms and receive quarter. The great body of the enemy, finding their retreat cut off, returned to the campong, and, covered by the jungle, proceeded northwards in the direction of Chirana. Informed by fugitives of the previous defeats of her forces, and rightly judging that on Pasempa being taken she

would fall into the hands of the Dutch, the Queen quitted that place in the greatest haste. So great had been her panic, that at a short distance from her house her palanquin was found, which she had abandoned to mount on horseback.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The branch telegraph from Mintok to Palembang has been laid without accident, and Singapore is now in communication with the important islands of Java and Sumatra. The line hence to Batavia has not yet been opened to the public, but the whole will be handed over by the contractors to the Dutch Government within a few days, and we may then hope to be able to pass private messages.

Mr. T. Neubronner, senr., has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Resident Councilor, Police Magistrate, and Coroner at Malacca, as *locum tenens* for Lieut. F. L. Playfair, leaving on medical certificate. Mr. T. Neubronner's duties as Deputy Sheriff will, in the mean time, be discharged by Mr. J. Neubronner.

The Dutch Mail steamer from Batavia was compelled to anchor in Rho Straits, in consequence of the breaking of her piston. On information of the accident the steamer Hooghly was at once despatched to render assistance, and both vessels have arrived. The overland passengers and mails for Java, of the 26th Nov., were detained in consequence. The steamer Sir James Brooke was offered, but the Dutch Government replied by telegraph that the cost was too great. The Dutch steamer was to be ready to proceed by the 16th of January.

The Agri-horticultural Society have resolved to throw the gardens open free to the general public on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in each week; whilst strangers, arriving from distant places, will be allowed to visit the gardens at any time. In addition to donations of 25 dollars and monthly subscriptions, His Honour the Governor and other gentlemen have subscribed additional sums of money for annual prizes.

The horses in the settlement are suffering from glanders. About twelve months ago no less than one thousand horses and ponies died of this disease.

The Governor has decided that the police force appointments shall be open to members of the uncovenanted service.

The Governor is about to proceed for a short residence on the hills of Penang.

PENANG.

Besides the steam saw mill which Messrs. Tyler and Purse have erected, they intend to add rice and flour mills. These, when set going, will be found useful to the shipping, as well as to the inhabitants of the place, and will help to draw more trade to the port.

The death of an aged veteran, Cpt. J. Cross, aged 83, has been reported.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Durance	St. Frigate	6
Acteon	Surveying	26	Duchayla	St. Frigate	40
Assistance	St. Transp.	6	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Bittern	Brig	6	Norouzgary	Desp. St.	2
Cambrian	Frigate	40	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Camilla	Brig	13	Gironde	St. Transp.	12
Cheapsack	Frigate	51	La Capricieuse	Frigate	40
Coromandel	Desp. Str.	6	La Place	St. Transp.	—
Cruiser	St. Sloop	17	Lily	Despatch St.	2
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Marceau	St. Frigate	6
Fury	Hospital	—	Marne	—	6
Hercules	St. Transp.	2	Meurthe	St. Transp.	12
Hesper	St. Corv.	21	Mitraille	Gunboat	6
Highflyer	St. Frigate	6	Nemesis	Frigate	50
Indefatigable	Ship	6	Pelho	Desp. Str.	3
Magicienne	Ship	6	Phlegon	Stm. Sloop	4
McVillie	Ship	6	Prezent	—	—
Minden	Ship	6	Primauguet	—	3
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Rose	Desp. Str.	—
P. Charlotte	Ship	6	Saone	Stm. Sloop	13
Rebeck	Desp. Str.	6	RUSSIAN.		
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	America	Desp. Str.	6
AMERICAN.			Askold	Frigate	44
German town	Sloop	20	Bjarm	Stm. Sloop	10
Powhattan	St. Frigate	9	Djagutte	Gunboat	3
Hartford	—	20	Giron	Gunboat	3
FRENCH.			Manjoor	St. Frigate	6
Alarm	Gunboat	6	Novick	Sloop	10
Avalanche	Gunboat	6	Opricknick	Gunboat	3
Catinat	St. Frigate	6	Palastoun	Gunboat	3
Didon	Frigate	50	Rinda	Stm. Sloop	11
Dordogne	St. Frigate	6	Strelot	Gunboat	3
			Voyagera	Stm. Frigate	11

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Irw Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak Wan, Willamette, Cumia, Speck. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

69 Kestrel	70 Banterer	87 Forester	91 Opossum
72 Clown	81 Firm	89 Haughty	93 Dove
73 Woodcock	83 Slaney	91 Staunch	97 Drake
75 Watchful	84 Leven	92 Bustard	Insolent
76 Janus	85 Algerine	93 Stirling	

SAILED SINCE SEPTEMBER 22.—Pioneer, screw, 6; Scout, screw, 21; Pearl, screw, 20; Imperieuse, screw frigate, 51; Reynard, screw, 4; Snake, screw, 4; Encounter, screw, 14; Centaur, paddle frigate, 6; Sphinx, paddle frigate, 6; Ringdove, screw, 6; Beagle, screw, 4; Odin, paddle frigate, 16; Simoom, screw transport, 8; Vulcan, screw troopship, 6; and gunboats, Snap, Swinger, Cockchafer, Weazel, Bouncer, Havoc, Hardy, Grasshopper, and Flamer.

Our Own Correspondents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 11th Feb. 1860.]

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The French Government has, in consideration of the importance of the naval force included in the expedition to China, determined to send out a Vice-Admiral to take the command, and the choice has fallen on Vice-Admiral Charner, who goes out by the next overland mail. This officer has been in China before, and commanded the French squadron in the Black Sea during the Crimean war. Rear-Admiral Page will, it is said, remain in Cochin China. It is said that the number of French vessels of war in the Chinese seas will amount to sixty when the transports with the gunboats have arrived there. The steam despatch-boat Forbin was at the Cape on the 3rd December, when several English transports were loading horses for India. The following officers have been appointed to command gunboats:—Lieutenants de Saisset, Th. Brosset, Salmon, Bého, Racaud, Jurin, Devarames, James, Peyron, and Dol.

The gunboats themselves are made in fifteen separate pieces; one of them has been put together in the dockyard basin at Toulon. It is said that the three English steam transports, which are to carry out the gunboats, will positively be employed afterwards in the establishment of a regular service between Suez and China; so it seems probable that the proposed French mail will be commenced before long, thus putting Europe in connection with China three if not four times a month. Until further orders, all the dispatches addressed to the French expedition in China are to be sent to Hong Kong. The charge on letters for soldiers or sailors is 30 centimes the 1 oz.

I have just heard that Vice-Admiral Charner has appointed for the chief of his staff Capt. Laffon de Lébat; Capt. Lecourian-Duquilio, and Lieut. Jaurès, as his aides-de-camp. There will be two general officers under his orders, — Rear-Admiral Page, now in China, and Rear-Admiral Protet, who left here lately. The naval division of Indo-China will consist of one ship of the line, two steam frigates, five sailing frigates, a sailing corvette, the *Capricieuse* which carries the flag of Capt. d'Aboville, military commandant of Canton; 3 steam corvettes, 5 steam dispatch boats, 24 of which are of iron, and a number of transports, pontoons, and flat-bottomed boats for the navigation of rivers, making together about 65 vessels of war. Vice-Admiral Charner will proceed by the next overland boat from Marseilles. He will hoist his flag on board the *Renommé*, which left Brest for Canton late in November last.

Captains Lefraper, Langavant, and Libaudière, of the French navy, have been appointed to the command of the three steamers, the *European*, the *Weser*, and the *Japan*, which the Government recently purchased in England to serve as transports to China. It was supposed that each of these vessels could have carried out six of the gunboats which take to pieces, together with the officers and crews belonging to them; but it has been found that four boats and their respective crews will be quite enough to fill each steamer, and accordingly the French Government has chartered some merchant vessels to carry out the remainder of the gunboats and crews.

COCHIN CHINA.

The bulletin of the attack and capture of the north-east fort of Tournon, on the Hué road, in Cochin China, signed by Col. Bernarda Ruiz de Lanzarote, and dated the 19th Nov., 1859, has been published in the *Gazette de Madrid*. In consequence of a council of war held on board the *Némésis*, on the 17th Nov., the *Marne* took on board 400 French and 200 Spaniards, forming the reserve under Col. Reibaut. The colonel who signs the bulletin embarked on the *Don Jorge Juan*, with 200

chasseurs. On the 18th the *Némésis*, towed by the steamer *Regent*, was put in motion. All the vessels were at their posts—the *Némésis* frigate, the steamers *Regent*, *Phlégéton*, *Jorge-Juan*, the *Marne*, and the gunboats *Avalanche* and *Alarme*. The enemy opened fire from the under north-west battery. The *Némésis* and other vessels replied. After half an hour's firing the enemy was silenced. The admiral then gave orders for landing, and M. Despalier, with 200 men, attacked the under battery, while the Spanish colonel, with his companies, directed his attack against the north-west battery. The enemy abandoned their guns as soon as the attacking party had climbed 300 feet of the height which dominates the fortress. They were pursued, but took refuge in a wood. In the fortress were five 32-pounders, a quantity of gunpowder, lances, and sabres. The under battery was defended by two bronze 16-pounders, two other smaller pieces, and the piece which had opened fire. There was found a quantity of ammunition and many muskets. The occupation of this point intercepts the communications between the capital and the Cochin Chinese forces. These advantages cost the allies dear. The commander of the artillery, M. Deroulède, was killed by a bullet on board the *Némésis*; another officer was killed, and several persons wounded. Two hundred French are in position to guard the pagoda and lower battery.

Last October twelvemonth the silk-growers of Lombardy, alarmed by the *épizootie* which destroyed the worm, organised an expedition to China to collect eggs exempt from malady. Some three months ago the arrival at Kouang-Tcheou was announced of Count Castellani, one of the chiefs of this expedition, to which the French Society of Acclimation had contributed assistance. The traveller has now returned, and can furnish for the crop of 1860 regenerated eggs to the French and Italian subscribers. Thanks to the assistance rendered him by the French and English Governments, Count Castellani was able to penetrate into the interior of China, and to practise on a large scale the preparation of the most valuable varieties of eggs. With the aid of the Chinese Catholics he was initiated into all the secrets of the Chinese sericulture, which is never known to be attacked by the malady. Having completed his studies and observations by a voyage to Japan, Count Castellani returned to Europe, having divided and sent the 108 cases of eggs by three different routes—36 by way of North America, the same number by way of California, and the same by Suez. The latter 36 cases were accompanied by the Count himself, in order that he might give them all his care on account of the high temperature of the countries through which they had to pass. All went well as far as Suez; but, in spite of all he could do, the Egyptian officials left the cases exposed four days to the sun, by which great loss was caused. Count Castellani is at this moment at Cairo, claiming indemnity for the same. The remaining 62 cases, which have arrived safely in Italy, will more than supply the quantity subscribed for in advance.

A pamphlet has appeared on the subject of the Belgian expedition to China, which we noticed in our last. The semi-official tone of the pamphlet betrays high patronage. It proposes that the Belgian expeditionary force should be placed under the orders of the command-in-chief of the Anglo-French forces. Having taken part in the war, Belgium would be entitled to a share of the same advantages that might accrue to the English and French in the war-indemnity imposed upon the Chinese, and one of the islands at the mouth of the Yang-tze-Kiang ought to be given to Belgium for establishing a colony. The Belgian writer settles the whole affair as if the campaign was already terminated in the most amusing manner.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.

Some time ago unpleasant rumours of the hostile feeling of the Chinese towards the Russians were in circulation here, and created such alarm that the official journals were ordered to contradict them. It now appears, however, that, though perhaps exaggerated, there was some foundation for these reports. I have seen a letter from Kiachta, in which the writer says he has received accounts from China stating that since their victory at the mouth of the Peiho, the Chinese have greatly altered their tone, and affect to treat with supercilious contempt all foreign barbarians, and try continually to pick a quarrel with even the Russians, whom they had hitherto treated with civility and respect. It says further, that the Chinese cannot be brought to understand the Russian character, or the peaceful intentions of their powerful neighbours. They have no idea of the immense military forces at the command of the emperor, and fancy that Russia only exists upon sufferance, and because China has hitherto graciously abstained from declaring war.

The letter lays great stress on the very precarious state in which China is at this moment placed, as the insurgents are moving towards Peking, and the Anglo-French expedition is looming at the distance of a few short months. "What will become of China," says the writer, "if the insurgents at home unite with the foreign allies, and make a joint attack on Peking? There will be no other course left then but for the court to retire to their own original home in Manchuria."

From Nicolajefsk, on the Amoor, the arrival of four Russian ships of war is reported. On the 30th of September (12th of October), the *Oxus*, from London direct, arrived in De Castries' Bay with a valuable cargo. A Hamburg barque with American goods on board had also arrived at Nicolajefsk. The Amoor Company's transport *St. Theodosius* was preparing to sail for Kamtschatka, to load furs for Japan, with which latter country the Company intend to trade on a large scale. Several English and Belgian engineers and mechanics had arrived out by the above vessels, as well as fifteen Russian fishermen from Archangel, and several other persons engaged by the Company in different capacities.

In a scientific point of view, the late cruise of the Russian ships of war in the Japan seas has been attended with some successful results; for in the beautiful bay of Corea they discovered three large islands not to be found on any existing charts, and named them America, Nachodka, and Voyvoda respectively. America Island lies at the furthest end of the island of Chu-sim, in the Gulf of Corea. The geographical position of Nachodka is laid down as in 42° 45' N. lat., and 133° 2' 30' E. long. from Greenwich; whilst Voyvoda, with very dangerous reefs surrounding its approaches, is given as lying in 42° 14' 30" N. lat., and 137° 17' East of Greenwich.

Dispatches have been received here by the Government from Count Murawieff, in which he confesses the intention he entertained to bombard the Japanese town of Jokshama as a signal revenge for the murder of the Russian officer, but states that he refrained from doing so at the instance of Captain Unkofsky, the commander of the frigate *Askold*, as the Japanese authorities expressed the greatest concern for the unpremeditated act, and their perfect willingness to punish the offenders. He adds that the Japanese Government have further promised to build a chapel for the Russians, and keep it always in repair at their own expense. I am not aware of any similar concession being made to any other Christian nation.

The Minister of Finances is busily occupied with the tea question, which, as I learn from good authority, will be very shortly settled, and that too in a most liberal spirit. If the Czar does not yet go so far as the Emperor of the French in adopting the principle of free trade generally, he will probably as much astonish the world by deviating in this case from the hereditary policy of Russia. The tea trade has been hitherto, as most of your readers are aware, little better than a monopoly carried on by a few wealthy houses at Kiachta, in Siberia, on the Chinese frontier, the importation by sea being totally prohibited, and that by land restricted to the above town. This fully accounts for the very high price of tea in Russia; for, besides the import duty, which amounts to nearly 100 per cent., the enormous expense of land carriage for several thousand miles, and the profit of the numerous dealers through whose hands it passes, tend to swell the price to the consumer. Common tea, which fetches not more than 15 to 25 copecks per Russian lb. of about 14 oz. (or 6d. to 10d. per lb.), costs at St. Petersburg 2½ to 3 roubles (or from 8s. 4d. to 10s. per lb.). The above-mentioned high protective duty naturally opens a wide door for smuggling across the frontiers, which in that distant and thinly-populated region is by no means difficult. And indeed there can be no doubt that it is carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited; and I am enabled to state, on the authority of a high official functionary in the Finance Department, that this demoralising traffic, by which the Government are the chief losers by the non-payment of duty, is fully equal to the quantity of tea imported in a legitimate manner. The wonder is, why this state of things should have been permitted to exist so long, the Government being perfectly aware of it; and it is therefore not surprising to learn that the system will now be abandoned, and the importation of tea opened up to public competition by sea and by land. For some time past a commission has been patiently examining the whole question, and going through a most voluminous mass of evidence in detail. This commission has at length completed its labours, and sent in a report to the Finance Department. The exact nature of the proposed measures contained in this report has not

publicly transpired, but I have good reason to believe I am warranted in preparing your readers for a most wonderful change in the system, which may be expressed in a few words, and summed up as follows: a moderate duty on tea, and permission to import it by sea and by land into any port of the empire, and by any part of the frontiers.

The *Abeille du Nord*, of St. Petersburg, publishes the following:—"What can European nations want in China but security and liberty of commerce in the seaports? It is there that the power of European nations can be sensibly felt without being exposed to considerable losses in men and money. Would it not be better, instead of treating directly with an impotent Government, to make arrangements with the local authorities? Let the *Pekin Gazette* occupy itself with chimerical attacks on Europeans, your honour will not suffer. The principal object is to convince the Mandarins in the provinces on the sea coast that an exemplary chastisement awaits them every time a Chinaman shall commit a crime, or even an offence, against a European. The population in the interior laugh at the idea of an invasion of their provinces. In our opinion, it would not be bad policy to accept the Emperor of China's apology for the lamentable incident of the Peiho. In this manner a campaign in the interior of the Celestial Empire might be avoided. At all events, after having obtained satisfaction in one way or another, it will become necessary to revise the treaty of Tientsin, and substitute clauses favourable to commerce, in place of those which are insulting to the Chinese, and cannot be executed. Any other arrangement will lead to permanent collisions most injurious to trade."

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 10.

In consideration of the difficulties to which the trade of this country with Japan is exposed, and the unpleasant position in which the Dutch subjects residing in that empire are placed, the merchants of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Middelburg have drawn up and signed a memorial, and forwarded it to the Minister for the Colonies. In this document the memorialists acknowledge with gratitude the favourable commencement of their trade with Japan, and pay a high compliment to the Dutch Government for the wisdom and statesmanlike conduct they displayed in gradually breaking down the barriers which stood in the way, and inducing the Japanese to make concessions step by step. But they cannot help calling the attention of the Minister that they are placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the subjects of other foreign Powers, who are always supported and protected by an imposing naval force. Although the petitioners do not entirely agree with this principle of moral coercion, yet it so far coincides with their opinion that the government of every country is bound to afford its merchants just protection in carrying on their lawful trade; and they see with regret that the Dutch man-of-war that was for some time past stationed in the waters of Japan had been withdrawn, by which the lives and property of the Dutch merchants were left without any protection whatever, and exposed to the violence of a semi-barbarous people, in case of any sudden outbreak and conflict. Lastly, they deprecate the system hitherto followed of intrusting the interests of the merchants in Japan to one of their own body, instead of appointing an influential and independent diplomatist to that important office. They conclude by requesting the Minister to take the subject into his serious consideration, and hope he will take immediate steps to station a ship of war permanently either at Nagasaki, Kanagawa, or Jeddo, and appoint a representative of the King to further the interests of the mercantile community without himself belonging to it.

The ravages lately made by the so-called pile-worm at Nieuwendam have undermined the foundations of so many buildings, and to such an extent, that a number of houses have literally fallen in, and their ruins so encumber the entrance to the harbour that all navigation in that busy port with its industrious fishing population is for the present suspended. This little worm attacks in myriads the piles on which all the houses in Holland are built, consuming them with a rapacity and quickness second only to the ravages of the white ants in India. They seem to appear periodically. Some years ago quite a panic was caused in this city by the sudden ravages of this little insect, fears being entertained for the immediate and irreparable destruction of the whole city, as every building in this swampy locality is constructed on an artificial foundation of wooden piles driven into the mud. Under the Hotel de Ville alone there are no less than 80,000 such piles. It was with reference to this mode of building that the learned Erasmus, on his arrival at Amsterdam, facetiously wrote to a friend that "he had arrived at a city where the inhabitants lived like crows on the tops of trees."

The revenue of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for 1860,

contained in the Budget for the financial year, presented to the States-General by the King's order, is composed as follows:—

	Florins	cents.
Direct taxes.....	20,052,987	89½
Customs	4,409,409	00
Excise	17,964,757	44
Registrations, legacy duty, &c.	11,980,191	03½
Certificates of nationality on gold and silver articles.....	233,247	74
Post-office	1,853,110	05½
Lottery.....	401,542	00
Total.....	56,895,245	16½

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

The King has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Baron de Kock, Vice-President of the Supreme Council in India, who retires from the civil service 30th June next, with most honourable certificate and a pension for life.

Mr. A. Prins, hitherto member of the Supreme Council in India, is promoted to be Vice-President of the same from the 1st July next, vice Baron de Kock, resigned.

Mr. H. C. van der Wyk, hitherto Resident of Soerabaya, to be member of the Supreme Council in India, vice Prins, promoted to be Vice-President.

Mr. T. H. van Rees to be member of the Court of Justice at Batavia.

Mr. L. Hovy to be President of the Court of Justice at Amboyna.

Mr. W. Jonas to be member of the Court of Justice at Macassar.

The following officers of the East India Civil Service have received two years' leave of absence for the benefit of their health:—Messrs. W. E. van der Hout, J. van Ooyen, J. F. Lange, K. Graafland, J. S. van Coevorden, and J. Nettekoven.

In my letter of October 7 last (see *China Express*, No. 22), I mentioned that a detachment of colonial troops had been sent from this country by the Wassenaer, Dutch frigate, to Lisbon, where they were transferred to the chartered transport Alcor for further passage to Java. By the overland mail, accounts have been received of the safe arrival of the Alcor at Batavia on the 3rd December, and the troops—124 men, under the command of Captain van Harreveldt—immediately proceeded to the garrison dépôt at Weltevreden. During the voyage one of the men was washed overboard in a gale off the Cape of Good Hope.

The Dutch East India Company have issued a notice that their first periodical coffee sale will be held on the 21st March, at Rotterdam, and promise to sell no other Java and Samatra coffee, except damaged parcels, till their usual sale in the autumn. In the March sale the quantity to be offered for public competition will consist of 331,154 bags, and the samples will be ready for inspection on the 24th February.

LECTURE ON JAPAN BY DR. MACGOWAN.—SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of this society, held on the 1st instant, Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of Council, in the chair, Dr. Macgowan delivered his first lecture in London on Japan. The Doctor, after a brief glance at the volcanic origin of the islands, proceeded at once to the precious metals and their relative value, upon which he gave much valuable information. From his statement gold is most abundant, being, indeed, in its relative value to silver, as 1 to 5, instead of as 1 to 15, as it is in Europe. Silver is not plentiful; but copper, which is a government monopoly, is particularly abundant; numerous articles, even their gutters and house-shutters, are made of it, and they are most ingenious in blending it with other metals. There is scarcely any iron in Japan, and their cutlery, consequently, is poor and coarse. Their swords, however, are of admirable workmanship and temper. The learned Doctor said that these swords are scrupulously preserved in the family, and carefully handed down from generation to generation; in fact, they are quite historical, and regarded in the same light as we look upon our old castles and abbeys. There are mines of antimony, tin, lead, and mercury. Sulphur is plentiful, and coal may be had in great abundance, but, owing to the want of good machinery, is at present procured with difficulty. Japan affords to the botanist a wide field of discovery, the forests in the ravines being as yet unexplored. Their paper manufacture is most extensive; numerous articles are made of this, that western nations could scarcely credit; not only pocket handkerchiefs, umbrellas, &c., but overcoats are made of it, and these are quite impervious to the rain. Velvet, satin, gauze, and silk are produced there, the latter being 50 per cent. cheaper than in China; their maps, also, are admirable, and wonderfully cheap, being about a farthing each. All these topics were illustrated by a large and very interesting collection of the products of the country, consisting of arms and other works in metal, ceramic ware, silks, and woven fabrics, as well as specimens of raw produce of various kinds. The Doctor concided his lecture with a brief sketch of the people, whom he described as sensual, and decidedly not sober. The population he estimated at 30,000,000, and expressed his earnest hope that the opium traffic would not be extended to this the perhaps most interesting country in the East. The proceedings terminated with a most cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer. We are glad to find that Dr. Macgowan purposes giving a course of similar lectures in London.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA DEBATE.—On the 13th inst., Mr. B. COCHRANE brought forward his notice of our relations with China, and argued that our first differences were attributable to Lord Elgin demanding the right of a British resident minister at Peking, and the subsequent acts of our ambassador in forcing the passage of the Peiho.—Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR offered some remarks on the origin of our troubles at Canton with the *Opium Arrow*; he observed that if hostilities were carried up to Peking, we should find, as at Canton, no one to negotiate with, and recommended great moderation towards the crumbling Chinese Government. He referred to the disagreement between him and Lord Elgin, and complained of certain despatches written by his lordship to the Government, in which he had strongly declaimed against his official conduct. The gallant admiral also noticed these matters having been brought forward by Mr. Oliphant, in his late work on Lord Elgin's mission, with a view of poisoning the public mind. He moved for the production of the following papers, and throughout his speech was most attentively listened to. Sir Michael moved for copies of the letters of the Earl of Elgin, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and Foreign Secretary on the questions alluded to.

On the following day Mr. Oliphant wrote to the *Times* as follows:—

"The 'whole story' is to be found in certain unpublished documents, containing an account of Sir Michael Seymour's proceedings, reflecting so little credit upon the conduct of that officer, that, so far from seeking to 'poison the public mind' against him, I carefully abstained from referring to them. As, however, he has now seen fit to make so grave a charge against me, I shall cause the whole of the suppressed papers to be moved for in the House of Commons, a few of which, I see, only are included in the motion of Sir Michael Seymour for to-night, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging for themselves how far this charge is justified."

The *Times*, in noticing Sir Michael's speech, condemned his discretion for bringing forward the squabbles which should have been allowed to sink in the muddy waters of the Peiho. Now, this is rather hitting the wrong man; the real offender is the one who first brought them before the English public, in a work of such notoriety as Mr. Oliphant's narrative of Lord Elgin's mission. The gallant admiral could not allow it to pass unnoticed, and very properly used his privilege as an M.P. in giving equal publicity to his side of the case. It will be remembered, however, that when intelligence reached this country in July, 1858, the *Times* condemned the admiral's conduct most roundly, alleging that the French were waiting for him to "move on," &c. It was subsequently demonstrated, however, that the reverse was the case; and Mr. Oliphant, in a late speech, narrated how our officers helped the French boats out of the mud, &c. A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* quoted the French admiral's words to one of his officers:—"Why, sir, the Cormorant had silenced the fort before you got abreast of it."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL proceeded to justify Mr. Bruce for acting in accordance with his instructions, and stated that after the arrival of the next (present) mail he should be prepared to state the course intended by Government.—LORD PALMERSTON and SIR JOHN PEARSON hoped the House would be satisfied with this statement, and defer the discussion, which was agreed to, after some remarks from Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir C. Napier, Sir J. Elphinstone, Admiral Walcott, and Lord C. Paget.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, Lord MALMESBURY said he could not assent to the assertion of Lord John Russell that Mr. Bruce had followed exactly his instructions, and on the 21st he will explain his interpretations.—On the 16th, Mr. C. BRUCE moved for the correspondence between the Earl of Elgin, Lord Malmesbury, and the Earl of Clarendon.

THE DEMANDS UPON CHINA.—MR. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD inquired of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any convention had been entered into between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French with reference to the demands to be made by both Governments on that of China.—LORD J. RUSSELL said there was no such convention as that to which the hon. member alluded, but only the ordinary understanding subsisting between Powers so engaged.

PETITIONS (CHINA).—By Mr. H. Berkeley, from Bristol; Mr. Hadfield, from Sheffield; Mr. Baines, from Leeds; Mr. Beecroft, also from Leeds; Mr. Salt, from Bradford, and Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, from Newcastle, praying the House to adopt some means to avert the impending hostilities with China.

NOTICES OF MOTION (CHINA).—MR. LINDSAY moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the burdens and restrictions especially affecting the merchant shipping, and the Chinese Passenger Act (1855). MR. EDWIN JAMES.—Address for copies or extracts of all correspondence or other papers on the following subjects, or any of them:—The resignation of the Justiceship of the Peace for Hong Kong by Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey, sent in to the Local Government on the 13th day of May, 1858; his suspension, on the 7th day of August, 1858, from the Attorney-Generalship of the colony of Hong Kong, and from the office of Counsel to the Superintendent of Trade in China; the case of the Queen v. Tarrant, for libel, tried at the November Sessions (1858) of the Hong Kong Supreme Court (criminal side); the charge of alleged complicity of Mr. Caldwell, J.P. and Protector of Chinese at Hong Kong, with Hong Kong pirates; the charges made against the acting Colonial Secretary (Dr. Bridges) with reference to the foregoing subjects, and also the opium farm monopoly; the proceedings against Mr. May, Superintendent of Police at Hong Kong, Mr. Tarrant, Registrar of Deeds there, and the Police-court Interpreter, Tong Akou, and the dismissal of the Police-court Interpreter Asam, for having severally given evidence against the said parties, or any of them; and the imperial regulations (if any) by which the several suspensions or removals beforementioned were authorised.

Spirit of the Press.

THE DEBATES ON CHINA.

THE Chinese correspondence offers a conclusive vindication of the course pursued by Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope. It unravels the whole web of studied duplicity and persevering hostility practised by the Chinese officials throughout the negotiation for the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin. A strong and numerous war party at Peking had gained the ascendancy in the councils of the emperor; the defeat of the objects of the treaty, and therefore of its ratification, had been predetermined; and the method of defeat was to be such that the British and French governments should, if possible, be precluded from viewing it as a *casus belli* on the Emperor of China. From the instructions given by the Chinese commissioners to the British envoy to sail for the Peiho, and, after anchoring his vessels of war outside the bar of the river, to proceed with a moderate retinue to Peking, it is clear that, finding they could not overcome the resolution of Mr. Bruce not to be tamboled at Shanghai, they were resolved to resort to force, and to stop his advance at the mouth of the river. In order to throw the best veil over this act of treachery, the Chinese government takes care that there shall be no personage of authority to receive Mr. Bruce at the mouth of the river, as Kwei-liang had promised, and that his progress shall be arrested without any show of imperial authority. It was found convenient, therefore, to term the garrison of the forts at this point an "armed rabble," acting without authority, and to haul down the imperial flag, as though the garrison had been a body of Malay pirates. The Chinese government accordingly require us to believe that an armed body of men would fire upon our envoy and his fleet without authority; while the commissioners assert to Mr. Bruce that even they could not venture to choose for themselves a sea route, in place of one by land, without the sanction of the emperor! No sooner does Admiral Hope anchor his vessels outside the bar, and send the *Fury's* gig across it, than permission to land is refused, and the boat's crew are threatened by the garrison. Here is the first resort to force, and it is on the side of the Chinese. The imperial government, too, in ignoring the authority of their own troops, would have justified even the initiation of force by ourselves, in order to effect the landing which the commissioners had desired Mr. Bruce to effect. Mr. Bruce and M. Bourbillon agree that they have a right to regard the river as the natural highway to the capital, and to clear the way against "unauthorised persons."—*Morning Post*.

THE case of Mr. Bruce and of his subordinates is shortly this:—"We knew that we were going to be taken in. We were, as Englishmen, characteristically determined that we would not be taken in. We assumed the initiative. We were beaten. But still we maintain that we had good reason for what we did." Although we believe, and, as far as we can see, shall continue to believe, that the case is not complete, we cannot deny that the state of facts, as disclosed by the recent publication of papers, is entitled to consideration. It is very difficult indeed to comprehend what the Chinese Government require of us. If we are to believe reports, they yield everything to Russia and America which they refuse to France and England. The despatches published in this journal during the past week, evidence at once sturdy Toryism on the part of the Cabinet of Peking; but that Toryism, if it be compatible with Russian inspiration, is inexplicable when measured by the open-handed manner in which the United States Mission was received. In this, more than in any other way, must Admiral Hope's achievement of the Peiho be judged. On the principles of international law, it is inexcusable. As a question of discretionary action regulated by difficulties, we cannot say that, in the position in which he and Mr. Bruce were placed, we might not have done likewise. Among the most important features in these negotiations, we cannot shut our eyes to the shuffling of the Chinese authorities who dealt with Mr. Bruce. The ratifications were positively guaranteed by treaty to be exchanged within a given period. Commissioners at Shanghai intimated to Mr. Bruce that "they were the only authorities by whom the exchange of the ratified treaties at Peking could be effected," and they themselves allowed that the ratification could not take place at the capital until a month later than the period named. Whether they were really honest or not in their intentions, their acts were largely in antagonism with the appearance of good faith and honesty. Mr. Bruce was justified in what he did by the rules of human forbearance; but, on the higher rule of international integrity, we might have done what the envoy of the United States did. The latter was patient, reliant, and powerful. We were impatient, suspicious, and powerful. Mr. Ward could not even enforce his mission, and succeeded. We had force to compel ours, and failed. The papers lately published, if they exonerate Mr. Bruce, as to a certain extent we think they do, cannot excuse his policy. We may, and we do, acquit the man; but the principle is as indefensible as ever.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE position of parties as to the China question is like the situation in the *Critic*. Ministers in and Ministers out have something to defend that places them in attitudes of embarrassment and awkwardness. We think with Lord Derby, that Government was wrong in approving the conduct of Mr. Bruce. He should have considered his mission at an end when he found his progress resisted, instead of attempting, with an insufficient force, to fight his way to the ratification of a peace. But hardly out of the mouth of Lord Derby are the words that Mr. Bruce was to blame for deciding whether there was or was not a sufficient cause of war, when he exonerates him by declaring that we had never been at peace with China! A door, say the French, must be either open or shut; and the door of the Temple of Janus must, we suppose, be like all other doors in this respect. In English, indeed, we have the middle term of ajar, just fitting the case as the China jar. The bravery which a commander exhibits in common with the humbleness of his followers is not to exonerate him from faults in management, involving a grievous disaster and frightful carnage. For errors of judgment there must always be large allowance, but with this condition, that all care

has been taken to form a correct judgment. Now Admiral Hope had his council of war before the landing for the attack on the forts; but did he call to it all whose military rank and experience gave them a title to a place in it? It is confidently asserted that he did not, and that an officer in command of a part of the forces was left out of the council whose voice would have been most decisively against the landing in the mud. That disastrous landing was specially recommended by an officer of inferior rank to the one so invidiously excluded from the council of war.—*Examiner*.

THE language of Mr. Bruce, in his letter to Lord Malmesbury of January 31, shows that, like many of his countrymen, the mission would have had no value in his eyes unless it had been accompanied with circumstances which made it humiliating to the Chinese Government. He was determined to be indebted for nothing to the good will of the Chinese, but to ascend the Peiho with military parade. The conclusion we have come to on reading his despatches, with a recollection of the observations of Lord Elgin and the Consul, contained in the last Blue-book on China is, that it was not at all necessary for Mr. Bruce on the one hand to expose himself to indignity, after all we have done in China, by going to Peking with less than proper state; nor, on the other, to plunge the two countries again into war; but that with firmness and patience, and a reasonable regard for the weakness of the Chinese Government, he might have obtained the fair and pacific execution of the treaty. The stipulations of that instrument are too comprehensive and far-reaching for the advantages they promise to be realised all at once. As Lord Elgin observed in transmitting them to his Government, they involve a revolution in the policy of China; and revolutions, we know, cannot be made in a day. Whoever pretends that this treaty can be at once enforced in all its provisions by any amount of bloodshed and devastation is a charlatan. We can never enjoy its full operation without gaining the confidence of the Chinese Government and people—a difficult task, looking at the education of both in history; but quite practicable by the observance of mingled firmness and moderation.—*Daily News*.

MR. BRUCE neither agrees in opinion with the English nor the Chinese Government. He has planned out for himself a course of action different from that proposed by both; and what are the means which he takes to promote his own views and purposes? Why, by writing despatches to the Foreign Office which are not only unworthy of the dignity of his position, and not only afford proof of his utter incapacity to negotiate on the side of peace, but despatches that are filled with ill-will and malice to the Chinese, which contain disgracefully perverted statements of fact, which are confuted by the representations made by Mr. Oliphant and others of high authority, and which are, altogether, the most shamelessly narrow-minded and evil-disposed communications we ever read in any diplomatic correspondence. The complete success of Mr. Ward's mission is, indeed, the decisive answer to all that can be urged in justification of the policy of Mr. Bruce; and as our Minister feels that such is the case, instead of forwarding Mr. Ward's own account of his reception at Peking, or the accounts of those who were with him, he presents a partisan narrative of his own concoction, of the truth of which he has no personal experience, and which is utterly opposed to every narrative that has come from the pens of those American gentlemen who went to Peking in connection with the Embassy. Mr. Bruce can only see in a guard of honour the evidence that the Americans were kept under arrest, and he reproduces some of the traditions connected with the old Macartney mission to prove that the less honourable mode of conveyance in China is in carriages, and not in chairs. On the great chair question Mr. Bruce is as profound as the learned pig Toby was on the question of mashed turnips; but while Toby performed simply for the sake of support, Bruce perverts so that he may have an empire humbled at his feet. He can even tell us what Mr. Ward would not have done if Mr. Ward had been possessed of Mr. Bruce's information, for, says he, the American Envoy would have refused to do what was agreeable to the personal vanity of the Chinese had the matter been properly explained to him. Mr. Bruce, indeed, wishes the Foreign Office to understand that Mr. Ward is a simpleton; and Mr. Bruce is just the very last man who has the sense to perceive that good manners alone, if there were no higher consideration, ought to dictate that we should be content with Mr. Ward's own account of his own mission, and all the more so since it has received the approval of the Government under whose instructions he acted. Now, we want to know, are we to be at peace or at war with China? For, if it is to be war, as Mr. Bruce says, he hims is the very man to promote it; but if it is to be peace, as the Foreign Office intimates, he is the very man who should not be allowed to remain where he is a single hour beyond the time when the communication for his recall can be placed in his hands. What matters it though he may be the brother of Lord Elgin himself? Or who, with any sense of public responsibility, cares whether he has relatives connected with the Administration or not? Is the character of a nation to be imperilled because it may be a delicate matter to remove an individual? Or are we to encounter all the risks of hostile operations against the most populous empire in the world simply because our Minister belongs to a particular family? Let the House of Commons look to it. Those who represent the country are now in full session assembled: it was not so when the first batch of Mr. Bruce's humiliating epistles was given to the public. The House of Commons has the case in its own hands, and it is bound to protect the honour and dignity of the country. This the House can do, without any need for censuring the conduct of Ministers. Indeed, there are, in the present Administration, gentlemen who never could make up their minds to offer any apology or defence for conduct like that to which we are alluding; and all the House has to do is to give such an expression of its feeling on this subject as will induce the Government to take steps for the recall of one who is totally unfitted for the grave responsibility of representing the British Crown, and who ought in reality to be impeached and punished for the disrepute and disaster he has entailed upon his country. We cannot, for a single hour, be guaranteed from war with China if Mr. Bruce remains at Shanghai; and our Legislature should remember the practice of the Romans, not to allow a prætor who had suffered defeat to remain at his post, relieving him thereby to be totally incapable of judicious negotiation.—*Star*.

MR. BRUCE AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The *Morning Advertiser* has

the following comments upon the late transactions in China:—"Unhappily for Great Britain, Mr. Bruce had an escorting fleet on his embassy of peace; unhappily for Mr. Bruce, he had the gallant Admiral Hope, to whom he could dictate the commencement of hostilities; and unhappily for Admiral Hope, he had to carry out the views of such an inexperienced, and, though long-bearded, in one sense, unfledged negotiator as Mr. Bruce." Whilst the *Morning Herald* severely censures the despatches of Lord John Russell, and considers him the "feeblest Minister who was ever intrusted with the direction of foreign affairs in this country." The *Herald* further states that the Chinese have been guilty of a base act of treachery, and that as we are not dealing with a Western people who can appreciate motives of humanity, in such a case the worst policy is that of submission.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—In a despatch, No. 32, of 23rd March, 1858, Sir John Bowring, the late Governor of Hong Kong, forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies' Ordinance No. 2, of 1858, intitled "An Ordinance for Licensing and Regulating the Sale of Prepared Opium," soliciting the approval of Her Majesty's Government for same. In so doing, the learned Knight remarks that, in 1845 and 1846, a system existed in Hong Kong similar to that existing in the Straits' settlements, viz.: "Subject to certain limitation as to quantity, a monopoly was created of raw and prepared opium; and the revenue produced during these two years, when the population of the colony was only a fourth of the number it was in 1858, produced £4,118."

Sir John then goes on remarking, "In 1847 the monopoly system was abandoned upon grounds of which no official records remain satisfactorily accounting for the change, and in its lieu was substituted an issue of yearly licences." I do not go into the merits of Sir John's ordinance, and in alluding to it only wish to show if it cannot be satisfactorily accounted for why Sir John Bowring's predecessors should have abandoned a system of raising a revenue, which, even in 1846, was, considering the number of the population in that year and in 1858, more productive in 1846 than in the latter year. In 1846, the population was 22,533, and in 1858 near to 80,000. The opium revenue, in 1846, was £4,118; in 1858, according to Sir John's despatch, £7,500.

However that may be, it seems strange to me that Sir John Bowring, above all other men, should not have discovered grounds upon which the opium monopoly was abolished, considering that whilst a member of Parliament, previous to his appointment as Her Majesty's Consul for Canton, he was one, if not the most active member of the select committee on commercial relations with China, commonly called "Lord Sandon's," which committee, of course, produced a voluminous blue book, in the report on which, dated 12th July, 1847, the committee, and consequently also Sir John, say, as regards the colony of Hong Kong:—"In addition, however, to these natural and necessary disadvantages (!), it appears to have laboured under others (poor Hong Kong!) created by a system of monopolies and farms, and petty regulations particularly unsuited to its position and prejudicial to its progress." Sir John Francis Davis, the then governor, seems to have anticipated the wishes of this committee, because I find that he abolished the opium farm or monopoly on the 5th July, 1847—seven days previous to the committee's report—and substituting therefore the licence system.

Who would have thought it, that the freetrader, in 1847, should, for fiscal reasons, censure, in 1858, his predecessor for having adopted the views recommended by the committee eleven years previous?

Yours respectfully,

O.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Khersonese (Capt. Hurst) transport, No. 7, has sailed with, it is said, nearly 2,000 tons of war stores. Mr. R. Day, who served in the field train in the Crimea, proceeds by her. Lieut. Grant, who has been appointed to the Chesapeake, Lieut. Douglas, as Admiralty agent, and twelve naval cadets, also proceed by her. She is supplied with a disconnecting screw, which will only be made available in case of contrary winds or a calm.

The Thunder and Powerful made the passage to Cape de Verde in ten and twelve days respectively. The Centaur and Cockchafer were at Ascension on the 27th Dec.

Capt. Manners, of the 1st Royals, has been posted to the second battalion, and is ordered to join it at Hong Kong. Major Grantham, of the 23rd company of Royal Engineers, and Lieutenants Malcolm, Pritchard, Harrison, and Shire are also to proceed from India. Mr. Thomas Hunt has been appointed paymaster to the force of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers serving in China.

It has been announced from India that the following regiments proceed.

(* Supplied by Bengal, † by Madras, ‡ by Bombay.)

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

- † No. 7 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.
- * Cavalry (not detailed).
- † H. M. 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—200 men and horses.
- † 23rd Company Royal Engineers.
- † A and K Companies Sappers and Miners.
- * H. M. 3rd (East Kent, or Buffs) Foot.
- * H. M. 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Foot, 1st battalion.
- * H. M. 8th (King's) Foot, 1st battalion.
- † H. M. 31st (Huntingdonshire) Foot.
- * H. M. 37th (North Hampshire) Foot.
- † H. M. 44th (East Essex) Foot.
- † H. M. 56th (West Essex) Foot.
- * H. M. 60th (King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st battalion.
- † H. M. 66th (Berkshire) Foot.
- * H. M. 67th (South Hampshire) Foot.
- * H. M. 73rd Foot.

NATIVE TROOPS.

- † A Company 5th Battalion Artillery (Golundauze).
- † 1st Supplemental Company (Golundauze).
- * Irregular Cavalry (not detailed).
- * Five battalions Infantry, including 15th Regiment Punjab Infantry (each 800 strong).
- † 3rd Regiment N.I. (1,000 strong).
- † 5th " " "

The 8th, 31st, and 73rd Regiments will be reinforced from Chatham—in all about 1,000 men—and, having been trained, will be able to take the field at once. The 8th Foot has been fourteen years in India, having embarked in 1846, and was about returning to England during the present year. The 73rd embarked in 1845, and has been fifteen years in India. The 31st Regiment arrived in India in 1853. The whole of these regiments experienced hard service during the rebellion of the native troops.

The details of the European Cavalry and Native Irregular Cavalry to be furnished by Bengal are not yet known. It is reported that Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., temporarily commanding the Malwa division, is to command the Bombay column. To secure uniformity of ammunition, the Native force is to be armed with the smooth-bore musket, such as is used by the regiments of Bengal and Madras N. I. now serving in China.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp Meerut, 20th December, 1859.

His Excellency the Governor-General issues this Notification for the information of the Bengal Native Army.

2. It is likely that an army will shortly be required from India for the Queen's service in China.

3. This army will be composed partly of European and partly of Native troops.

4. The European portion of it will consist of seven regiments of infantry (in addition to the two regiments recently sent to China), and some cavalry; but respecting this portion of the force, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will in due time issue the necessary directions.

5. The native portion of the army will consist in the first instance of five battalions of infantry, of which four will be selected from such Punjabi regiments as may volunteer for the services, and one from the Hindostanee regiments which may volunteer. Some irregular cavalry will also be sent.

6. The strength of the battalions will be 800 privates each, with the due proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, in eight companies.

7. Each man, whether belonging to a regiment volunteering collectively, or coming forward separately, will be required to sign or seal a paper declaring himself to be a volunteer. This precaution for securing individual willingness will be taken after the offer of a regiment, or of any man belonging to it, shall have been accepted by the Governor-General.

8. The period for which volunteers are now required is two years. If it should happen that the service in China extends beyond two years, any man who may wish to be relieved at the end of that term will be relieved.

9. Depots will be formed in India of regiments volunteering, to which men who do not proceed on foreign service will be attached; and the property left behind by the men, and any of their families, will be carefully looked after at these depots.

10. The native volunteer battalions proceeding to China will enjoy the established privileges of foreign service, viz.:

I.—The privilege of granting family money certificates.

II.—The nomination of heirs to family pension in case of their decease.

III.—Pay and full batta in addition to free rations. The full batta will be drawn from the date on which each man's offer of service is accepted.

IV.—Rations (gratis) on board ship, and on shore while on foreign service, and until re-landed in Bengal. The commissariat department will issue the rations, of which the cost will be defrayed by Government.

V.—On embarkation, haversacks, canteens, and hammocks, and a great-coat per man, at the public expense; the articles to be accounted for by quartermasters in the periodical returns.

VI.—Half-batta during leave of absence on medical certificate.

VII.—After the return of a regiment from foreign service, if in time of peace, a quadruple proportion of native officers and men will be entitled to furloughs, for periods in proportion to the distances of their homes, and with the privilege of half-batta during such furlough.

11. The native force will be armed with the smooth-bore musket, such as is used by the regiments of Bengal and Madras Native Infantry now serving in China; and in order that uniformity of ammunition may be preserved throughout the entire native force in that country, corps now armed with rifles will, before embarkation, have them exchanged for the smooth-bore musket.

12. Each volunteer regiment will have the following complement of European officers:—

A commandant.

A second in command.

An adjutant.

An interpreter and quartermaster.

A medical officer (surgeon or assistant-surgeon).

Eight (8) officers doing duty.

An apothecary.

13. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such further subsidiary orders as may be necessary, respecting the formation of the force, European and native, proceeding to China.

B. J. H. BIRCH, Major-General, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that it is intended to form a naval brigade at Calcutta from the unemployed merchant seamen. On second lieutenant-colonels proceeding to China, the following remarks are made:—"We have heard it stated that the second lieutenant-colonels of the regiments proceeding to China are about being reduced to half-pay on their quitting the Indian establishment; and that it is in contemplation to allow regiments in India in future only one lieutenant-colonel. As regards the latter portion of the rumour, we have only to say that we doubt very much if four field officers be more than sufficient for a regiment serving in a climate where so many officers are obliged to be on leave for sanitary reasons, and where in many cases regiments are split up into wings and detachments. We do trust the question will be reconsidered before a step is taken which appears to be suggested by no consideration save one of indiscriminating economy. It so happens that some of the second lieutenant-colonels of regiments going to China are among the best officers of their rank in the army, and we hope they will not be taken from their respective corps just at the moment their presence with them is most to be desired."

In our issue of the 28th Nov. we made the following remarks:—"It appears that instructions have lately been issued from the War-office, placing the Queen's troops serving at Hong Kong on the colonial scale of allowances instead of the Indian. The privations and monotonous life of officers and troops destined to serve in that unhealthy colony entitle them at least to allowances equal to the Indian scale. Ceylon and other parts of India are perfect sanatoriums compared with Hong Kong; provisions, servants, &c., are also only about one-half the cost. This fact of course increases the injustice, and on what grounds the authorities at the War-office arrived at their conclusion we cannot conceive. Surely they could have obtained the evidence of gentlemen who had been resident there, competent to give an unbiassed opinion on the subject."

Capt. S'adwell, R.N., has arrived from Hong Kong. He is the bearer of the ratifications of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan. This officer was severely wounded in the attack on the forts of Pihoo, and has come home on sick leave.

The distribution of the amount of prize-money awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas, by her Majesty's ship *Comus*, between the 24th and 27th of August, 1856, has commenced. The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—Commander, 185*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; third class, 37*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; fourth, 23*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; fifth, 13*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; sixth, 11*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; seventh, 7*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; eighth, 3*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; ninth, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; tenth, 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

The 4th company of Royal Engineers is ordered from India to England, with the exception of 20 men, who are ordered to proceed to Mauritius under the command of Captain Scratchley. The 11th and 21st companies are ordered from India to the Mauritius, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, C.B., and Lieutenants Gossett, Swetenham, Paterson, Lloyd, and Crozier. On the arrival of these companies the 22nd company will leave the Mauritius for England, under the command of Lieutenant W. B. Gossett.

The 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment (late notorious in the riot at Aldershot), now at Cork, is under orders to proceed to the Mauritius, to relieve the service companies of the 61st Regiment, which have been on foreign service since 1845.

Colonel J. Clark Kennedy, C.B. (late of China), Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot, has been appointed to succeed Colonel McMurdo as Commandant of the Military Train.

As the progress of the department engaged in the production of Sir William Armstrong's guns is a subject of special importance to the public, it may be interesting to learn that the manufacture of 12-pounder guns at Woolwich has been this week increased from 20, the late weekly ratio, to 45, 15 having been turned out on Tuesday and provided at the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday, and an additional number of 15 was yesterday completed and proved fit for any amount of service. Arrangements are in progress for making a number of 25-pounders, which will be commenced as soon as the requisite implements are prepared.

The museum attached to the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham has just been enriched by a number of very interesting specimens of fire-arms of all descriptions, captured in China, which have been deposited in the department devoted to those descriptions of objects. Most of the pieces are of very extraordinary design and character. Two enormous bamboo canes, each measuring upwards of 40 feet in length, which were likewise

brought from China, have also been placed in the museum at Brompton barracks.

General Sir De Lacy Evans has given notice, for an early day, of his intention to move an address to the queen, for the abolition of the system of sale and purchase of commissions, due regard being had to existing interests.

The *United Service Gazette* regrets to learn that Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dundas is at present unwell. His supersession of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe is, we have reason to believe, determined on. The post to be vacated by Sir Richard Dundas will, it is said, be offered to Sir Michael Seymour, M.P. for Devonport; but with the present prospects of the Government it is not probable Sir Michael will accept it, and run the risk attending a new election.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., will succeed Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the Cape and West Coast of Africa station, and will shortly hoist his flag on board the *Forte*, 51, screw, at Sheerness, which ship has been commissioned for that service by Captain E. W. Turnour. Mr. Matless G. Autey, Paymaster, now serving in the *Racer*, is to be appointed secretary to Sir Henry Keppel, and the Rev. J. Thompson (late of China) is to be chaplain.

The screw steam frigate *Euryalus*, 51, Capt. Tarleton, C.B., with his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, from the Mediterranean, is daily expected at Plymouth. The heads of departments have received instructions regarding the reception to be given to the Prince, who is expected to remain some days.

The following is the scale for engineers:—Vessels under 200 horse-power, 3 assistants; at 200 horse-power, and under 350 horse-power, 1 chief and 3 assistants; at 350 horse-power, and under 500 horse-power, 1 chief and 4 assistants; at 500 horse-power and upwards, 1 chief and 6 assistants.

The King of Sweden and Norway has awarded a medal to Commander Monagu O'Reilly, R.N., in acknowledgment of his services in heaving off the rocks, last October, in Gibraltar Bay, the Swedish corvette *Ornen* (Eagle), and the Admiralty have sent this decoration to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean for presentation.

One of the lanterns composing Mr. H. Ward's apparatus for marine signals called the "ocean marine telegraph," was again tested at Woolwich, in the presence of Commander Superintendent the Hon. Jas. R. Drummond, C.B. presence of Commodore Superintendent the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B. The Commodore expressed himself extremely gratified with the invention.

Capt. Moorsom died at his brother's house at Brighton. Captain Moorsom was within a few days of forty-four years of age. He entered the navy at fourteen. Although he obtained the "gold medal" of his year at the Naval College, he was not made lieutenant till seven years after he had served his full time as mate, and then his hope of further promotion appeared so small that he was frequently on the point of quitting the service. The invention of his "shell," however, brought him into notice. He served in the first Chinese war, and soon after the breaking out of that with Russia, being then a post-captain, he was appointed to the *Firebrand*, whose commander had been killed at the mouth of the Danube. Capt. Moorsom was a C.B., a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and had the Order of the Medjidie, together with, of course, the Chinese, Crimean, and Turkish medals. He gave his invention of the "shell," or, more properly, "percussion fuse," to the Government, and it has been for some years adopted in the service. He wrote a treatise on the Manœuvring of Steam Fleets.

The Navy estimates for 1860-61 has been published. The grand total sum required to be voted for the ensuing financial year is stated to be £12,802,200, against £11,775,718, thus exhibiting a net increase of £1,026,482.

Two de-patch gunboats, named the *Pelican* and the *Steady*, were launched yesterday from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. W. C. Miller and Son, Sifton-street, Liverpool. Their dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 145 feet; extreme breadth, 25 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet; tonnage, 425 tons; draught of water when fully equipped, 9 feet 5 inches forward, and 11 feet 6 inches aft. The engine, of 80-horse power, will be supplied by Napier, of Glasgow. They are to carry each one 95-cwt. pivot-gun and four 24lb. carronades, and are to be rigged as three-masted schooners.

MUSKETS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—The *Morning Post* had an able article on the 9th, strongly deprecating the alleged intention of supplying the troops proceeding to China with the old smooth bore musket (brown Bess) instead of the Enfield or Minié rifle.

MEETING ON CHINA.—At a meeting held lately in Newcastle, under the auspices of the Foreign Affairs Association, for the purpose of "stopping the supplies" for the conduct of the Chinese war, a singular epistle, says the *Manchester Guardian*, was read from Sir W. C. Trevelyan, stating that the writer cordially joined with the association in deprecating another Chinese war, as being most impolitic and absolutely unjustifiable; for whatever was morally wrong could never be politically right, and must eventually bring disaster on those who pursued such a policy, as had unhappily been the case in China, from the first war in defence of smugglers down to this new project to avenge a disaster which was brought on ourselves by our own most unjustifiable and impolitic proceedings, in endeavouring to bully a nation into compliance with unreasonable demands. Like the case of the Indian mutiny, caused by the reckless and headstrong folly of the commander of the forces at Meerut, we had been led into this war by the worse than foolish, by the unjustifiable and dishonest proceedings of our merchants or political agents, and involved in the crime of inflicting a civil and a foreign war on one of the fairest portions of the globe, and on a very large portion of the human race, and that one of the most industrious and peaceful, whilst we Christians taught them to fight. We had now felt the fruit of our own lesson in the successful repulse of a treacherous attempt, under cover of an embassy, to introduce such a hostile force into the heart of the empire as might enable our rash and ill-advised ambassador to enforce his measures at the cannon's mouth—an argument truly worthy of a civilized and a Christian country. It was high time, the letter concluded, that the authors of these disasters should be brought to the bar of public opinion.

PROPOSED AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held at the rooms yesterday afternoon, the President, E. S. Tobey, in the chair.

The President read a communication from Hon. William Appleton, suggesting the expediency of memorialising the President of the United States upon the subject of offering the mediation of this country to adjust the difficulties now existing between the English and French nations and the Chinese empire. He said:—

You are aware that in the year 1858 a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded between the Emperor of China and the United States, which has been ratified and duly exchanged. At about the same time treaties were made between the Emperor of China and England, France, and Russia. The ambassadors of England and France, while on their way to Peking, in armed ships, to consummate and exchange the treaties, were interrupted in their passage, which led to a collision between the ships of war and the Chinese forts. The result of this unfortunate event has caused a large naval and land force to be sent by France and England to China, and all the horrors of war may be anticipated. Can this be averted? Humanity, the best feelings of our nature, and our interest demand that an effort should be made. The treaty between the United States and China recognises such mediation. It is quite sure that the Chinese would be ready (with the presence in her seas of an overwhelming force of Europeans) to grant anything that the European allies would require, that they had the power to comply with. The Emperor of China might promise, and be able to carry into effect, under the mediation, that which he would be unable to do were the promise made under the presence of forces before Peking. Should this suggestion meet the views of the Board of Trade, and the President offer the mediation—it being successful—we should all rejoice in the feeling that our nation had acted the part of a peacemaker, to whom blessedness is promised. Mr. Beebe remarked that he cordially approved of the suggestions of Mr. Appleton, and begged to offer resolutions in accordance therewith, as follows, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the ambassadors of England and of France, while on their way recently to Peking to exchange the treaties between their respective governments and the Emperor of China, were interrupted in their progress and accidentally or treacherously fired upon by certain Chinese forts; and whereas large naval forces have been despatched to the Celestial Empire to obtain redress for the alleged wrong—

Resolved—That the Government of this Board prepare a memorial to the President of the United States, respectfully suggesting that the tender to the three Powers above mentioned the mediation of the United States for the amicable adjustment of all pending difficulties; and, further, that the said memorial be intrusted to the Hon. William Appleton, with the request that he present the same, and make such statements touching the subject matter thereof as he shall deem proper.

Resolved—That the Secretary of the Board transmit to the Chamber of Commerce of New York and the Boards of Trade of Philadelphia and Baltimore, copies of the proceedings of this meeting. On the motion of Mr. James C. Converse, it was voted that the President and Secretary of the Board prepare and sign the memorial to the President of the United States.—*Boston Traveller*.

The *New York Herald* comments on the above:—"When our Commissioner to China, Mr. Reed, followed out his instructions and abstained from interfering in the late trouble, the *London Times* abused the American Commissioner and American policy, because we would not interfere to aid England. Now it turns out that Mr. Buchanan's policy was exactly right; and to it we owe the fact that we are not alone the first Power in China today, but we are in a position to mediate between the three belligerent Powers, and possibly prevent a war disastrous alike to England, to France, and to China. We learned by late advices that the Chinese Government contemplated appealing to our Minister, Mr. Ward, to obtain the mediation of the United States; and we think that the President ought to tender it to the three Governments, in this emergency, although we would not urge an intervention of the general policy of non-interference so judiciously adopted by our Government."

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN held her first levee this season on the 15th inst., at St. James's Palace. Amongst those presented the following were connected with China. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hope Crenlock, on promotion and return from service in China, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wetherall; Colonel Clark Kennedy, on appointment as Colonel Commandant Military Train, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge; Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., on appointment to the command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, by the Duke of Somerset; D. J. Macgowan, M.D., by the American Minister; Commander Michael C. Seymour, R.N., on promotion and return from service in China, by his uncle, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour; Sir John F. Davis, K.C.B., and Mr. Edgar Bowring were also present.

ORGAN FOR HONG KONG CATHEDRAL.—This beautiful instrument, lately completed by Messrs. Bryceson and Son for the Cathedral at Victoria, has been shipped on board the *Robin Hood*, which sailed on the 9th Mr. C. F. Sangster, the organist, has taken his passage by the same vessel.

TENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.—Mr. George Turner, of Northfleet, has lately taken out a patent for new descriptions of tents for the army when in the field. From what we can judge through reading Mr. Turner's pamphlet, we should most decidedly consider his military tents a very great improvement upon the old ones in the Ordnance store at Hong Kong; and now that it appears the expeditionary force is to be put under canvas until operations are commenced, we do trust the military authorities will see to his improvements.

POSTAGE TO ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, AND SUZ.—A Treasury warrant is published in the *Gazette*, extending the regulations previously in force respecting books, publications, or works of literature and art, to the transmission of packages between any part of the United Kingdom and the British post-offices at Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez. On all such packets, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, there is to be one uniform rate of 3d., and a progressive rate where the weight shall exceed 4 oz. Communications which do not come within the definition above stated will be charged with postage as letters.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the evening of the day of delivery of the Mails.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1860.

THE NEW PORTS OF JAPAN.

WE are gradually becoming acquainted with all the ports of Japan. Nagasaki is an old acquaintance; Simoda has been tried and found wanting; Hakodadi promises to be of more use to American whalers than to anybody else. Intelligence comes by every mail from Kanagawa, the port of the great metropolis of Japan, Yedo. Two more claim our attention—Ne-e-gata and Fiogo; the former was to have been open for traffic on the 1st of January last, the latter is to be opened in 1863. We are unable as yet to lay before our readers much information respecting these two ports. Ne-e-gata was so little known that the third article of the Treaty of Yedo stipulated that if that harbour should be found unsuitable, another convenient port on the west coast of Japan should be substituted for it. It now appears to be "unsuitable," chiefly owing to a bar at its mouth. Consequently Mr. Alcock, our Consul-General, has issued a notification to the effect that further examination must be made of some adjacent harbour, and he has notified that no port will be opened on the west coast to British trade without due notice. We observe that the estuary of Ne-e-gata receives the waters of the Kasabagama and the Sinanogama, which empty into the Sea of Japan by three mouths. This is in the province of Netsingo, in which are situated the cities of Takata, Naga-oka, Simbota, Murakami, Itsu-mo-saki, and Moromats. The province produces lead, lacker, wax, white mustard, various cotton fabrics, white hares, sturgeon, and other fish, deal and larch timber. Silk, taffetas, oils, paper, gold, silver, lead and sulphur are among the productions of the adjacent provinces. We shall be glad to hear that our hydrographers have discovered some easily accessible port on that side of the coast opposite to Corea.

As regards Fiogo, we have more assurance. It is accessible, and though in itself of little moment, it is of vast importance as the port of the two most important cities in the empire, Osaka and Miaco, the latter being, as is well known, the capital of the spiritual emperor. Fiogo is the first point which the Dutch factors make on passing from Kiusin to Nippon. It sometimes takes eight days or more to reach Fiogo from Simonoseki, as voyagers seldom sail by night. It is about the size of Nagasaki. Osaka, the great mart of Japan, is situated about thirteen Japanese leagues further. This is one of the five imperial cities, and is situated in a fruitful plain, and on the banks of a navigable river. In some respects it rivals Yedo. One cannot predict which will prove the greatest port—Kanagawa or Fiogo. Osaka is noted as the chief seat of Japanese industry. Here they refine copper, coin money, cast bronze, print books, weave the richest stuffs with gold and silver flowers, prepare the best and scarcest dyes, produce the most artificial carving, and manufacture all sorts of musical instruments. The pictures of Osaka are noted, as are also the Japanese cabinets and lacquered ware. All things wrought in gold and other metals, particularly in steel; also the richest dresses; all sorts of toys, puppets moving their heads of themselves; in short, there is nothing from abroad that is not or cannot be imitated in that city. It is the seat of pleasure for wealthy natives; amusements in every form are here perfected. For luxury and sensual indulgence its inhabitants are particularly noted. Not far off is the literary and religious city of Miako. With two such cities, the port of Fiogo cannot fail to prove a place of great trade. We shall aim to make our readers acquainted with the various regions recently opened to the enterprise of our merchants in China and Japan—a task that shall take us from Hainan to Formosa and Quelpart, from Hankow to Manchurin, fields of great interest to all

classes. It is our design, in a word, to make our Journals depositories of information on those parts of the world which come within our province, they will thus be found worth filing away for reference. Not current events and mercantile affairs alone, but the geography, manners and customs. Our opportunities for collecting information are ample—having correspondents in this country, on the Continent, and in all parts East of India.

MR. BRUCE'S DESPATCHES.

In our last impression we gave a summary of correspondence with Mr. Bruce, laid before the House on the 27th ult. We now give that which was produced on the 7th inst., and the comments of the press on the same. The most extraordinary part is that portion of Lord John Russell's letter which instructs Mr. Bruce to procure an apology, or an indemnity, from the Chinese Government. This is the finishing stroke.

The first is a letter from Mr. Bruce to Lord Malmesbury, enclosing copies of letters which he had received from Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, and stating that in consequence he had addressed Lord Canning, requesting him to reinforce the garrison of Canton. The letters from Sir Charles Van Straubenzee ask Mr. Bruce whether war may be considered as having commenced with China, or whether matters are to continue as at present at Canton so long as the Chinese remain in a passive state; and also recommends that two troop steamships should be sent to India or Ceylon for reinforcements. Mr. Bruce, in his reply, on 31st July, says:—

"As far as I can judge from a communication that has been received by M. de Bourboulon from Ho, the Imperial Commissioner, the Chinese Government has no intention of disturbing us at the ports. The letter treats the collision at the mouth of the river as unintentional on both sides, and as proceeding from our ignorance of the fact that preparations had been made at another place to receive us; and he even goes so far as to suggest that we had better return to the north, as we shall be received with due courtesy. I have no doubt that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, will bring down some proposals for accommodation.

"I do not think, therefore, that orders will be sent from Peking to commence at Canton the hostile proceedings of last year, unless we were to assume the offensive, and in that case a large force would be required; for the blow, if struck at all, must be struck in the north, and we know that during the last year a large force has been accumulated, consisting in part of men who show considerable skill in the management of artillery, whatever may be their value as soldiers in the field. As my object is not to fetter the action of her Majesty's Government, my language to the Chinese authorities will continue to be, that I consider my mission to Peking at an end for the present, and that I have referred home for fresh instructions.

"But I shall avoid, as much as possible, doing or saying anything from which the Chinese may infer that I consider what has passed in the north as an act of war, or as necessarily leading to a rupture of friendly relations; and, moreover, if they were to make a proper apology, and consent to receive me on becoming terms at Peking, I should not decline the overture: though I do not anticipate, after what has taken place, that they will make any proposal which I could accept as satisfactory.

"I do not think, therefore, that it would be desirable to make preparations in the south with a view to a campaign in the north, before knowing what her Majesty's Government will determine on that point; but it is obvious that we ought to be prepared for any contingency that may happen in Canton or its neighbourhood; and as your Excellency seems to think that your garrison requires to be reinforced, I will address his Excellency the Governor-General of India on the subject, and forward copies of your letters to Admiral Hope, with whom it rests to dispose of the transports alluded to."

The next letter is from Mr. Bruce to Lord Canning, reporting the Peiho catastrophe, and asking for a European regiment to be sent at once. The other two despatches are from Lord John Russell to Mr. Bruce, and we may call attention to the fourth paragraph in the first one, as coinciding with the opinion expressed in our issue of 17th October, which was as follows:—"Every expedient should have been resorted to, to avoid a collision, and waiting a reply from Tientsin was about the least he should have done. Supposing he had gained Peking by force of arms, could it be reasonably expected that the Emperor would, in an amicable manner, ratify a treaty after such proceedings?" This is the point on which the whole question should turn, and that our legislators should base their inquiry and discussion on, in the first place, and secondly to Mr. Bruce's subsequent action; and on this latter point, the correspondence with General van Straubenzee bears out the condemnation we passed on his supineness—and apparent incompetency to act after the great and unexpected defeat at the Peiho—in our issue of the 27th Sept. We then pointed out the almost insanity of allowing the revenue derived from our trade to fall into the hands of the Chinese, and thus provide them with the means of maintaining a belligerent attitude;—far better to have nipped their resources then, and avoided the now imminent rupture. The *Times*, in its last leader on this subject, which we subjoin, agrees with us

on Mr. Bruce's extraordinary opinions subsequent to the Peiho affair. There is no doubt that the leading journal adopted the most popular view on the conduct of the Chinese, and certainly to all persons not versed in their general character—a knowledge of which can only be obtained by a residence in China, and even then only by making it a study—their view of the case is the one calculated to have the most supporters. The public of course cannot be expected to examine the question for themselves, in all its minutiae, and form their own opinion. We have before stated that we are no apologists for the Chinese, but in this last rupture with them we are decidedly in the wrong through the indiscreet and rash acts of our plenipotentiary; and now Parliament is assembled, we do trust that the discussion will lead to the conviction that Mr. Bruce should be recalled and replaced by a known diplomatist unbiassed by any previous intimate connection with the affair, and prepared to treat the subject on his arrival in China accordingly. It cannot be expected that Mr. Bruce will do otherwise than lead us into hostilities.

The following are the despatches of Lord John Russell alluded to above:—

“Foreign-office, Oct. 29, 1859.

“From the terms of your despatch of the 10th August, I infer that at the time when you wrote it you thought it not improbable that the Chinese Government might shortly address to you some communication, with the view of inviting you to proceed to Peking for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin.

“If any such proposal has been made to you, and if it be still unanswered when you receive this despatch, you will state in reply that you are not authorised to entertain it until the Chinese Government shall have made a formal apology for the act of the troops who fired on her Britannic Majesty's ships of war from the Takoo forts in June last.

“You will add, that her Majesty's Government require that, when you go to Peking for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, you shall proceed up the Peiho river to Tientsin in a British vessel, and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of yourself and your suite with due honour from Tientsin to Peking.

“Should the assurances given to you by the Chinese Government on these heads be satisfactory, you will make arrangements for proceeding to Peking at the earliest period at which it may be safe and convenient for you to undertake the voyage. It will be proper that a naval force should accompany you to the mouth of the Peiho, and directions to that effect will be forwarded to Admiral Hope.

“Should you experience any unbecoming treatment, either at Peking, or on your journey to or from the capital, you will return to the Gulf, and place the matter in the hands of the naval Commander-in-Chief.

“You will take an early opportunity of apprising the ministers of the Emperor of China that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct your passage to Peking in June last, when you were proceeding thither to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin, her Majesty's Government consider that the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, is at an end, and that it rests henceforward exclusively with her Majesty, by the terms of Article II. of the treaty of Tientsin, to decide, whether or not she shall instruct her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

“If, however, no pacific overtures shall have been addressed to you by the Chinese Government before the time when this despatch reaches you, you will, immediately on its receipt, communicate to the Prime Minister of the Emperor the demands of her Majesty's Government, as stated above, and inform him that, unless, within a period of 30 days from the date of your communication, you receive from him a reply conveying to you the Emperor's unqualified assent to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observe the engagements contracted for him by his plenipotentiaries at Tientsin, and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858.

“On grounds of humanity, her Majesty's Government would be desirous, if possible, to avoid the necessity of having to undertake military operations on a grand scale against the capital of the Chinese empire. They will learn, therefore, with satisfaction, that the measures which I have indicated have had the desired effect, and induced the Chinese Emperor to accede to the moderate terms which by this despatch you are instructed to offer for his acceptance.

“It is necessary, however, to be prepared for a different result, and it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to make such arrangements as will enable a considerable military force to be despatched from the South with the change of the monsoon, if it should be then requisite to undertake operations on land.

“I have only to add that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government that you should consider yourself to be bound by your instructions to insist on a personal interview with the Emperor. It is essential that you should correspond on terms of equality with the chief officers of the empire, and that you should refuse to submit to any degrading ceremonial, either on the occasion of an audience with the Emperor, or on any other; but you will be guided by your own discretion, and in some degree by the practice of the representatives of other great Western Powers, in determining whether or not you will press the demand that the Emperor of China shall receive you in the only manner in which you could consent to be received, namely, with the forms which on such occasions are customary in the West.

“Foreign Office, Nov. 10, 1859.

“Sir,—Since my despatch of the 29th ultimo was written, I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 3rd September.

“It appears by this despatch and its enclosures, that the Emperor of China now fully sanctions the resistance made by the forts at Takoo to the passage of her Majesty's ships up the river Peiho.

“He states that Takoo was fortified by his command, and that the

envoys of the different nations were told by Kweiliang and Hwashana, at Shanghai, that Takoo was so fortified, and that they must go round by Peh-tang.

“Now, although the denial of a passage to the capital by the usual and most convenient route would have been evidence of an unfriendly disposition, yet it was a matter upon which you might have remonstrated and negotiated, without having recourse to force to clear the passage.

“You say, however, with regard to these alleged warnings:—“These assertions are directly contrary to the truth, though I think it not improbable the commissioners may have represented the matter in this light to the Emperor. Neither in the letters that passed between the commissioners and the envoys, nor during the interviews Mr. Ward had with them, was a word said of defences at Takoo, nor was any allusion made to Peh-tang.

“Thus it appears that neither you nor M. Bourboulon received any warning; nay, when the Admiral arrived at the mouth of the Peiho, so far from having an intimation, from authority, that the passage of the envoys up the Peiho was to be resisted, he was assured that the fortifications were made by the militia of the country as a defence against pirates, and that a passage should be opened to allow of vessels proceeding by the river.

“The soldiers at the forts had, no doubt, ascertained the correct range of the palisades and stakes where the French and British vessels were certain to be stopped, and thus they had all the benefit of a prepared ambushade.

“Whether the Emperor was cognisant of this act, or whether it was directed by his officers, it is an outrage, for which the Chinese Government must be accounted responsible.

“Unless, therefore, the most ample apology should be promptly made, and the other demands specified in my previous despatch shall be complied with, you are instructed to state that a large pecuniary indemnity will be demanded by her Majesty's Government from that of China.”

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Emperor of China had little doubt about our being at war Lord John Russell had still less; but as for the officers immediately concerned and present on the spot, they were completely embarrassed, and could not tell how to take the matter. The first who moves is Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, commander of the garrison of Canton. He learns, “through the public press,” what has occurred at the Peiho, and, without waiting for more official intelligence, discreetly puts himself into communication with Mr. Bruce. He can perfectly understand that even the battle of the Peiho may possibly, as affairs go in China, be considered as no substantial breach of the peace, and he is prepared, therefore, so long as the Chinese “remain in a passive state,” to proceed as usual. All he asks for is a battalion or two by way of provision against emergencies. Mr. Bruce replies to these inquiries in a most pacific and magnanimous strain. He is ready to overlook all that has occurred, and is particularly anxious, indeed, to repudiate the attitude of an offended party; and he intimates that if the Chinese Government would but offer a proper apology, and consent to receive him at Peking on suitable terms, he would proceed on his mission, all collisions and conflicts to the contrary notwithstanding. Our fleet was so encumbered with the wounded at this very moment, that steamers could not be spared for the transport of troops, and all the kingdoms of the East were ringing with the news of our disaster, but Mr. Bruce was still ready to assume that nothing particular had happened if the Chinese should be of the same way of thinking. He remembered, no doubt, the great controversy of 1857, when it cost us a general election to determine a question of this very kind, and he was anxious “not to fetter the action of her Majesty's Government,” which might or might not regard the destruction of half-a-dozen men-of-war and 500 lives as an act of hostility on the part of the Chinese. But this philosophic serenity was rudely disturbed by Lord John Russell's despatch. We now understand, therefore, what were the “moderate demands” to which allusion was made in the Royal Speech, and we confess that, as far as the conditions themselves are concerned, they deserve the character ascribed to them. Less could hardly be exacted in reparation of so deliberate an injury. There is evidence to prove that the Chinese expected our flotilla at the mouth of the Peiho; that, instead of warning us off, they desired to entrap us into the ambushade they had prepared; and that all the incidents of the conflict were the results of forethought and scheming. We are free to own that we admire the language of Lord John in 1859 considerably more than his language two years earlier. There is nothing to be gained in such matters by vacillation or connivance. The Chinese, with all their barbarism, are quite astute enough to comprehend their position, nor do we see any evidence of ignorance or incapacity on the part of their Government.—*Times*.

It is important to remark in what light Mr. Bruce regarded the political consequences of the attack on our gunboats a few days after the event. Writing to General Straubenzee, on the 31st of July, he states that if the Chinese were to offer him an apology, and consent to receive him on proper terms at Peking, he should not decline the overture. Mr. Bruce thinks the Chinese Commissioners deceived the Emperor. However this may be, the Chinese Government must be held responsible for the act of its officers, and Lord John Russell therefore adds to his former instructions the direction to state to the Imperial authorities that, unless the most ample apology shall be promptly made, and all the demands already described shall be complied with, a large pecuniary indemnity will be demanded of China. There is nothing immoderate in these requirements, nothing which indicates the least desire to push matters to extremities. Firmness and a due regard for the dignity of this country are combined with humane consideration for the Chinese people. If the Court of Peking were not the blindest and most infatuated in the world, we might safely reckon on its prompt acceptance of the terms proposed.—*Daily News*.

Apology: if not apology, indemnity; if not indemnity, war. Such is, at this hour, the exact position of the Chinese question. The further official correspondence with Mr. Bruce, which we published on Wednesday, reveals the policy our Cabinet Councilors have resolved to adopt; and while these instructions do not alter our opinion that the Government has no wish to promote hostilities with China, they are yet of such a nature as to intimate that war may become inevitable, and we suppose it is for that reason that additional papers are given to the House from time to time, although the negotiations to which they refer are incomplete. It is, we think, time to make an appeal in this matter to Lord John Russell and other members of the Cabinet; and that appeal should be serious, earnest, and emphatic. There are the three links in the new chain of complication—apology, in-

demnity, war. It is war if not indemnity; it is indemnity if apology be not tendered.—*Star*.

Though Mr. Bruce could not be unacquainted with these characteristics of Chinese diplomatists, he seems to have inferred from all the antecedents of the Peking massacre that the Manchou Emperor and his courtiers had been guilty for once of sincerity in their negotiations. For coming to this conclusion even Metternich or Talleyrand would have pronounced him excusable. The Court of Peking had persevered so long in a pacific attitude, and had so much to lose and so little to gain by a fresh rupture with England, that a wanton breach of the peace of nations could hardly be looked for. When it had occurred, however, no immediate advantage of the rash and imprudent act could be taken by our representatives on the spot. Contrary to the maxims of that policy which should always be pursued in dealing with Asiatics, we had omitted to keep ready at hand troops sufficient to force their way into the capital, and extort at the bayonet's point the reparation which the Manchous invariably deny to justice. So circumstanced there was only one prudent course in which Mr. Bruce could proceed, and that he adopted. He threw no impediments in the way of a pacific solution of the difficulty, supposing the Chinese Government should seem inclined to pursue that course: neither did he threaten it with hostilities, but merely made a dignified statement to the effect that, under the circumstances which had arisen, he must apply for instructions from home. Meanwhile Canton, the southern capital, held in check by a very small garrison, might at any moment rouse its whole population against the handful of foreign soldiers and exterminate them. This probability presented itself to the somewhat opaque mind of General Van Straubenzee, who, in the complications which had arisen, wisely applied for instructions to Mr. Bruce.—*Daily Telegraph*.

MR. TARRANT'S CASE.—It is expected that this gentleman's imprisonment will be brought forward in Parliament in a few days. Nothing further has been elicited from the Colonial Office.

SINGAPORE.—The movement for placing this settlement under the Home Government is, at present, in *statu quo*.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—On the 7th inst. Mr. Laurence Oliphant delivered a lecture to the Philosophic and Literary Society at Leeds on "The Present State of our Relations with China and Japan." With reference to the China question, the lecturer remarked,—"There are one or two points upon which erroneous impressions seem to exist, which it would be desirable to remove. The first of these is, that the Chinese are never to be depended upon, and consistently break all treaty engagements. If this be really the case, it is manifestly absurd to make treaties with them, much more absurd to go to war to enforce these treaties. But I do not think that this view of the faithlessness of the Chinese character is borne out by the facts of the history of their intercourse with us. I believe that an impartial investigation into the circumstances connected with the various disputes which have arisen between our authorities and those of the Chinese Government, from the earliest periods of our intercourse with them, will show us that they have, as a general rule, been as little to blame, as we have, and without charging the Chinese with gross breaches of faith on the one hand, or our own authorities with culpable mismanagement on the other, we can perfectly account for these unfortunate misunderstandings when we take into consideration the total dissimilarity of the civilization, institutions, traditions, and race of the two nations thus brought into close and intimate contact with each other. It is difficult to say which would in the long run be most disastrous to our interests in that empire—a system of incessant and violent retaliation, or of consistent and unresenting submission to insult. It would appear that the happy medium consists in the moral pressure which a skilful and judicious diplomacy might exert, resting, however, upon a sufficient material force in reserve in case of need. Regret may be felt that the delicate questions involved in the right of a British Minister at Peking were not settled by a visit by Lord Elgin to the capital immediately after the negotiation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Circumstances, however, over which he had no control occurred to render it impossible for him to carry out the intention which he originally entertained of doing so, and thus it was left to Mr. Bruce to make the attempt under much less favourable conditions. Unfortunately, in making that attempt our arms sustained a defeat, and the point upon which public opinion is at this juncture somewhat divided is as to the propriety of undertaking hostile measures against China with a view of retrieving the position in that country which we have lost, and of enforcing the rights acquired in the treaty. Now, with reference to this latter point, I do not believe that the Chinese Government ever intended to deny our right of visiting the capital. The fact that they permitted the American Minister, who had no treaty right, to go there, proves this. In other words, they fully intended to keep the treaty, but, unfortunately, their ideas of how it was to be kept, differed materially from ours. With a people so ignorant and prejudiced as the Chinese, it is very doubtful now whether they will accept the alternative which is to be presented to them of making an apology, and receiving our Minister in a manner befitting his rank and the country he represents. It is possible, however, that they will be wise in time, and one good effect of sending out a much larger force than the exigencies of the case require may be to frighten them into good behaviour, and thus render further hostilities unnecessary. But if their recent success encourages them in their pride and obstinacy, it will be necessary to teach them by force, not that treaties are to be respected—of that they are perfectly aware—but that as a nation we are upon a footing of perfect equality with them, and entitled to consideration as such." The large room of the Stock Exchange was engaged for the lecture, as the hall of the Philosophical Society was incapable of accommodating the large audience.

SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.—It is a subject of no little gratification that the port of San Francisco is rapidly becoming, if not already established as, the principal trading city between the civilised world and the long hermetically sealed Japanese empire. Already a most lucrative business has sprung up between us, and we justly deem ourselves the most favoured medium of commercial intercourse with Japan. No other city in the world, for the space of over two hundred years, has done so much immediate business with the Japanese as San Francisco. The growing and monetary importance of the Pacific coast, the influx of Chinese, with whom the people of Japan have ever maintained intimate commercial relations, our geographical

position in relation to the Japanese empire, and other like arguments, served to open the eyes of the government to the importance of this subject. Already several cargoes of the goods manufactured by these almost unknown people have reached our shores, and been disposed of at handsome profits; and there is no reason to doubt that the trade thus auspiciously opened will be greatly increased. Japan possesses many articles of the first importance which we greatly need, and we boast a great deal that is acceptable to their markets. Our intercourse is still in the bud of promise; it remains with us to bring it to full fruition. The arrival last night of two vessels from Japan—one laden with valuable and elegant goods—will give a tolerable idea of the already rapidly increasing commerce between San Francisco and that empire. The exciting news brought by the bark *Onward* is not aggravated by the intelligence received by the schooner *Page*. It is nevertheless clear that another and still more formidable expedition than that of Commodore Perry should at once be fitted out by our government. The Japanese, like the Chinese, regard us as barbarians; and, from the impunity of their former conduct towards the Portuguese and Dutch, evidently rank all other Christian nations upon a like footing. This disposition to underrate our power must be checked at all hazards. We are accredited as the key to the Japanese empire, and it will never do to let it slip from our grasp, or show ourselves unable to open and keep open the long-locked gates of Japanese exclusiveness.—*San Francisco Herald*.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—It is to the Chinese that the greatest of all the recent gold discoveries is due. The immigration-tax drove them to a surreptitious mode of entering the colony; and landing in Guichen Bay, in South Australia, and taking a course thence over the frontier across the Grampian ranges, they came upon a deposit of marvellous richness in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat. In one of their first encampments, while picking up the roots of grass and prying for gold, they found the celebrated "Chinaman's hole," which yielded 3,000 ounces in a few hours. This led to the greatest "rush" which had ever been known at the gold-fields, for 60,000 people congregated there in a few weeks, and before a month had elapsed an immense town was systematically laid out, and shops, hotels, and restaurants arose, like the mystic trees of Indian jugglers; these were quickly followed by theatres, billiard and bagatelle-rooms, a daily mail, and a daily newspaper. Thus, within the space of two months, a wild mountain gorge was converted into a teeming city, where frontages were nearly as valuable as in the heart of London. It is believed that the golden "lead" is traceable all the way from Ararat to Avoca, a distance of sixty miles, through a country flanked by auriferous ranges.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

NEW REGULATIONS OF TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The *London Gazette* of the 10th inst. contains an Order in Council on this subject revoking that of the 3d of March, 1859, and laying down new rules for the regulation of such trade, which order is not to come into force until the day of its reception by the consul-general in Japan. The new order declares what construction shall be given to the word consul, and other terms which it may be requisite to use; that consuls shall have power to enforce treaties and establish regulations; that such regulations shall receive proper publicity, and penalties inflicted for infringing them, also setting forth the mode of proceeding in cases of violation of the treaty concluded with Japan; that the consuls shall take cognisance of offences other than those relating to the observance of treaties, and directs what penalties shall be inflicted in such cases; that the decisions of subordinate consular officers may be revised, and directing the manner of doing this; that appeals may be made in such cases; that in case of the escape of offenders from one consular district to another, they may be proceeded against in such latter district; that consuls are empowered, subject to appeal, to hear civil suits between British subjects in Japan and Japanese, or subjects of foreign states, notice to appeal to the consul-general to be given to the consul within fifteen days after decision; that consuls may also hear civil cases between British subjects, subject to an appeal to the consul-general, or in cases of importance to the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong; that it shall be lawful for consuls to summon assessors to assist them in their proceedings, and in case of their dissenting appeal may be made to the consul-general; that proceedings may be taken by distress or imprisonment to enforce their decisions; that in case of appeals no fresh evidence shall be laid before the consul-general unless fresh facts essential to be heard be brought forward; that in the examination of witnesses on oath it shall be done in such manner as such witnesses declare to be binding on their consciences; that British subjects being convicted of perjury in such suits may be punished; that suits may be settled by agreement or arbitration; that for crimes committed British subjects may be tried, and the mode of procedure is explained; that assessors may be summoned by consuls in such cases; that consuls may award deportations on second convictions, or in certain cases in first convictions, and consuls may require British subjects to give security to keep the peace; that persons sentenced may be sent to Hong-Kong for imprisonment, with other regulations respecting offences; the minutes of proceedings before consuls be drawn up and preserved; that trade of British subjects with Japan contrary to treaty is unlawful and punishable, and rules laid down in such cases; that consuls may grant probate and administer to intestate estates; and other necessary powers are given to consuls.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

In a late number we gave the regulations laid down by Mr. J. G. Austin, the Government Emigration Agent for the guidance of the Chinese desiring to emigrate to the West Indies. We now subjoin the "Articles of Agreement" in full:—

Articles of Agreement, made this _____ day of _____, in the year of the Christian Era _____, being the _____ day of the _____ month of the _____ year of the reign of Hienfung, according to the Chinese Imperial Calendar, between [A], native of China, of the one part, and John Gardiner Austin, special agent of the British Government for the regulating and encouragement of emigration from China to the British West Indies, of the other part, as follows:—The said A, in consideration of the covenants

and stipulations hereinafter entered into by the said J. G. Austin, doth hereby promise and agree to and with the said J. G. Austin, his executors, administrators, and assigns, in manner and form following, that is to say:—

1. That he, the said A, shall and will, so soon as he shall be required by the said J. G. Austin, embark on board the British ship [B], now lying at anchor and bound for the colony of British Guiana, and remain on board the said ship henceforward until she proceeds to sea, and shall then proceed as a passenger on board the said ship to British Guiana aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations hereinafter contained on the part of the said A.

2. That the said A shall and will from time to time, and at all times during the term of five years, to be computed from the day of the date of the arrival of the said ship B in the said colony of British Guiana, well, faithfully, and diligently, and according to the best of his skill and ability, work and serve as an agricultural labourer in the said colony of British Guiana, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

3. That the said A shall and will work as such labourer as aforesaid for the space of seven hours and a half of each day during the aforesaid term of five years, on such estate as may be pointed out by the Governor of the said colony of British Guiana, with a reservation of not less than five days to be set apart during each year as holidays at the China New Year by the said Governor, and of every Sabbath day. And in consideration of the agreement herein contained on the part of the said A the said J. G. Austin hereby promises and agrees to and with the said A in manner following that is to say:—

4. That the said J. G. Austin shall provide the said A with a free passage to the said colony of British Guiana, and shall supply him gratuitously with such food and clothing as may be necessary for the voyage.

5. That so long as the said A shall continue and be employed as such agricultural labourer as aforesaid, and perform the agreements on his part hereinbefore contained, he the said J. G. Austin shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the said A wages at the rate of four dollars per calendar month, and shall provide or cause to be provided for the said A during the same service, food, house, garden ground, and medical attendance, all free of expense to the said A. Provided always, and it is hereby agreed, that it shall be at the option of the said A, at any time within twelve months of his arrival in the said colony of British Guiana, to elect to be paid for his services by the task, in the same way as all labourers not under special contract for service for terms of years in the said colony; and that in the event of the said A electing to be paid as last hereinbefore mentioned, then and in such case the said A shall not be entitled to receive food, but house, garden ground, and medical attendance shall still be furnished to him free of charge.

6. That the said J. G. Austin shall, on demand of the said A, so soon as he shall embark on board the said ship B for the purpose of carrying out the terms of this agreement, make an advance on account of wages to the said A to the extent of dollars, shall pay or cause to be paid monthly to the assigns or nominees of the said A in China, one part of the wages to be earned by the said A in the said colony of British Guiana, the first payment to be made on the day of the date of the embarkation of the said A on board the said ship B. Provided always and it is hereby agreed that any sum so advanced to the said A as aforesaid shall be stopped or deducted out of the wages to be earned by the said A, at the rate of one dollar per month, and that any payments so made as aforesaid monthly to the assigns or nominees of the said A in China, shall be stopped or deducted in equal amounts monthly from the wages to be earned by the said A.

7. That the said A shall be at liberty to determine this agreement at the expiration of the first or any subsequent year of its subsistence, upon payment of a sum of money equal to the cost of his passage from China to the said colony of British Guiana, namely, seventy-five dollars, subject to a deduction of one-fifth of the said amount for and in respect of each year during which the said A shall have served as such agricultural labourer as aforesaid, under the terms of this agreement.

8. That the said J. G. Austin shall provide or cause to be provided for the said A, during such period as he continue to serve under the terms of this agreement, with the means of corresponding monthly, free of expense, with his relatives in China, and of remitting money to them.

(Signed)
(Signed)

This done in duplicate , each of the parties aforesaid retaining one copy , at , on the day of , in the year of our Lord 18 , in the presence of the undersigned, who declare that this contract has been signed willingly and with full knowledge of its contents by the said .

Emigration Officer.

Received an advance of twenty dollars on account of wages, and a gratuity of dollars for wife and children.

SIR JOHN BOWRING IN PARIS.

Sir John Bowring had an interview with the Emperor, and, at a meeting of the society of political economists at which he was present, was requested by the chairman (M. Passy) to give an account of the results of the free-trade policy of Great Britain as they have operated on the social, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the State. Sir John brought forward some striking facts, exhibiting the enormous increase of the national wealth, the advance of wages in all the departments of industry, the diminution of crime, the lessening of the poor-rates, and the progress and prosperity of every class of citizens. He drew a picture of the alarms and menaces which preceded the introduction of free-trade, the manner in which the denunciations of the prophets of evil had been disproved by the extraordinary benefits which the emancipation of trade had conferred on the community; increased consumption, and increased profits; a general content, and a universal conviction that the truths of political economy are as beneficent in their influences as they are unanswerable in their logical conclusions. The state of the silk-trade (the trade which certainly has most to fear from French competition, as France has so undoubted a superiority in taste and fashion) was much dilated on. The increase in the exports of silk manufactures from Great Britain, which were only about 300,000*l.* sterling per annum under the protective system

had now reached 2,600,000*l.*, and had been accompanied by an incredible extension of well-being and enjoyment amongst the operatives, whose wages had doubled during the last thirty years. A long and animated debate followed the statement, and it seemed generally acknowledged that nothing but the clear vision and firm purpose of the Emperor would have subdued the resistance of the Protectionist party; but there was an almost unanimous expression of opinion that no country would in the end more greatly benefit by the adoption of free-trade legislation than France herself.

Literature.

Twelve Years in China. By John Searth, Esq. Thomas Constable and Co., Edinburgh.

This volume, which has been anonymously announced as authored by a "British resident," it appears by a prefatory notice is the production of Mr. Searth, a well-known British merchant in China. We are glad to observe the tribute he pays to the conduct of Admiral Seymour. His views in some respects run counter to Sir John Bowring's and Mr. Oliphant's. He condemns the constant wars we are involved in with China. Notwithstanding the large number of books which have lately appeared on China, we can see much valuable and interesting experience of China, the Chinese, their arts, manufactures, and social condition, and the illustrative sketches by the author are of great value to the reader. We must reserve further comment until our next, the book having only just reached us.

The Hsin Ching lu; or, Book of Experiments. By T. F. WADE, Esq., Chinese Secretary. Hong Kong. 1859.

Now that our connection with China is every day becoming closer, and the natural course of events is leading us northwards towards Peking, the appearance of a work like the *Hsin Ching lu*—practical studies in the Peking dialect—is of immense importance. Apart from the value of the materials which this book contains for the mere student of the language, there is much to interest the inquirer into the institutions of the Chinese, as well as those in search of philological and ethnographical notes. The title—which we suppose to have been invented for the book, and which does not, as some may suppose, imply the translation of a native work—is peculiarly appropriate: it signifies "The Record of seeking a ford," or a royal road—an easy method of learning this most difficult tongue. And, indeed, of all languages the Chinese is that one, we should say, which most needs the guiding hand of a master. A student may plunge into its depths and find himself well-nigh overwhelmed, but a prudent word of counsel may guide his steps ever onwards with a cheering sense of success. To be effective, however, this direction must come from one having authority—one who has himself trod the path and who knows the way. We cannot but rejoice, therefore, to see a work by so diligent a student and master as the author of the present work. Whether the book quite comes up to the anticipation to which the title gives rise—of proving a "ford" to those who enter upon this hard task—we may be permitted to doubt; while at the same time it cannot be denied that, as "contributions to the study of Chinese," the book is invaluable, containing, as it does, so large an amount of matter, with explanatory notes. The fact of its being the first work on the pure dialect of Peking that has appeared, invests it with great interest, and the excellent advice which Mr. Wade offers upon the cultivation of the language, and more especially the pronunciation. He impresses upon the student the importance of speaking well in the first place, in order that he may make the most advantage of "those ill-paid Chinese teachers, who, though often poor and mean-looking, are perfect mines of literary wealth." The fellow-labourers with Mr. Wade in the preparation of this work appear to have been scholars from the capital of China itself; and thus there is presented to the student a collection of about 400 passages in *bona fide* Pekinese. The attention which this book will call forth to the peculiar intonations required in speaking cannot be overlooked; and though, with respect to the system of representing Chinese sounds with Roman letters, we should differ from our author in some minor points, we feel much gratification in recommending the work to the earnest attention of those intending to acquire Chinese.

Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, Esq. William Blackwood and Sons, London and Edinburgh.

Every event in modern days has its historian, no matter how far the scene of action may be, or the insalubrity of its climate.

So it is with the book now before us. Whether the late ambassador, Lord Elgin, had any idea of this nature floating in his mind when he appointed the author of this work his private secretary, we know not, but certain it is he made a very happy selection in Mr. Oliphant, for, besides having been a great traveller, and therefore the more likely to be unprejudiced, he was already known to literature, and from his position, first as private secretary, and, on the Hon. Mr. Bruce's return to England with the treaty of Tien-tsin, as secretary to the mission, he had the very best opportunity of gathering information. In perusing Mr. Oliphant's work, therefore, we were prepared to find a clear, faithful, and dispassionate "Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan." Although the book throughout is pervaded by a slight spice of *badinage*, it is truthful and unexaggerated. Further, Mr. Oliphant himself is an able draughtsman, and to his pencil we are indebted for many of the engravings. We cannot, however, praise the manner in which they have been lithographed. In one particular only are we disposed to be at issue with Mr. Oliphant, and that is, that throughout the two volumes he appears to censure Sir Michael Seymour for delay, and even irresolution, particularly with reference to his not having sent the gunboats which Lord Elgin had demanded, or made his appearance himself in the north as soon as the members of the mission anticipated. Now, with all deference to the author, we do think that in this respect Mr. Oliphant judges hastily, for, when we take into consideration the very unsettled state of affairs at Canton, the frequent repairs required by the gunboats, the difficulty of procuring sufficient coal for them, and the adverse monsoon, and further, that the admiral's flagship, the *Calcutta*, was a heavy sailing vessel, and the numerous matters requiring the admiral's presence in the south, we are disposed most fully to acquit the gallant officer of any hesitation or wilful delay; and we are the more fortified in our opinion when we remember the admiral's acknowledged zeal and efficiency, and even *empressement* for the service. We may even go further, and say that, had the admiral started the vessels sooner than he did, he would in all probability have had them putting back to Hong Kong, or perhaps driven to leeward as far as Manila. In a word, he exercised the same prudence and foresight in this as in all his operations, and, as a correspondent lately attested, it was to that that the foreign residents in Canton and Hong Kong owed their very lives. We can almost pardon the expression of disappointment at the time that Lord Elgin was so thwarted and kept idle at Shanghai and the Gulf of Pechili, "waiting for the gunboats;" but to reproduce those occurrences after the lapse of nearly two years is a blemish on the author's able work. It is tolerably well known, too, that Lord Elgin has subsequently admitted his regret that he penned the condemnatory despatch on Sir Michael; and we affirm that, but for the able and successful manner in which Lord Elgin was seconded in the military part of his mission, he would not have procured a treaty worth having.

The China Question.

A very able pamphlet has just been published. It is written in a lucid style and temperate tone, and gives a *resumé* of the late events in China. It is evidently written by an American; we are disposed to think by an eminent diplomatist lately in the East—indeed by Mr. Reed himself.

On the Peiho disaster, the writer says:—

"Never before has such provocation been given to the evil impulses of our civilised and Christianised nature, as at the forts of the Peiho in June last. It is exasperated by a consciousness of mistake all round—in statesmanship at home, if the instructions were peremptory; in diplomacy abroad, if discretion was unwisely exercised; and in the executive skill and tact of the parties."

And again:—

"All these particulars combine to form a provocation by these Oriental heathens, such as has never been given before, and in comparison with which the petty indignities—the burning of opium chests and the tearing up of a plenipotentiary in the Canton factories—which lighted up a war twenty years ago, are as nothing."

Lord Palmerston's rumoured warlike tendency is apparently considered by the writer as one cause of our present difficulty.

"The controlling spirit directing England's foreign policy was the same in 1839, in 1850, in 1855, in 1857, and in 1859. Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary when the opium war broke out; when the Piræus was blockaded; when the Outram armament, with its train of military suicides, assailed Persia; when Oude was annexed; when the Arrow outrage was avenged; and is now Prime Minister, when a new war against China is initiated."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- ADAMS—At Surbiton, on the 5th inst., the wife of F. Adams, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
 STRACHAN—On the 6th inst., at 4, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, the wife of George Strachan, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a son.
 TOWNSEND—On the 3rd inst., at 11, Burlington-street, Bath, the wife of Lieutenant John Townsend, R.N., of a son.
 SMITH—On the 28th ult., at Stodham House, near Petersfield, the wife of J. Mackrill Smith, Esq., of a son.
 SPENCER—On the 30th ult., at 16, Bridgewater-square, London, the wife of Robert Spencer, jun., Esq., of a daughter.
 LITTLE—At Masham, Yorkshire, on the 2nd inst., the wife of John Martin Little, Esq., of Singapore, of a son.
 CURLING—On the 31st Jan., at 14, Maidal Hill West, the wife of William Curling, Esq., Commander of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Candia*, of a son.
 HILL—On the 12th inst., at 28, Hereford-road North, Payswater, the wife of Norman Hill, Esq., of a daughter.
 GRIBBLE—On the 13th inst., the wife of Thomas Gribble, Esq., of a daughter.
 CAINE—At Hong Kong, on the 19th December, the wife of G. W. Caine, Esq., H.M. Consular Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- COPLAND-FORBES—On the 20th December, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. M. S. Eigell, B.A., Patrick, second son of Charles Copland, Esq., A.M., of South Villa, Kennington Oval, and grandson of the late Patrick Copland, LL.D., of Marischal College, Aberdeen, to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late John Forbes, Esq., of Shacklewell and Great St. Helen's.
 HARLAND-WANN—On the 26th ult., at Malene Church, Belfast, by the Rev. Wm. McIlwaine, E. J. Harland, Esq., to Rosa Matilda, eldest daughter of Thomas Wann, Esq., Manager of the Belfast Bank.
 MONTEFIORE-SICHEL—On the 1st inst., J. M. Montefiore, Esq., of Great Stanhope-street, to Henriette Sichel, daughter of Monsieur Solomon Sichel, of the Hague.
 SAINTON-DOLBY—On the 4th inst., at the French Ambassador's Chapel, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-square, Prosper Sainton, Esq., of 6, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte Helen Dolby, of 2, Hind-street, Manchester-square.

DEATHS.

- MEESON—On the 30th May, 1859, drowned at sea, on the voyage to Singapore, aged 19, Gordon, the youngest son of the late Richard Meeson, Esq., of Rettendon, Essex, and of Mrs. Meeson, 26, Leighton-grove, Kentish Town.
 MOORSOM—On the 4th inst., at 6, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, Capt. William Moorsom, R.N., C.B., in his 44th year.
 NYE—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 14, E. Emmie W., daughter of Gideon Nye, jun., of Canton, China.
 HART—At Manila, on the 13th December, William Hart (son of the late William Hart, Notary Public, San Francisco), for some years resident at Manila, and formerly of San Francisco.
 COLEMAN—At Spring-gardens, Hong Kong, on the 16th December, of fever, John S. F. Coleman, aged 29 years.
 SINGER—At Hong Kong, on the 17th December, at the residence of David Sassoon, Sons, and Co., Barnett Singer, late of Melbourne, aged 21 years.
 HEATON—At Hong Kong, on the 22nd December, Margaret, wife of Captain G. H. Heaton, Government Surveyor.
 MILNER—At Macao, on the 25th December, Major Joaquim Manoel Milner, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, and former Director of the Portuguese Factory at Surat, aged 68 years.
 SOEST.—At Tanglin, Singapore, on the 30th December, Leendert Van Soest, Esq.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams (Attorney-General), and William Hepburn Rennie (Auditor-General), Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hongkong. Also Frederick William Green, Esq., while executing the duties of Attorney-General for that island.

Monetary and Commercial.

The amount of specie by the last mail was 258,619*l.*, of which 25,086*l.* is gold and the rest silver. For Alexandria, gold, 7,950*l.*; Calcutta, silver, 105,020*l.*, and gold, 6,100*l.*; Madras, gold, 3,966*l.*; Ceylon, gold, 1,200*l.*; Hong Kong, silver, 73,598*l.*, and gold, 5,870*l.*; Foo-choo-foo, silver, 965*l.*; and Shanghai, silver, 53,950*l.*

The Red Sea Telegraph Company received, on the 9th inst., the following telegram:—

"Line from Kurrachee to Muscat laid with perfect success on the 17th of January. Newall started from Muscat (to lay the line to Aden) on the 21st."

The distance from Kurrachee to Muscat is about 458 nautical miles. The next section, from Muscat to Hallani, will be 490 miles; and the third, from Hallani to Aden, 730 miles. Should the submersion of the cable be unattended with mishap, it is hoped that the line from Aden to Kurrachee will be

thrown open for public use in about six weeks' time. There will then be uninterrupted telegraphic communication between Alexandria and all parts of India. The cable has one conducting wire.

The annual general meeting of the China Tea Company (limited) took place, when the report and accounts were received, a dividend of six per cent. having been agreed to.

A meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company has been held. The report stated that the line between Malta and Sicily has been successfully laid, and is now in perfect working order. The attempt to restore communication between Malta and Cagliari has been abandoned for the present, and part of the cable is used for a second Sicilian line to Marsala. The Corfu telegraph ceased working in August, the fault appearing to be about twenty-four miles from Corfu, and is still out of repair. The Government have consented that the guaranteed interest on the company's capital be divided into two portions, of which one shall be payable for telegraphic communication between Malta and the Continental system, and the other for communication between Malta and Corfu. The directors do not recommend, in the present financial position of the company, the declaration of a dividend, either on the original or preference shares.

Messrs. Ashton and Co., in a letter to the editor of the *Times*, complain of the irregularity of messages between this country, Marseilles, and Malta, one case being as follows:—"On the afternoon of the 10th of December last a message was sent to us by our agent at Malta, intended to anticipate the China mail which arrived on the 15th, whereas the message did not reach us till the 17th, two days after the delivery of the letters." This is certainly poor encouragement for using the telegraphic line.

According to the statement of the Chancellor of Exchequer, when bringing forward the budget on the 9th inst., it is intended to renew the duties imposed on tea and sugar for the purposes of the Russian war. The credit asked on account of the third Chinese war is £500,000.

EXCHANGES.

	E 1 Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0d.
On Bombay (ditto) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0d.
On Madras (ditto) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0d.
On Singapore (dolls) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	4s. 2d.
On Hong Kong, ditto ...	4s. 9d.	4s. 2d.
Bills drawn on Madras £18 6s. 8d.		

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons ...	...
United States Gold Coin ...	3 16 8½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 2½
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½
Caracas Dollars ...	£0 6 0 to 0 6 3

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Good common Congou has met with a steady demand, and the price has advanced to 1s 5½d. to 1s 5½d. per lb, which is the present quotation. Low grades have been readily taken at a proportionate advance. Old Flavoury Congou has been sold to a fair extent up to 1s 7d. per lb., but a few at the recent public sales sold about ½d. per lb. lower. The new imports of these descriptions have been taken very freely at a rise of 2d. per lb. Fair to good Ho Hwa and Ning Chows also show a similar rise, and the sales have been large. Minings and Wopaks have been more in demand than for some time past, and prices show a further improvement of 1d. per lb. Tayshans have sold freely at advanced rates. Oolons and Souchongs show no material alteration, with the exception of the commoner kinds, which have participated in the general advance. Flowery Pekes have met with rather more inquiry, and there is some improvement from the recent extreme depression. In scented teas there has been a large business. The commoner kinds of Caper have been bought speculatively at 1s 2d. to 1s 4d., the finer kinds being in request at full prices for consumption. Common fair Orange Pekoe shows an advance of ¼d. to 2d. per lb, whilst good and fine have been more saleable at rather better prices. Young Hysons have been in great demand, and on these we quote an advance of 1½d. per lb. for the plum kinds. Taiping Gunpowders have sold from 1s 6d. to 1s 10d., in half chests, and 1s 11d. to 2s 2d. in 10 catty boxes. Ping Sueys have sold to a considerable extent, both in half chests and boxes, at former prices. Hysons under 2s. per lb. have been wanted. Canton Young Hysons show an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Fair to good Canton make Gunpowders are also in request at full prices. There have been four public sales, comprising 62,000 packages tea, of which 24,500 were sold; 2,700 being Assam teas, and 11,200 packages offered without reserve. The stock of black on the 1st inst. was 61,484,000 lbs. against 66,573,000 last year, and 76,256,000 in 1858.

SILK.—We have to report a quiet market in silk, home consumers decidedly restricting their purchases in consequence of their inability to make progress in the sale of manufactured goods, and foreigners still holding off as determinedly as ever, notwithstanding the prospect of their being able to send in goods to this country free of duty. It may be that when the uncertainty is at an end, we may find both classes of buyers more disposed for business; in the meantime the high range of prices of the raw material, if not decidedly checking actual consumption, has a most repressing influence

upon the enterprise of all manufacturers, both here and on the Continent. In China silk the arrivals have been tolerably large, viz., 5,905 bales; but the idea that the total export will prove scarcely equal to European requirements makes importers very firm. Chinese thrown silk remains heavy and depressed, a forced sale or two at the end of the month having failed to produce any increased demand. Japan silks are getting into favour, and a large business is expected in a few months.

The sold stock on the 1st inst. was 6,336 bales of Shanghai, 1,005 Canton, and 902 Thrown, against 8,138, 1,115, and 454 at same period last year. Of unsold stock, 8,266 Shanghai, 1,241 Canton, and 2,194 Thrown, against 11,275, 1,136, and 393 at corresponding period last year.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2 . . .	24	0	26	0
" No. 3 and 4 . . .	23	6	23	6
" No. 5 . . .	20	6	21	6
Taysam . . .	18	0	20	0
Ditto, long reel . . .	16	6	17	6
Canton . . .	9	0	15	0
Chinese thrown . . .	19	0	21	6
Japan . . .	16	6	11	6
Yuenfa . . .	19	0	23	0

COTTON.—A good demand has prevailed, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. In a few sales an eighth has been obtained. Surat, 4½ to 5½; Dhollerah, 4d. and 5d.; Oumraivatte, 3½ to 5; Compta, 3½ to 4½; Shawgna, 4½ to 5½; Northern and Western, 3½ to 4½; Tinney, 4½ to 5½.

TIN.—A few small parcels of Banca have been sold at 137s. Straits, 131s. 6d. to 132s.

RICE.—Oppositions have been much contracted, and lower prices have in some instances been submitted to. Low to good middling white Bengal 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., good and fine 12s. to 13s. 9d., Ballam (lately) 9s. 6d. to 10s., Madras 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; ordinary old to good Rangoon 7s. 6d. to 9s. 7½d., good old Neezanze 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., common new 9s. 7½d., old Mo lmein 7s. 10½d., fair old Bassei 8s. 7½d., and Java low to good middling white 10s. 3d. to 12s., good 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.

SAGO.—Fine small has brought stiff prices. 2,000 boxes Borneo make 20s. to 21s., common to a small and medium 16s. to 17s., fair large 16s. to 16s. 6d. Sago flour has been neglected.

COFFEE.—The public sales, which have been numerous and extensive, consist principally of pale and Mocha. In the trifling transactions that have taken place, advanced rates have been obtained. Other East India kinds have gone off similarly to those of Plantation Ceylon: good and fine qualities with spirit at stiff rates, but inferior sorts heavily, and rather cheaper.

SPICE.—The market has recently assumed a languid tone, pending introduction of the Budget. There is little change in our quotation. Clayed Manila, only reduced offers have been obtainable, and this description being held firmly, scarce by anything has transpired; unclayed has been dealt in to a fair extent at our previous quotations. The Siam at public sale consisting of strong refining qualities, has been taken at enhanced prices. In Java, a good amount of business has been transacted both on the spot and afloat, mostly at full prices, excepting some parcels to arrive from Holland, which were sold cheap. Penang good to fine, fine brown, 35s. 6d. to 38s. Low and mid yellow, 38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. Good mid to good, 41s. to 42s. 6d. One lot fine, 43s. Manila clayed, 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. Gurattah date, 40s. to 45s.; Java, at 45s. 6d.; a few strong grey, 41s. to 43s.

PEPPER.—The market for this article has had an upward tendency, and considerable purchases have been made. Quotations are ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher. Singapore, 8,000 bags, grey to very good black 4½d. to 4½d., and 1,200 bags, for arrival, at 4½d. to 4 5-16d.; also 500 bags Penang (dusty Trang kind), at 4½d. to 4½d., and common brown 4½d. to 4 3-16d.; 600 large fair to good Travincore at 5d. to 5½d.; and 1,500 bags Malabar, good heavy 5½d. to 5½d., light 4½d. to 4½d. In White Pepper there has been a material advance, Singapore, which previously sold at 6½d., advancing rapidly to 7d. to 7½d., and for arrival 7d., a so common to good bold Penang at from 6½d. to 7½d. This activity, however, was of short duration, and these rates are no longer obtainable, the business latterly being of trifling amount.

JAPAN WAX.—The market still remains at 64s. 6d. to 65s. There has been no sale since our last.

HEMP.—Manilla still continues to find a dull and drooping market, and of 2,000 bales at auction, 600 were afterwards disposed of at a further decline, viz., fair average roping at 22½.

RUM.—Bat India has been in some request, and about 800 casks have been realized, Penang, Mauritius, and Madras, at 1s 7d. to 1s 7½d.

TOBACCO.—Manilla tobacco is much looked after, and prices are very high. Average parcels of Cagayan would sell readily at 16s. to 17s. per lb. Ylolo, usual assortments, 10d. to 11d. Segars, No. 2, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; No. 3, 6s. 6d. to 7s. East India tobacco, about 5,000, sold at 2d. to 2½d. Santoway tobacco, 4½d. to 5½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—Staffordshire cold blast, 4½ 10s.; best native hydrate pigs, 3½ 15s. to 4½ 2s. 6d.; first-class all mine grey forge pigs, 3½ 10s. to 3½ 15s.; good mine pigs, with a modicum of fine cinder, 3½ to 3½ 5s.; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2½ 15s. to 3½ 2s. 6d.; grey forge cinder pig iron, 2½ 15s. to 2½ 17s. 6d. White forge cinder pig, 2½ 10s. to 2½ 15s. Melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2½ 17s. 6d. to 3½ 2s. 6d.; superior makes of all mine melting, iron, 3½ 10s. to 4½, according to make and quality. The official list of prices of Staffordshire finished iron is as follows:—Common Staffordshire bars, 7½ 10s., at the works; best bars, 8½ 10s.; sheets, 9½; doubles, 10½ 10s.; nail sheets, 8½ 10s.; Latin, 12½; boiler plates, 9½; best and best best in proportion; common rods, 7½ 10s.; hoops, 8½ 10s.; gas strip, 8½; Canada plates, 12½; and all other sorts in proportion.

COPPER.—Fixed rates continue to be maintained. One or two small lots have been disposed of at a shade easier. The late sales exhibit the standard less firm, and indeed declining. Several parcels of foreign copper have changed hands, say Burra Burra, 118½ to 118½ 10s. on the spot, and one parcel same brand arrive at 119½. Copper sheet and sheathing, 13d. per lb.; old, 11½d.; yellow metal sheathing, 11½d.; tough cake, 117½ per ton; tile, 117½; best selected, 120½; Burra Burra, 118½ to 119½.

TIN.—A reduction has taken place. Prices now are, English block per cwt., 136s. bar, 137s.; refined, 138s.

TIN PLATES.—Tin plates are dull, and prices rather weaker. The best charcoal I.C. 32s. to 33s.; second quality, 30s. to 31s. 6d.

LEAD.—There is a large business doing. The Russian Government and our own Ordnance are buying largely. The late advance is well maintained. English, 22l. 10s. to 23l.; Spanish, soft, 22l. 5s.; shot, patent, 26l.; sheet, 23l. 5s. to 23l. 10s.; white, 30s.

SPELTER.—Market is quiet at 21l. 5s. to 21l. 10s.; stock, 3,742 tons, which, being a decrease on the yearly average, would signify a probable advance in price.

SALT.—White, common, 7s. per ton; butter, 8s. 6d.; stoved, 10s.; handed, 11s.; bagged, 13s.; rock, Prussian, 3s.; large lumps, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; and Irish ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. To these prices 3s. per ton for lighterage must be added.

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from London during the present year:—

		Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	•	—	£199,143
Foo-Chow-Foo	•	—	2,580
Hong Kong	•	£15,870	276,598
Manila	•	—	—
Singapore	•	—	2,400
Penang	•	—	13,800

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,					Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,				
per lb.	0	0 1/2	0	1 1/2	per yard	8	6	5	0
Ditto, 26-32	1	0 1/2	1	1 1/2	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	4	9
Slurtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	0	10
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	8	0	8	4	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6	1	0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	6	10	9 1/2	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	30	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,					Chintzes, per piece	7	0	9	0
per piece	9	0	10	6	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3	4	6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	6	16	0	Grey Twills, 29 yards	0	0	0	0
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto	6	0	8	6	piece	8	9	17	6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	6	9	6	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	13	0
Medium Cloths, per yard.	7	6	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Camlets, per piece	60	0	95	0	by 24 yards	12	0	15	0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	34	0	Maddapollans, white, 32				
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	32	0	in. 24 yards	4	3	6	0
Lastings, per piece	30	0	60	0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	3	0	5

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The important arrangements of the Government with regard to the commercial operations promulgated in Mr. Gladstone's budget, have much engaged the attention of the mercantile community.

SILK.—The quantity offered at the public sales was 1,054 bales Bengal, and 7,329 bales China, and 542 bales Japan. All passed without biddings, as usual, and we cannot even report "fair business by private contract." The market is still very quiet, and the feeling is aggravated in some degree by the proposed abolition of duty upon foreign manufactured goods. The Japan silk has attracted considerable attention, and the finest and better classes have been sold at 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per lb.; some even at 28s.

TEA.—There is no change in the market, everything remaining very quiet at quotations. The budget affecting contracts, warrants, &c., has drawn forth strong demonstrations, and a committee has been formed to take action, in order to arrive at some modifications. The effect of the advices by the mails just delivered is not yet perceptible, nor is it anticipated there will be any important change.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 8, at Schelde, from Batavia, Philotaxe; Jan. 25, at Boston, from Manila, Asterion; 24, at New York, from Canton, Storm King; 29, from Shanghai, Pampero; 30, from Foo Chow Foo, Nightingale; 31, from Shanghai; Windward Feb. 8, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Vyf Vrienden; 10, at London, from Hong Kong, Ocean Bride; at Portsmouth, Susannah; 14, at Dartmouth, from Macao, Wilhelmine Bexdixen, leaky, and with both masts sprung—she has been surveyed and recommended to discharge; 11, at Dublin, from Canton, Valdivia; off Dungeness, from Batavia, Wilhelmine van Dale; 14, off Penzance, from Shanghai, Wynaud; 15, at Plymouth, from Batavia, Drie Vienden; off Scilly, from China, Kelso.

DEPARTURES.—February 9, from London for Hong Kong, Robin Hood; 10 for Shanghai, Neville; 11 for Hong Kong and Canton, Flying Cloud; 9 from off Dover for Batavia, Henrietta; 8 from Sunderland for Hong Kong, Catharina Geertruida; 14 from Liverpool for Batavia and Sourabaya, Brigitte Melchior; 10 from off Portsmouth for Batavia, Margaretha Simonetta; 12 from Liverpool for Woosung, British Empire; 10 from Shields for Batavia, Guinea; 11 for Shanghai, Glencoe; 10 from off Torbay for Singapore, Germanie; 17 from London, in ballast, for Sunderland and Hong Kong, Sarah Scott; 10 from Cardiff for Shanghai, Giovanni; from Grimsby, for Macassar, Ulysses; 13 from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Romeo; from Cardiff for Singapore, Haamstede; 12 for Hong Kong, Flying Scud, for Singapore, Johanna Maria Christine; 14 from Newport for Singapore, Darmstadter Bank; 15 from

London for Hong Kong, Euphrates; 13 from off Beachy Head, for Batavia, Gouverneur van Swieten; from off Dungeness, Prins Fredrik der Nederlanden; 14 from Cardiff for Singapore, Resident v. Son; 16 from Liverpool for Woosung, Bald Eagle; 15 from Falmouth for Singapore, Eliza Hands; from Algiras for Singapore, Michael Montaigne.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool, for Shanghai, Cambala, Japanese, Queen of May, for Woosung; Kit Carson, Carrington, for Hong Kong; Veronica, for Hong Kong and Whampoa; Jessie Beazley, for Batavia and Singapore; Sarah Huntley, for Batavia and Sourabaya; Albert Borsig, for Batavia; Caesar, for Singapore Anglia. At Glasgow for Singapore, Juliet; for Singapore and Penang, Three Bells; for Batavia and Sourabaya, Leven.

The Earl of Malmesbury has withdrawn the notice mentioned in our Parliamentary intelligence.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 18, 1869.

The mails to hand this morning bring but little commercial intelligence; but from Japan we are advised of a stoppage of trade at Kanagawa on the everlasting question of currency. It appears that foreigners in their demands for the native currency, the *Itibou* came to high words with the authorities, and an appeal being made to the British Consul, General Alcock, residing at Yedo, he issued a circular on the subject, which we give elsewhere. This subject was fully discussed in our last issue, showing the large profits made on Japanese gold when exported to Shanghai, which is the real cause of all the trouble, and up to the present we see no plan marked out for a remedy. The consequences are very injurious to our friendly relations, and we trust the next mail will bring accounts of a plan to obviate the difficulties.

The port of Swatow was to be formally opened on the 1st of January, under the American treaty, the British also joining under the favoured nation-clause in this movement. It is announced that the duties will be collected under inspectorship, as at Canton.

The inspectors at Canton, it is alleged, have been the means of driving away a large portion of the trade. Business is, however, invariably slack when rice is, as at present, scarce, and at, of course, enhanced rates. The scarcity, however, is more prospective than real.

The America claims have been settled by a part-payment in cash, and the issue of scrip bearing interest and the guarantee of the United States Government. The manner in which the part-payment has been made arises from stoppages of duty at the various ports. This forms a striking contrast to the neglect which has attended the British claims. Of all the large losses incurred not a single dollar has been reimbursed, nor is there any prospect of their liquidation. The consequences have of course in some cases been ruinous, and the supineness of our Government in this affair should form the subject of a petition to the House, seeing that the same mode was open to us as the Americans, and to a much larger extent. At this present time our position in China is reversed from its usual standard, being now decidedly No. 2, and America's No. 1. In consequence of the large remittances of bullion, exchange at Hong Kong has declined from 4s. 11d. to 4s. 9d.; and this fall will no doubt produce a corresponding fall at Shanghai.

IN EXPORTS.

TEA.—Nothing is authentic as to the intentions of the tea-men in regard to the new season's tea, the balance of the old is said to be held firmly for advanced rates. The export for present season is 49 millions, against 28 last year. At Shanghai the settlements reported amount to 3,000 chests and 2,500 half-chests (at 27 to 29 Tls. for Ningchows, and 18 to 23 Tls. for Lesan), and 1,000 pkgs. Flowery Pekoe for England at 28 to 50 Tls. The unsold stock is stated at 22,000 pkgs. Ningchow and Oopack—6,000 pkgs. Shanghai packed Congou—600 chests Souchong, and 4,000 packages Flowery Pekoe. In Greens 35,000 half-chests and 5,500 boxes (all for the United States except 8,000 half-chests and 5,000 boxes which are for England). The total settlements of the season reach 330,000 packages, against 320,000 do. same time last season. The unsold stock is estimated at 20,000 packages Moyune, 42,000 packages Fychow, 5,000 packages Taiping, 5,000 packages Pingsuey, and 5,000 packages Shanghai packed. Total, 77,000 packages. At Foo-Chow and Canton the transactions have been very limited, the stocks being inferior.

RAW SILK.—The settlements are reported at Shanghai at 4,000 bales; stock, 6,000, of which it is reported that 2,000 have been withdrawn for native purposes, thus indicating a short supply. Rates have advanced, and the quotations are, for Tsatlees No. 1, 440 to 450 taels; Taysaams No. 1, 370 to 385 taels. Canton rates are too high for purchases to be effected.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea has declined, and can be purchased at 17 dols. 75 cents to 18 dols.: no sales reported. Stock at market, 3,000 piculs. Cassia Buds, 40 piculs settled at 34 dols. to 36 dols. Cassia Oil, no sales; 290 dols. to 300 dols. the quotation. Star Aniseed, no sales; quotations, 18 dols. to 18 dols. 50 cents. Aniseed Oil, no stock, no sales, 180 dols. to 190 dols. the quotation. Galangal is quoted at 4 dols. 50 cents to 4 dols. 75 cents; and Galls, 18 dols. to 20 dols. Rhubarb, none good at market. Wool is worth 9½ taels; sales, 550 piculs. Rhubarb, nothing doing, and little fine offering: 35 taels is the quotation for the best. Camphor: sales have been made in Hongkong to the extent of 400 piculs at 25 dols., leaving a small stock unsold.

IN IMPORTS.

The markets for cotton and woollen goods are in a satisfactory state, with increased rates. In yarns the market is flat. In metals generally the demand is active, and stocks moderate. Coals are still quoted at 16 dols. for best steam.

At SINGAPORE the market is also in a very buoyant state.

At MANILLA.—Sales have been made of English goods to arrive; the vessels making long passages had caused a stagnation.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	15,456,807	11,497,686	15,075,524	42,030,017	33,571
Comparative period last season	4,652,905	4,988,600	12,046,473	21,717,978	37,218

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Dec. 3, City of Carlisle, 990,265 lbs. and 560 bales silk; 14, Naomi, 929,100 lbs., and 283 bales silk. From Foo-Chow-Foo: 7, Leonidas, 796,600 lbs.; 14, Mercier, 584,800 lbs.; Lobelia, 914,780 lbs.; 24, Albion, 540,500 lbs. From Canton: 8, Clipper, 171,941 lbs., and 5 bales silk; 10, Duke of Wellington, 703,500 lbs.; 12, Florence, 985,415 lbs.; 15, Ganges Mail Steamer, 1,973 bales silk; 21, Rajah of Sarawak, 113 bales silk; Chatham, 466,600 lbs.; 23, James Lemon, 630,000 lb; 30, per Mail Steamer, 2,511 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	...	...	...	18,380,260	1,316
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	12,527,271	734

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Dec. 3, Swordfish, 813,662 lbs.; 10, Joshua Bates, 641,933 lbs.; 18, Snow Squall, 631,865 lbs.; 20, Skylark, 1,158,793 lbs. From Foo-chow-Foo: 3, Panama, 843,000 lbs. From Whampoa: 10, Electric Spark, 11,925 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	...	...	...	2,149,036	2,697
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	107,900	3,162

Sailed since.—From Macao: Dec. 6, Otto, 159,295 lbs.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	...	...	...	9,783	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,539	...

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Dec. 10, Moonlight, 3, 133 packages

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1859	...	...	...	7,577,306	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,912,720	...

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Dec. 3, Cyclone, 24,000 lbs.; Beatrice 15,000 lbs. From Foo-Chow-Foo: 9, Mary Nicholson, 140,100 lbs.; 20, Lootse, 151,200 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1849 to 1850	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,990
" 1851 to 1852	...	...	...	92,240,300	60,490
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	76,990,265	68,311
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	66,789,792	83,136

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 21	Texel	Batavia	Reinhardt	...
— 22	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ary Scheffer	...
— 23	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Noord Brabant	...
— 25	Deal	China	Abdul Medjid	...
— 25	Off the Wight	Batavia	Amsterdam	Henderschee.
— 26	Waterford	Singapore	Harvest Home	Wright.
— 30	Falmouth	Maulmain	Lizzie Aisbitt	Jacks.
— 15	New York	Shanghai	N. B. Palmer	Frisbie.
— 17	New York	Manilla	Conet	Todd.
— 30	London	Passaroang	Cherokee	Allen.
— 30	Plymouth	Rangoon	Agincourt	Pashley.
— 27	Helvoet	Padang	Julie	Brom.
Feb. 1	London	Canton	Mirage	Roberts.
Jan. 31	Deal	Woosung	Assyrian	Shepherd.
— 31	Deal	Hong Kong	Launermuir	Shewau.
— 29	Off Queenstown	Canton	Congo	Dinse.
— 29	Queen	Batavia	Argo	Scherpbier.
Feb. 2	London	Shanghai	Sultan	Berry.
— 1	Deal	Batavia	Balnaguth	Hayes.
— 2	Deal	Penang	Foan	Innes.
— 1	Cowes	Batavia	Homier	Ellins.
— 1	Plymouth	Manilla	Monica	Madden.
Jan. 30	Texel	Batavia	Van Galen	Suit.
— 30	Texel	Protolingo	Koophandel	De Vries.
Feb. 1	Texel	Batavia	Landboun	late De Boer.
— 3	Dartmouth	Bankok	Hound	Kleyenborg.
— 2	Queenstown	Batavia	Favoriten, with loss of stanchions	Conaway.
— 2	Queenstown	Rangoon	Roomerang	Kaurin.
— 1	Cuxhaven	Batavia	Magdalena	Young.
Jan. 30	St. Nazaire	Singapore and Mauritius	Bisson	Hinnrichsen.
Feb. 5	Falmouth	Shanghai	Gharra	Ferret.
— 5	Falmouth	Singapore	Christian Loren	Burkett.
— 4	Bristol	Batavia	Marie Auguste	Matten.
Jan. 22	New York	Foochow Foo	Jacob Bell	Bystron.
— 24	Boston	Penang	Daniel Sharp	Low.
Feb. 7	Deal	Singapore	Bunker Hill	Cushing.
— 7	Off Liverpool	Singapore	Loodianah	Donne.
— 2	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Jessie Beazley	Walton.
— 4	Texel	Bankok	Ariel	Wintington.
— 4	Texel	Batavia	Marianne	Olson.
— 4	Texel	Batavia	Jean Melchior Kemper	Gronbeck.
— 5	Texel	Tjilatjap	China	Salin.
— 5	Texel	Rangoon	Agincourt	Luttenberg.
— 7	Falmouth	Rangoon	Slide	Fashley.
— 8	London	Shanghai	Earl of Southesk	Wedcn.
— 7	Deal	Whampoa	Kate Carnie	Tell.
— 7	Liverpool	Singapore	Queen Mab	McLean.
— 7	Liverpool	Singapore	Queen Mab	Glendinning.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	To	Ship.	Captain.
Jan. 26	London	Hong Kong & Cntn.	Polonaise	...
— 26	Liverpool	Woosung, China	Lebanon	...
— 25	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Carin	...
— 25	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Tollens	...
— 23	Sunderland	Shanghai	Emperor	...
— 23	Liverpool	Singapore	Falk	...
— 23	Liverpool	Batavia and Soura- baya	Eleanor	...
— 26	Liverpool	China	Charmer	...
— 27	Deal	China	Earl of Windsor	...
— 30	London	Hong Kong	Khersonese (s.s.)	Hurst.
— 29	Off Dartmouth	Singapore	Keystone	Varina.
— 30	Liverpool	Shanghai	Electric	Sprott.
— 31	London	Manilla	Amoor	Potts.
Feb. 1	London	Singapore	Nightingale	Beard.
— 1	Liverpool	H. K. & Whampoa	Chrysolite	McLelland.
Jan. 31	Portland	Shanghai	Challenger	Killick.
— 31	Queenstown	Sourabaya	Prins van Orange (s.s.)	Meppelden.
Feb. 1	Falmouth	Singapore	Jacobus Martinus	V. Luderu.
Jan. 31	Portland	Macassar	Alblasserwaard	Ramsay.
Feb. 2	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Anne Lee	Robinson.
— 4	London	Hong Kong	Pioneer	V. Duyn.
— 1	Plymouth	Anjer	Vice-Adm. Gobins	Stapledon.
— 2	Liverpool	Singapore	Rangoon	...
Dec. 30	St. Vincent	China	H. M. S. Vulcan	...
Feb. 5	Shields	Batavia	Zes Geuzsters	Rotgers.
Dec. 30	St. Vincent	China	Thunder (st. transp.)	...
Jan. 11	Boston	Shanghai	Competition	Hilbreth.
— 6	Boston	Shanghai	Magenta	Sears.
— 6	Boston	Singapore	Hilander	...
— 23	New York	China	Mandarin	...

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON TO HONG KONG, per the Polmaise, cleared Jan. 26.—Calicoes, plain, 528,200 yds.; twist and yarn, 24,000 lbs.; long and short cloths, 1137; woollen and worsted stuffs, 1007; beer, 1,0007; bottled beer, 3907; red wine, 100 gals.; sweetened spirits, 12 gals.; brandy, 105 gals.; corks, 600 lbs.

From LONDON TO MANILA, per the Amoor, cleared January 31.—Bottled beer, 4087.

From LONDON TO SINGAPORE, per Florence Nightingale, cleared Feb. 1.—Calicoes plain, 609,000 yds.; printed and dyed, 150,300 yds.; flannels and blanketing, 3407; long and short cloths, 1,0807; woollen and worsted stuffs, 1,8037; beer, 1,2767; bottled beer, 1,4127; sail cloth, 3407; red wine, 454 gals.; white wine, 1,434 gals.; brandy, 13 gals.; plain spirits, 243 gals.; British spirits, 1,231 gals.; cottons, 41,280 yds., and value 5,1107; window glass, 160 cwt.; unrated paper, 499 lbs.; steel, 30 tons; spelter, 11 tons; tobacco, 177 lbs.; cotton yarn, 32,820 lbs.

From LONDON TO HONG KONG, per Pioneer, cleared Feb. 4.—Calicoes, plain, 2,300 yds.; counterpanes and quilts, 100; B. linen, 1217; woollens and cottons, 207; woollen and worsted yarn, 507; beer, 2107; bottled beer, 2457; cordage, 6837; sail cloth, 3507.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Robin Hood, Havering, Prince of Wales. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Cairngorm, Verbeia, Spirit of the Deep, Northfleet, Art Union, Lammernuir, Foam. For Hong Kong and Canton: Flying Cloud, Balnaguth. For Shanghai: Ballarat, Nevil's, Anglo-Saxon, Thor, Assyrian. For Shanghai and Japan: Wagoola. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ida. For Penang: Julia. For Singapore: William Hammond, Ulidia.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Concepcion. Arrzona. For Shanghai: William Mitchell, Charlotte Ann, Ocean Gem. For Wo-sung: British Empire, Ba'd Eagle. For Hong Kong: Carrington, Troy. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Romeo, Teazer, Mary Lee. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Egyptian Wtch. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Brigitte Melchior, John, Bitty. For Singapore: Victor, Conference.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Zambeze. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Daniel Jeffries. For Hong Kong: Fan-qui s.s. For Singapore and Manila: Graham.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Winged Racer, N.B. Palmer, Hage, Fearless, Hotspur, Penguin, Lucy E. Ashby. For Shanghai: Swallow.

At BOSTON.—For Hong Kong: Magnet.

VESSELS LOADING (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Australia, Bride of the Seas, Chryseis, Donna Anita, Georgiana, Melancthon, Naomi, Solent, Spray of the Ocean. For N. York: Edwin Forrest, Sancho Panza, Skylark, Surprise, Snow Equall.

At Foo Chow Foo.—For London: Albeni, Myrtle, Seawell, Spartan, Spirit of the North, Yaritilda. For New York: Flying Children.

At AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Dominion, Herculean, St. Ja. For New York: War Eagle, Boston Light, Western Continent. For Havana: Maria Elizabeth, Governor Morton, Messenger. For Sydney: Alfred the Great, Benjamin Howard, Bonnie Doon, Castilian, Francis P. Sage, Statesman. For San Francisco: Flora, Flying Mist, Jas. Browne.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Laughing Water, Mystery, West. For Liverpool: Athelstan, Lady Raglan. For Havre: Canrobert. For Boston: Philomela, B. B. Forbes.

VESSELS ARRIVED (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Dec. 19, Patna. From New York: 19, Rover, Star King; 20, Intrepid; 21, Superior.

At Foo Chow Foo and AMOY.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: 22, Star of the North. From Liverpool: 17, Abeona. From Glasgow: 23, s.r. Chevy Chase. From New York: 17, Richard Custard; 29, J. Wakefield.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Dec. 31, West. From Liverpool: 25, Athelstan. From Hamburg: 20, Maria.

VESSELS SAILED (FOREIGN).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 18, Naomi. For New York: 10, Joshua Bates, Swordfish; 18, Snow Squall.

From Foo Chow Foo.—For London: Dec. 14, Mercia, Lobelia. For Belfast: 7, Leonidas.

From AMOY.—None.

From HONG-KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Dec. 20, Rajah of Sarawak; 12, Florence; 25, James Lemon. For Liverpool: 26, Chatham. For England: 24, Lady McDonald, calling at Singapore. For New York: 20, Cosack.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Dec. 29, Royal Lily. For Liverpool: Queen Margaret.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Isabella Harnett to Liverpool: 4,954 bags sago flour, 5,645 piculs; 722 bales gambier, 1,734 piculs; 258 cases pearl sago, 290 piculs; 2,283 buffalo hides, 587 piculs; 826 buffalo horns, 22 piculs; 3,937 pieces sapwood, 172 piculs; 39 bags sugar, 27 piculs; 54 bags white pepper, 66 piculs. Per Nicoline to Bremen: 1,570 bales gambier, 4,094 piculs; 1,959 boxes pearl sago, 2,180 piculs; 42 bags arrowroot, 48 piculs; 514 bags coffee, 519 piculs; 3,175 bags black pepper, 2,230 piculs; 15,044 bales rattans, 607 piculs; 2,285 buffalo horns, 45 piculs. Per Mariquita to Saint Nazaire: 1,812 bales gambier, 4,001 piculs; 487 bags coffee, 506 piculs; 14,067 buffalo horns, 308 piculs; 34,600 bundles rattans, 1,272 piculs. Per Planet to London from Sarawak: Antimony, 400 tons; 740 bags sago flour, 680 piculs; 1,750 boxes pearl sago, 1,882 piculs; 1,600 bundles mangrove bark, 500 piculs; 12 baskets dammar, 18 piculs; 1,190 canes. From Singapore: 8,568 blacks, 25 bags, gutta percha, 921 piculs; 730 bags black pepper, 500 piculs; 3,755 pieces sapwood, 300 piculs; 19,168 bundles rattans, 500 piculs; 5,887 buffalo horns, 1,442 piculs; 16 cases gum benjamin. Per Land o' Cakes to London: 373 slabs tin, 250 piculs; 2,090 bales gambier, 5,208 piculs; 1,727 bags sago flour, 1,910 piculs; 91 boxes pearl sago, 107 piculs; 977 bags coffee, 956 piculs; 181 bags sugar, 172 piculs.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Ocean Bride, Henrietta and Helena, Eastfield, Excelior, Alfred the Great, Kelso, William, Indiana, Beerah, Aerolite, Southern Belle, Friar Tuck, Sea Nymph, Flying Spar, Strathmore, Lord of the Isles, John S. Ott, Carl V. Ribbeck, Evening Star, Lauderdale, Empress, Ardville, City of Carlisle, Duke of Wellington, Clipper. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Sydney, Valdivia, Egean, Tung-yu, Aden. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina, Melphis o. Nauey. At Cowes and other ports: Harriet, Susannah, Canaan, Cunha's, Ravensworth, Kirkland, Hanover.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne McLean, Koh-noor, Britannia, Maria de Deijk, Bulfinch, Highlander, Planet, Land o' Cakes. At Liverpool: Calphurnia, Sea Queen, Countess of Winton, Amethyst, Isabella, Harnett. At Cardiff: Bordinia. At Cowes: Buenos Ayres, Eastern Snare, Lucy and Harriet.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth, Derby, Helen, Trafalgar. At Liverpool: W. J. Morris, Sir J. Moore, Eglant ne, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Malacca, Walsokem, Malvern, Sandersen, James Paton, Undaunted.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Eliza Thornton, Richard Thornton. A Falmouth and other ports: Royal Sovereign, Jane, Elise, Memesia.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

GRAAFSTROOM, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 11, 2 N., 22 W.

KRIMPEN AAN DE JEK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 18, 49 N., 5 W.

LINCHELLS, London to Hong Kong.

HOLLAND'S TROUW, Swansea to Hong Kong, Jan. 11, 49 N., 11 W.

ABEL TASMAN (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 29, 21 S., 30 W.

TWEELENG ZUSTERS (do.), Batavia to Queenstown, Dec. 4, 25 S., 4 E.

ANDES, Boston to Singapore, Nov. 30, lon. 13, lat. 33.

MAIDA, London to Shanghai, Dec. 14, 17 S., 33 W.

TAGAL, Batavia to London, Nov. 4, 25 S., 60 E.

AN ENGLISH BARQUE, Oporto to Shanghai, Dec. 25, 19 N., 24 W.

COUNTRESS OF SEFTON, Shanghai to New York, Dec. 4, 28 S., 9 E.

FORTUNA (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Padang, Dec. 20, 7 S., 31 W.

KAAP HOORN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 7, 33 S., 32 E.

GLENDOWER, London to China, Oct. 24, 1 S., lon. 28.

PHILOTAKE, Batavia to Antwerp, Dec. 7, 34 S., 26 E.

QUEEN MAE, Singapore to Liverpool, Dec. 9, 35 S., 22 E.

BREDEBODE, Plymouth to China, Dec. 31, 6 N., 22 W.

LIEUT. ADM. TJEK EDDER, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 8, 36 S., 20 E.

BUNKER HILL, Singapore to London, Dec. 3, 35 S., 26 E.

SOLIDE, Rangoon to Falmouth, Dec. 10, 33 S., 14 E.

SEA QUEEN, from Singapore, Oct. 20, 5 S., 106 E.

DIANA (supposed) Manila to New York, Dec. 9, 32 S., lon. 12.

CANDACE, Cardiff to China, Dec. 31, 9 N., 24 W.

TANTALLAN (Dutch), Java to Amsterdam, Dec. 9, 14 S., 8 W.

NABOB, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 28, 5 N., 25 W.

JOHAN LANGE, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Dec. 29, 8 N., 21 W.

CLYTON, London to Manila, Dec. 30, 10 N., 25 W.

CONCORDIA (Bremen barque), Sunderland to Singapore, 40 W., 5 N.

WM. STUART, Clyde to Singapore, Dec. 8, 4 N., 22 W.

SAPPHO, Liverpool to Shanghai, Jan. 4, 2 N., 20 W.

EASTFIELD, Shanghai to London, Nov. 17, 13 S., 84 E.

LIGHTNING, Maulmain to Falmouth, Dec. 4, off Algor Bay.

VIFF VRIENDEN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 11, 32 S., 15 E.

NIGHTINGALE, Shanghai to New York, Dec. 22.

ELIZA OF BRISTOL, Plymouth to Manila.

JASON, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 17, 2 N., 29 W.

HIDALGO, Liverpool to Singapore, Dec. 30, 6 N., 23 W.

JOAN MELCHIOR, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 3, 25 S., 14 E.

FORTE, for Chinese expedition, Dec. 29, 6 N., 25 W.

MOUNTAIN WAVE, Philadelphia to Shanghai, Oct. 20, 3 N., 107 E.

JOHN S. COSTA, Penang to London, Nov. 23, 35 S., 27 E.

CAPELLA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 28, 2 N., 21 W.

MONTGOMERY (Spanish ship) Vigo to Manila, 109 days out, 34 S., 163 E.

S. GILDESLERVE, Shanghai to New York, Nov. 26, 23 S., 26 E.

ARAB (Danish barque), Hamburg to Singapore, Nov. 5, 28 N., 20 W.

QUATRE BRAS, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Dec. 20, 26 S., 60 E.

MEROEDES, Hong Kong to Melbourne, Dec. 12, 26 S., 96 E.

ENDYMION, Liverpool to Singapore, Nov. 29, 34 S., 14 W.

RICHARD THORNTON, Batavia to London, Dec. 28, 29 S., 61 E.

H.M.S. JAMES WATT, England to Singapore, Dec. 7, 43 S., 15 E.

JULIANE (Hamburg ship) Liverpool to Batavia, Dec. 30, 7 N., 24 W.

SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, Liverpool to Shanghai, Oct. 9, 43 N., 13 W.

WILLELMINA & CRAFT, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 1, 6 N., 25

CLOVIS, Marseilles to Hong Kong, Nov. 28, 7 N., 26 W.

QUEENSBERRY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 18, 30 S., 26 W.

PAUSTO (Russian barque), Noulmein to Falmouth, Dec. 31, 18 S., 3 W.

KELSO (ship), Foo Chow Foo to London, Jan. 1, 17 S., 5 W.

JEANNETTE, Batavia & Mauritius, to Rotterdam, Dec. 13, 34 S., 18 E.

ISAAC DA COSTA, Sunderland to Singapore, Jan. 30, 60 N., 4 W.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.—From China to England and Continent: Dec. 2, Edmond; 4, Strathmore; 5, Kirkland; 8, Sea Nymph; 12, Aden; 15, Lauderdale, Evening Star, Cal von Ribbeck; 17, Hino-ver; 20, Lucy and Harriet. To New York: 7, Eastern State; 8, David Brown; 12, Samuels Russell; 13, Black Prince; 15, Currituck Horatio; 16, Panama. To Havana: 14, Norway. To Sydney and Melbourne: 2, Norna; 7, Flying Spray; 10, Conradina Luckman; 15, Cyclone; 17, Europa, Ardville. From Singapore to England and Continent: 14, Amethyst; 15, Buenos Ayres, Eastern Snare; 18, Isabella Harnett; 19, Nicoline; 20, Planet. From Batavia: 3, Richard Thornton; 7, Ludwig Holm. From Manila to New York: 11, J. S. Ha'e; 15, Eastern Star. To Boston: 15, Belvidere. To Cadiz: 17, Sales. To Havana: 21, Rosita. To Melbourne: 17, Industry.

VESSELS AT ST. HELENA.—Dec. 20, Tagal Gobel, from Batavia, and sailed 22nd for Middelburg; Wilhelmina, Benedictsen, from Macao, and sailed 23rd for Falmouth; 22, Earl of Southeck, Tell, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; 27, Henrietta Maria, de Boer, from Batavia, and sailed 29th for Amsterdam; Ravensworth, Appelly, from Foo-Chow-Foo, and sailed 28th for Cowes; 23, Nankin, Mosley, from Foo-Chow-Foo, and sailed 29th for Queenstown; Charles Martel, s.s., David, from Macao and Reunion; Britannia, Krause, from Singapore, and sailed 29th for London; W. J. Morris, Jackson, from Manila, and sailed 29th for Liverpool; 29, William Sprague, Powers, from Manila; Zealand, Hazewinkel, from Batavia; Valparaiso, Smit, from Batavia; Vereiniging, de Jongh, from Batavia; 30, Helena Anna, Lupcke, from Batavia; 20, Anna Lange, from China for England.

At ALGOA BAY.—Dec. 13, Wynaud, Reid, from Shanghai for London—to replace main-topgallant yard, having had two carried away at sea.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Dec. 4, Forest Eagle, from Cardiff for Shanghai, making 14 inches water per hour; Nov. 23, sailed for China H. M. steamer Pioneer; Dec. 9, H. M. steamer Pearl; 17, Forest Eagle.

VESSELS AT TABLE BAY.—Nov. 26, from Singapore, Christian, Loven; from Hong Kong, Susannah, both for Falmouth; from Rangoon, Boomerang, for Queenstown; 27, from Penang, Time, for New York; from Singapore, Volant, for Boston; Dec. 1, from Maulmain, Helios; 8, from Batavia, Palas, Daban; 10, from Maulmain, Prince Arthur, Wyness; from Singapore, Calphurnia, Westlake, and sailed 13th for Liverpool; 13, from Maulmain, Salama, Hedman.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Charles Brownell, Bedford, from Singapore to Liverpool, which got ashore on Bernard's wharf, in the river Mersey, became lodged, and on the 23rd Jan. had nine feet of water in her. Her cargo was discharged into lighters. The vessel has since been got off, and taken into Fleetwood harbour.

The Erasmus, Van Heiningen, from Rotterdam for Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth, Jan. 27, leaky, having experienced very heavy weather in the Channel. She has been surveyed, and will be lightened.

The Hester Adriana, Van Hees, from Cardiff to Singapore, put into Lisbon, Jan. 29, leaky, and, it is said, will discharge there.

The Malacca (ship), Bedell, of and from London to Penang, which arrived at St. Helena Dec. 11, has been again surveyed, and, it is said, has to discharge the whole of her cargo.

The Gallego (American barque) and the Jane (English barque) have been chartered to take on the cargo of the Neptunus, Schuurman, from Batavia to Rotterdam, condemned at St. Helena.

The Anne Lee, Ramsay, for Hong Kong, put back to Falmouth, Jan. 29. The Wassenaar, Hofstee, for Batavia, put back to Texel, Jan. 27, leaky, and master sick.

The Agincourt, Pashley, which arrived at Plymouth, Jan. 30, from Rangoon, had sustained slight damage from heavy weather.

The hull and materials of the William Wilmett, from Maulmain to Falmouth, which put into Simon's Bay, Sept. 27, leaky, have been sold there, as well as a quantity of her cargo.

The Maria Augusta, Bystrom, from Batavia, reports that on Jan. 26, in lat. 35 N., lon. 35 W., she experienced a heavy shock from a submarine convulsion, which lasted about 30 sec.; twenty-four hours afterwards a heavy gale commenced, which continued until her arrival at Queenstown.

St. Agnes, Jan. 30.—The heels of three large masts, two of them, the fore and main, being built, and two or three large beams with iron knees, evidently belonging to a large foreign ship, wrecked somewhere to the westward, have come ashore on this coast. Some papers supposed to belong to the same vessel, dated Pasarang, May 26, and bearing the name Maria Elizabeth Margaretha, and signed by H. L. M. Latour, mate, have been picked up on the Holywell Sands, Memo. The Maria Elizabeth Margaretha, Banditz, sailed from Cardiff for Singapore, Jan. 16, with coals. According to advices from Brest, dated Jan. 31, came ashore the previous night in Camaret Bay, and was totally lost. Master and nine men drowned.

The taffrail of a ship, with stern-board marked "Dinapore, London," has been washed ashore on the coast of France, near Plouguerneau.

The Loodianah, which arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 7, from Singapore, had encountered a severe gale from S.W., Nov. 26 and 27, when off the Cape, during which she lost bulwarks, and had a man washed from the wheel. After passing the Western Islands she experienced a succession of gales, and on Jan. 30, while lying to in a hurricane, was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away nearly all her bulwarks, rails, and several stanchions from the port side, stove long-boat, &c.

The Glencoe (ship), of Glasgow, bound from Shields to Hong Kong, laden with coal, broke from her moorings at Shields on the morning of Feb. 8, during a gale from the westward, and drove on the island, but was expected to float next tide.

The Koophandel, De Vries, late De Boer, which arrived at Texel, Jan. 30, from Batavia, had encountered heavy weather during the passage; became leaky, had bulwarks and a portion of her deck gear washed away; and it is supposed has sprung her mainmast.

The Eliza Hands, Lamb, from Liverpool, for Singapore, put into Falmouth, 2nd Feb. with loss of bulwarks, boat, galley, &c.

The Beurs Van Rotterdam (Dutch barque), De Vos, from Batavia to Rotterdam, put into Mauritius, 19 Dec., leaky, and is discharging cargo.

The Pieter (Dutch barque), Lammerts, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into Mauritius, 24th Dec., having sprung a leak, and carried away fore and main masts in a hurricane, in lat. 29 S., lon. 50 E., which lasted for 24 hours; her cargo was discharged.

The Earl of Eglinton, Wardrop, from London to Calcutta, got on shore near St. Margaret's Bay (Downs), on the morning of the 29th Jan., at 2.30, and has become a wreck. The cargo has been partly discharged into luggers mostly in a damaged state, and the ship is being dismantled. She has since sustained further damage to a serious extent. The heavy sea and high tides have burst up the deck, but much of the remaining cargo may yet be saved as the tide falls.

The Sir Colin Campbell, Ralph, Cardiff to Hong-Kong, with coals, has foundered at sea; crew were saved, and arrived at Lisbon previous to 6th Feb.

WRECK OF THE DINAPORE.—TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.—The loss of this ship, belonging to Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., on the coast of France, has created a painful interest. She was chartered to take a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Aden. Captain Lilwall was accompanied by his wife, who, it is stated, being near her confinement, had a surgeon and female servant (nurse) on board. Captain Lilwall, his wife, servant, surgeon, and 18 of the crew, took to the long-boat (the life-boat having previously been washed away), and the chief officer, Mr. Thompson, and nine seamen to the dingy, which was at the stern of the ship. The latter were picked up by a French pilot-lugger and landed at Conquet, but of the long-boat not the slightest tidings have yet been heard, and the belief is that they must have perished.

FOREIGN.

HONG-KONG.—The Joseph Fletcher, Captain Pook, from Auckland to Shanghai, has been totally lost on the Loochoo Island. Five of the crew drowned.

SINGAPORE.—The Royal Lily, which left this port on the 31st December, for London, struck on a reef near Bintang Point, and was totally lost. The crew have arrived here.

The British barque Royal Sovereign, from Batavia to Cork, was lost off Mauna, by springing a leak, on the 20th November. Captain and four of the crew reached Bencoolen; the rest of the crew were at Mauna, laid up by sickness.

The Dutch mail steamer, Batavia, damaged her machinery, and the overland passengers for Batavia were detained at Singapore.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

To India, berth freights are much depressed, 60s per register ton being the full rate offered for Calcutta, Bombay, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Madras, or Singapore. Coal freights continue dull for Aden, but for Bombay, Galle, or Singapore, the inquiry is good, and the tendency is towards an advance. In out and home freights 100s is offered for Ceylon, 130s Moulmein (teak), 100s Calcutta, &c.; or home only 52s 6d Calcutta, 35s Bombay, 40s Manila, 70s Moulmein (teak), &c. To China, 65s is offered for coals to Shanghai.

A Government contract was advertised for 8,000 tons of coal for Singapore, and tenders were made at 46s per ton.

Rates of freight current to Shanghai 70s per ton dead weight; 55s per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 60s, weight, 50s measurement. To Singapore, 40s, weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s measurement. To Batavia, 50s weight, 40s measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

FOREIGN.

AT SHANGHAI.—For England, 17. 10s. For New York, 5 dols. The quantity of shipping is very much reduced, and the trade in the coast or Japan is very dull. The Kate Kearney is settled to Swatow 25 days for 850 dols.

AT HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London, 17. 10s. to 27. For New York, 5 dols. To Australia and California, 22 dols. net for passengers, and 17. 10s. for cargo. Coasting employment seems active, and a number of vessels have been fixed to load rice for Siam at 32½ to 40 cents per picul. Tonnage, however, is still great in excess of demand, and the coolie freights are almost confined to American ships.

AT SINGAPORE.—The current rates are 17. 5s. for tin, 17. 10s. for sago, Gambia, and sugar, 27. for pepper, coffee, and measurement goods.

AT BATAVIA.—The Edward and Julie has been fixed for Europe at 37. to load at two ports. The Cail and August for the same voyage at 27. 15s.

AT MANILA.—The Spanish brig Torre del Oro has been chartered at 27. 7s. 6d. per ton of sugar to Falmouth and a port in the United Kingdom; 5s. extra to the Continent. To the United States nothing has been done. There is very little offering, and only one or two seeking ships in port. The Talbot refused 35s. per ton of sugar to England.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s to 50s. Shanghai 50s to 60s. Singapore, 30s to 45s, Batavia, 30s to 40s, Manila, 50s to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s to 45s. China and Manila 50s to 60s.

LAUNCHES.—STEAMERS FOR INDIA.—On Thursday Mr. John Laird floated a steamer which has been built in the Birkenhead Docks, and which is the fourth of a series of vessels intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers. These vessels are long, broad, and shallow, and when laden they float at an immersion of 2 ft. or less. They are built of the homogeneous metal, which is light, strong, and durable; and their framing, which is a kind of tubular girders, is ingeniously disposed in arches, angles, and other forms of strength, above the deck. The engines are placed very high, to drive large wheels, which are to skim the water and no more; and the vessels are steered by double rudders at each end, which are like fans, and are hung on bridle chains, so that as one fan dips into the water the other must leave it. In the vessels every effort has been made to furnish accommodation on deck, the hull of the steamers being used merely for flotation.

STEAMER LYX-E-MOON.—This vessel will be ready for her trial trip in about two weeks.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Wilhelmina Lucia, Capt. Poolman, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Mr. J. C. van Gebaur. Per Noord Brabant, Capt. Bok, at Rotterdam from Batavia: Capt. J. Teensma, Capt. J. B. Bok, Capt. and Mrs. Belling, Mrs. Widow Karthau and two children, and Mr. Arnold and family.

LAUNCH AT ABERDEEN.—From the building yard of Messrs. Alexander Hall and Co., on the 7th inst., the fine clipper ship Ocean Mail, built expressly for the China trade, of the following dimensions:—164 feet cut keel, 12 feet fore rake, 31 feet beam, 20 feet depth of hold, a flush ship; she is fitted with Cunningham's patent reefing topsails, Emerson and Walker's windlass, wire rigging, and all the recent improvements. She belongs to Henry Adamson, Esq., of Aberdeen.

STEAMER FAN QUI.—This screw steamer made her trial trip on the 14th instant on the Clyde, when her engines worked at 70 revolutions per minute, with an average speed of 11½ knots (about 13 miles) an hour, with the greatest smoothness, the engines working perfectly. She is loading at the Broomielaw, and will sail for Singapore and Hong Kong at the latter end of the month. The ladies and gentlemen who accompanied her on this occasion, on their return sat down to an excellent dinner, and among the toasts were, "Prosperity to the Owners (Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., and Mr. D. Lapraik, of Hong Kong), and to the Fan Qui." "The health of J. A. Lane, Esq.," "The health of Captain Baker," &c. &c. In our next we shall notice her fittings, &c.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael) 6 months sight.	6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.	6s. 8½d.
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 6 ditto	4 9 to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10
At Singapore 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 6 ditto	4 3	4 3½
At Manila 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 6 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders) 6 ditto	..	..



TOULMIN AND GALE,

MAKERS OF INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,

7, NEW BOND STREET,

Manufactory—SISE LANE, and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.
OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and samples may be seen.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.
(Signed) "A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

PURE WATER.

THE BEST FILTERING MEDIUM IS PURE CHARCOAL,

And all who have tried the Moulded Carbon Company's Filters pronounce them to be the most perfect, durable, and simple ever produced. They are warranted to render noxious river, pond, rain, or spring waters perfectly inodorous, tasteless, sparkling, and wholesome.

Price from 3s. upwards.

In a variety of forms suitable for the pocket, the dressing-room, the hall, or the kitchen. Also for waterworks, fountains, yards, stables, &c. Wholesale, retail, and carefully packed for exportation.

HARRISON and CO., 62, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0
Thick ditto	4	0	Superior Thick ditto	6	0
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0
Large Commercial Blue Wove	3	0	American Buff ditto	3	6
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	Blue Laid ditto	5	6
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0	Yellow Wove ditto	4	6
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	Bank Post ditto	8	0
Superfine ditto	10	0	Commercial Pens	1	0

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

CHINA. — TAKU. — GREAT GLOBE, Leicester-square.—DIORAMA OF CHINA, from Canton to Peking, with the forts and the Peiho—Dioramas of Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Florence, &c., the Rhine, the Sepoy Rebellion. Geographical Lectures. Open from half-past 10 till 5, and from 6 till 10. Admission to the whole building, 1s.—Leicester-square.



DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET
DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

BURROWS AND CO., WHOLESALE
WINE MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.

Stores, Lime-street.—Offices, 54, Duke-street.

The proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the public in general, to their extensive stock of CHOICE WINES of rare vintages.

B and C. are not disposed to comment upon the purity of their wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the public and eminent medical men of all countries, as the increasing patronage of the highest families of the land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their pure Tonic Wines, as being so valuable to invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample case, containing 3 full-sized wine-bottles, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post-office Order for 6s. 6d., or a dozen for 24s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach and debilitating the digestive organs; while pure wines will accelerate the digestive powers—involving, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of the faculty both at home and abroad. To prevent imposition, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All orders to be made payable to Henry Burrow.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBERRY and SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Behnen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bisho's effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue. Established A.D. 1746.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluids and solids of the human body should be kept free from those impurities which are continually getting into the system by erroneous living, unwholesome atmosphere, or disordered stomach. The only safe and certain way to expel all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, and at the same time removing any irregularities which their presence may have already produced on any organ. Holloway's Pills expel all humours which taint or impoverish the blood, which they purify and invigorate; and give general tone to the nerves, stomach, liver, lungs, heart, and kidneys.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

KHATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀

於下七保丁食而久般
難咳藥十羅藥之無有
疾及嗽舖九大局皆無
神病喉傷多號堂在無
小效紀胸風有其側倫
不子且丁所呼發片邊
敦合嬌有藥生吸賣天
第聖紀婦味片諸氣

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless
LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING
MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2,
Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the
Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from mer-
chants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal
discount allowed.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES
and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the
world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India
Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any ex-
tended without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt
with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 161, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appre-
ciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those
made by **THURSTON & Co.**, who have supplied Her
Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY
YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT.

SOAPS, CANDLES, BISCUITS, CHOCOLATES, CON-
FECTIONERY, OILS, MUSTARDS, BRUSHES,
TWINES, &c., &c.

J. K. HARDY begs respectfully to call the
attention of Merchants, Shippers, Bonded Store-
keepers, Export Grocers, and Oilmen, to the fact of his
being appointed by the West of England Soap Company
their sole agent for London and the South of England.
Samples of Hard and Toilet Soaps, also of Sperin, Wax,
and Composite Candles, may be seen, and price lists ob-
tained on application at the Sale Room, 145, Fenchurch-
street, London.

J. K. HARDY has also the pleasure of informing Ship-
pers that he has constantly on show SAMPLES OF
GOODS manufactured by the following first-class firms:—

CARR and Co., Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen.
CADBURY BROTHERS, Chocolate Manufacturers to the
Queen.

J. and J. ARMISTEAD, Oil Merchants, Seed Crushers,
and Manufacturers of Mustard, Brushes, &c.

J. and J. PATTISON and Co., Manufacturers of Confection-
ery.

The **WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED)**
Manufacturers of Hard and Toilet Soaps, Wax, Sperin
and Composite Candles, Tallow Refiners, &c.

N.B.—**J. K. H.** has the exclusive Agency in London and
the South of England for each of the firms above named.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SACKET, 1s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SOAP, 1s.

FRANGIPANNI POMADE, 2s.

FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all Fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.

"KISS-ME-QUICK."

And several other novel Perfumes for exportation.

As there are numerous imitations of our
FRANGIPANNI, purchasers are requested to see
that the names of **PIESSE and LUBIN** are impressed
upon the Bottles.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,

2, New Bond-street, London.

(Perfumery in Bond, Duty Free.)

GEYELIN'S PATENTS. — HYGIENIC

SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for in-
valids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin.
Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Uni-
versal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming
Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): **J. GRIGG**, 47, Baker-
street, W.; and **W. H. KENNEDY**, 462, Oxford-street,
W.C.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using

SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call
the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel,
where they will find every convenience and comfort com-
bined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table
both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and
all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to
his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in at-
tendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

Extract from the "Lancet," February 4, 1851, and from
Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adultera-
tions":—

"The Samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were
entirely free from Copper."

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the
following, all of which are of the very highest
quality and of a pure and wholesome character:—

PICKLES of various kinds; prepared in pure malt
vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS, for TARTS and PUDDINGS;
preserved in their natural state and not coloured artifi-
cially.

JELLIES of unequalled brilliancy and purity; con-
sisting of Cal's Foot, Orange, Lemon, Noyeau, Punch,
Madeira, &c.

ESSENCE of REAL GORGONA ANCHOVIES, Es-
sence of Shrimps, Royal Table, Soho, and numerous other
Sauces, the whole of which are well established in public
estimation.

THE CELEBRATED SOHO SAUCE; for Game,
Venison, &c.

ANCHOVY PASTE, BLOATER PASTE, STRAS-
BOURG and other POTTED MEATS; for the Breakfast
and Luncheon Table.

ORANGE MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES;
perfectly pure, and prepared by a process which effec-
tually retains the fine aroma of the Fruit.

Of Marmalade, the "Lancet" of January 22, 1853, re-
marks—"6th Sample, purchased of CROSSE and BLACK-
WELL, 21, Soho-square. Ash of a Yellow Colour. Does
not contain COPPER."

C. and B. are also Wholesale Agents for M. SOYER'S
SAUCES, RELISH, and AROMATIC MUSTARD, all of
which the "Lancet" declares to be pure.

The above, together with all other condiments and de-
licacies, may be obtained of most respectable Sauce
Vendors in the United Kingdom, and the principal
Stores in India, America, and the Colonies; and whole-
sale of

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

By Special Appointment, Purveyors to the Queen,

21, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT,
Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 0d. | Syra, 39s. 0d.
Chios, 37s. 0d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now
be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or
Triceste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20
words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles,
£2 17s.; and via Triceste, £2 18s. To China and Australia,
via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Mar-
seilles, £2 14s.; and via Triceste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words.
Further information to be obtained at the Company's
offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec
No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THOMAS CLAY & Co., 4, KING STREET,
Covent Garden, W.C., SURGICAL MACHINISTS,
and Manufacturers of TRUSSES of every description,
Umbilical Hernia, &c.

Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards; Elastic Stock-
ings, 6s., 7s. 6d., to 15s. Post-office Orders payable
Charing-cross, W.C.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely in-
vented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.
Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.
Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c. Elastic Stock-
ings, to lace or draw on. Artificial Legs and Arms,
Spring Crutches, &c. India-rubber Urinals, for Railway
or Night use. Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency,
&c., and every other department connected with the
business. Also a Patent Chain Pocket to prevent Picking
or Cutting.

Address, **THOMAS CLAY and Co., 4, King-street,** Co-
vent Garden, London, W.C.

A liberal discount to the Trade, the Medical Profession,
Charitable Institutions, &c.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical
Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED
FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never
thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS
TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

COPLAND AND CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Etc.,
in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN,

30, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

MUSIC for EXPORTATION.—No house
can offer so extensive and varied a Catalogue of
Works in every branch of Music, and so well adapted for
safe investments, as that of **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**
Catalogues of all classes of music gratis and postage free.

HAMILTON'S celebrated DICTIONARY
of 3,500 musical terms, 59th edition, 1s. "We con-
sider this the most useful book on musical matters extant.
It ought to be in the hands of everybody, whether student,
amateur, or professor."—*Leamington Magnet.*

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUC-
TIONS for the PIANOFORTE, enlarged and fingered
by Czerny, 242nd edition, 4s. "Every one beginning music
must as necessarily have their Hamilton, as all school
children must have their Murray."—*Devonshire Chronicle.*
Also, **HAMILTON'S** INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING,
15th edition.

CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDI-
MENTS of MUSIC, 59th edition, price 1s.

"To the learner of the Pianoforte this is a most invalu-
able contribution. It contains a most clear and lucid ex-
position of the rudiments of music, suited to the most
juvenile capacity."—*Athenæum.*

THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH, for the
Pianoforte, by the composer of the celebrated Re-
treat March. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.

London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**, New Burlington-
street, Regent-street, W., and of all Booksellers.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen,
Strand, and 2, Royal Exchange, London.

Agent for the Sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Surveys.

NEW MAP of the EMPIRE of JAPAN, with the Trading
Ports of the Treaty of 1858, the Cities, Mines, Roads,
and Harbours. Maps of China, Eastern Archipelago, the
World, &c. &c.

TUPPER and COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS of PATENT GAL-
VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs,
Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.

WORKS at BIRMINGHAM and LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for
the Skin. Made only by **J. GROSSMITH**, 85, Newgate-
Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting.
Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.

The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume
for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Con-
sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.

Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that
they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the
above places, everything they may require in articles of
dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment
suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest
fashions received every mail from Paris.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE
REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and
expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books
fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Ma-
chines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality,
Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London.
Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. **GEORGE**
HOLMES, Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with
prices, forwarded on application.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of
availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVE-
RIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a
curative agent in the treatment of various forms of
Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheu-
matism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by
properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Gal-
vanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except
Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for
board and attendance of a first-class character for those
coming from a distance.

JEAN MARIA FARINA, Cologne; London
2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swinith's-lane,
E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE**
and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.;
Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s.;
Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond
and Duty Paid.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI Direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUT, A 1 13 Years, 946 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



HOLLAND, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—Loading at AMSTERDAM, for SINGAPORE and HONG KONG, the fast-sailing Prussian frigate DER WEST, Captain PUST, 3-3 veritas, 613 tons Dutch register, to sail March 15.

For freight apply to DORCHLAG and GERBAULET, 1 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, and at Rotterdam.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 1 13 Years, 393 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESPS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.



FOR HONGKONG and WHAMPOA.—Just arrived from China in 95 days, and will sail again immediately, the well-known and very fast sailing clipper-ship, LAMMERMUIR, A 1 13 Years, 952 tons register, A. SHEWAN, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This beautiful clipper, belonging to Messrs. John Willis and Son, is the fastest ship in the China trade, having beaten every vessel this season. Shippers requiring despatch will therefore find her a most desirable opportunity. She has first-class accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to T. Hayside and Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.



A REGULAR CHINA TRADER, with despatch.—For HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid British-built clipper ship VERBENA, A 1 for 10 years, 467 tons Register, coppered and copper-fastened, JOHN WOOD-GATE, Commander; loading in the St. Katharine's Docks.

This magnificent Clipper, having just delivered her Cargo of Tea from China in first-rate order is now on the berth, and, being admirably adapted for the China trade, offers an excellent opportunity for the shipment of fine goods. Has superior passenger accommodation.

For terms of freight or passage apply to ADAMSON and RONALDSON, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



STEAM to CHINA.—At Glasgow, for HONG KONG, touching at Singapore for coals, to sail the 20th of February, the A 1 new screw steamer FAN QUI, 400 tons, 200-horse power, R. E. BAKER, Esq., Commander, who has had long experience in the China and Eastern Seas. This vessel has been fitted expressly for the coast of China and Japan trade. Her accommodations are spacious and particularly well ventilated with bath-rooms, &c., attached. From her superior model she is expected to make a rapid passage, and is a most desirable opportunity for a few first-class passengers. For passage only, apply in London, to Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Philpot-lane; or, in Glasgow, to Messrs. Hutchinson and Brown, No. 135, Buchanan-street.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Master.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Spirit of the Deep	620	J. Hewitt	Feb. 20.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Foam	628	G. Innes	To follow.
Shanghai and Japan	Wagoola	549	J. Jardine	Feb. 25.
Shanghai	Beemah	687	J. Pickernell	To follow.
Kurrachee	Stamboul	1274	J. Reid	Few days.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

EXPORT AGENT.—An Agent Wanted by an eminent Continental Perfumer, whose manufacture is particularly adapted for exportation to all climates. A fixed salary guaranteed, with a liberal commission allowed on sales effected. Only competent salesmen, who command an extensive connection amongst shippers, need apply. First-rate references required. Letters addressed to M., care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

WANTED AN ENGAGEMENT in a House in China, Japan, or Manila, by a gentleman 25 years of age, conversant with, and able to correspond in, the English, Dutch, German, and Spanish languages. Address A. Z., Office of this Paper, 337, Strand, W.C.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London—Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London—Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS: a monthly Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 3d.

London—Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s.

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING; being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844.

With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.

By the RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.

London: D. M. ALB, 340, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Just published,

TWELVE YEARS in CHINA: the People, the Rebels, and the Mandarins. By a British Resident. With numerous Chromo-Lithographic and Woodcut Illustrations; and a Map of the Chinese Rebellion. In One Volume crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London. Dublin: W. Robertson.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1860. Every night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Area 2s., Gallery 1s.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alie-place, Alie-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Cumberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT. (Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

"MARK PRECIVAL."

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858. These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, W.M. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to W.M. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

RIMMEL'S CITY BRANCH, 24, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, is now open for the sale of his well-known PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

Shipping orders taken. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE UENS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and STANDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Ros. Sec.

London—31, Lombard-street, E.C.

Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.

Dublin—63, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on Japan, which Dr. MACGOWAN (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is assisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. Dr. M. may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-teux Genevoix).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c. and is the bottle. The FER QUI-VEINE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZFAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Seaside-terrace, Kensington. "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	POST-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, Houghton, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.O.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDEL, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by W.M. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, Saturday, February 18, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 31.] LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LIST OF PASSENGERS	145	NAVAL AND MILITARY	155
LATEST ADVICES	145	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	156
SUMMARY:—		LEADING ARTICLES	156
JAPAN	145	THE ELGIN SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY	159
CHINA	145	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	160
MALACCA STRAITS	148	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	160
CUSTOM DUES OF CANTON	148	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	164
CRUISE OF THE ACTÆON AND DOVE	148	ADVERTISEMENTS	165
IN THE GULF OF TARTARY	148		

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Dec. 18
Kanagawa			" 22
Nagasaki			" 13
CHINA—			
Pekin	Nov. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 9
Shanghai			" 8
Ningpo	" "	" 4	" 10
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 2	" 10
Amoy	" "	" 2	" 10
Swatow	" "	" 2	" 10
Hong Kong	Nov. 26	" 13	" 15
Canton	" "	" 28	" 14
Macao	" "	" 28	" 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	Dec. 31	" 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			Dec. 20
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 31
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 4
Sarawak			" 5
JAVA—			
Batavia			Jan. 7
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 10	Jan. 31	" 22
Penang	" "	" 19	" 24

A telegram of the present mails was received on the 25th inst. The outward mails, which should have been despatched yesterday, have been postponed until to-night. A telegram announcing the completion of the Red Sea Cable has been received.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

By this Mail—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Capt. Shadwell, Colo Kothmay and servant, Major Parke, Capt. Kinsman, Lieuts. Douglass, Coppin, and Collins, Messrs. N. Branscombe, James Briggs, and Rickard. For Marseilles: Messrs. C. W. Hudson, A. Wilkinson, James Crossbey, A. Magniac, and Kanig. From Singapore: Mr. Guthrie, General Moyagary and Lady and family, Signor Urizala and servants, Rev. Mr. Cheen, Messrs. Fragera, Mendoza, Rowli, and Scott, Mrs. Williams, Captain Crieve. From Penang: Lieutenant Clematson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARDS.

At Hong Kong, on the 13th Jan., per str. Norna: Capt. Peel, Dep. Assist.-Com.-Gen. McClintock, Staff-Surgeons Rutherford, Fitzgerald, and Saintee, Dr. and Mrs. Jack, Miss Boyied, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Captain Auley, Dr. Weld, and Messrs. Jas. Tait, Bowett, Wallace, Balkeney, Hewett, Taylor, Footal, and Lacy. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Overweg, Messrs. Dudelop, M. Glatiers, Blondeau, Desmargnes, Laffage, Faton, Villian, Velduchan, Sanier, and Binett. For Manila: Senor Pampelon and son, and Senor Analo.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. W. Thorburn, A. Howell, and Krayer. To Singapore: Mrs. Mooyer and two infants, Mr. C. Klein, Miss Sail, Mr. J. B. Brooke. To Hong Kong: Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Onterio. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong: Senor Collioni, Mr. A. Twining. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Don, Mr. N. Bickham, Admiral Charnier, Captain L. Ladebat, Messrs. Du Quille, Jaures, Dany-can. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Helliars, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. E. Busing, Captain John Ross. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mrs. Crespo.

Per P. and O. str., 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. H. Piper.—From Marseilles, 12th March, to Hong Kong: Mr. W. L. Purdie.

Per P. and O. str.—From Marseilles, 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marr. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw.—From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Puttfarcken.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Chapman. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. Geo. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaldecott. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. L. Cateaux.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. A. Robertson. To Hong Kong: Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., Mr. W. M. Hopkins. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong: Mr. C. J. De Ytturalde.

Per P. and O. str., 12th March.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. W. J. Leon. To Shanghai: Mr. C. J. King.

Per P. and O. str., 20th March.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. Fry. To Shanghai: Messrs. Cowdery and G. Gray. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. Strok-harch. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. J. S. Coynah. To Hong Kong: Mr. D. O. Vail.

Per P. and O. str., 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The statements are contradictory as to whether trade had been resumed. One correspondent says the Americans had resumed business. It is confidently hoped that the firm attitude assumed by Mr. Consul-General Alcock will have the effect both of reassuring the Japanese Government and of checking the improprieties of the British residents who have behaved in such a manner as to cause the partial stoppage of trade. It is due to the commercial community of China to mention that it has very generally condemned their conduct. It is difficult to obtain information as to what is going on in the Japanese ports, but there appear to be very good grounds for the warnings held out by Mr. Oliphant and others against the expectation of any great and sudden extension of British trade from the opening of these ports.

The Minister of the United States has officially communicated that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yedo will be carried out in all its integrity, and that, more particularly, Japanese produce may be freely purchased, and all Japanese articles may be exported without limit, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and uncoined Japanese gold and silver. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners will also be settled immediately.

The postal authorities at Hong Kong have appointed Abel Gower, Esq., chief Consular assistant, to be packet agent for Yedo and Kanagawa.

NAGASAKI.

Lieut. Malcolm, of the Royal Engineers, has left Shanghai, for this port, to examine the coal mines, and report on their quality, &c.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The Pekin gazettes are down to the 11th Dec. Both the Emperor and his ministers seem fairly tired of writing about what we have been used to regard as the Great Rebellion. The new acting Governor-General of Sz' Ch'ung, Tsang Wang-yen, does mention that he has been informed of disturbances in certain districts on the south bank of the Yang tsze Kiang in his jurisdiction, for which he started on the 18th Nov. A memorial from Tsau Chu-chung, the new Governor of Kwang

Si, shows that the famous Tai-ping leader, Shih Tak'ai, was moving southward last spring, when he was reported here to be scouring Ngan Awui. On the 4th May, having crossed the Hu Nan border, he attacked the city of Tsiuen in the north of Kwang Si with some 10,000 men. The spirit of a Buddhist temple, as old as the Tang dynasty, situated outside the west gate, manifested itself in flame, to the utter discomfiture of the insurgent force. The shrine has been honoured at various times under the past and the present dynasties, and the Emperor is prayed to confer on it a new title of honour. His Majesty consults the Board of Ceremonies. Another rumour prevalent in the last few days is that Hwashana has been put to death; for what crime it is not stated. The gazettes do not corroborate this; on the contrary, he was at Court on the 27th Nov., and was placed as one of the routine committees that superintended the examination. The Pekin Customs denounce an officer detected dealing in "foreign drug." Hangfih, Governor General of China Li, moves the Emperor to confer some marked favour on Tsunghau, the Salt Commissioner who took the American mission in charge, Pau Kweisang, and Intendant of River Works, and Sun Chi, Intendant of Tien-tsing, for their great zeal in carrying out his instructions to stir up the gentry and drill the people. "He has been sending them to and fro on different occasions between Tien-tsing and Ta-ku, as well as along the whole line of sea-coast, with orders to exert themselves in organising the military, and they have been ordering their deputies about regardless of the weather, cold or hot, for nearly a year, earnestly exhorting and commanding the gentry and people in such wise that they joyfully did their bidding, so that the trainbands at every important place from the city to the sea, and the volunteer police, were in perfect order," &c., &c. At the time Hangfih was writing, it was just a year since Sangkolinsin received a surcoat of honour for completing the work on the Tien-tsing river. The Emperor's health is announced to be very indifferent.

SHANGHAI.

We noticed in our last the loss of the ship *Joseph Fletcher*. We are happy to state that the captain and a part of the officers and crew arrived safely at this port in the ship *Kate Cleather*. Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible* was on her way to the Loo-choo Islands, where the vessel was wrecked, when she met the *Kate Cleather* in the river. It appears the vessel left Auckland on the 20th Sept. last. On the 2nd Nov., the weather being exceedingly dirty, the ship struck among the breakers off the island of Wai-kido. The ship soon became a wreck, the captain and crew hanging on to various parts of the vessel all night. Dr. Griffiths, Mr. Nelson, the second officer; E. Pratt, the cook; J. Hickman, apprentice; and B. Thompson, seaman, were drowned, all the others reaching the shore safely, the natives supplying them with food and other comforts. They remained in this state until the 12th, when they took to their boats, and reached the capital of the great Loo-choo, Napaking, on the 20th Nov. There they were also treated well, and provided with a house. On the 10th Dec. they started in a small junk for China, and the next day fell in with the *Kate Cleather*, where they were very kindly received.

The following is a copy of the American Consul's circular, aluded to elsewhere, and published in the *North China Herald*:—

"An official communication has been received at this consulate, from the American Minister resident at Yedo that he has obtained a pledge from the Japanese Government that the treaty of Yedo shall be carried out in all its integrity, and that the following points were specially agreed upon:—1st. That the free purchase of all kinds of Japanese produce shall no longer be obstructed. 2nd. That all Japanese articles may be exported without limit as to quantity, except rice, wheat, copper coin, and Japanese gold and silver uncoined. 3rd. That Japanese officers should not act as the sellers of any article, nor interfere in any business transactions. 4th. That the exchange of money should be carried into immediate effect; only 10,000 (ten thousand) itzibous will be exchanged at this port per day. This will continue until arrangements are made for making the supply equal to the demand. 5th. The quarter to be occupied by foreigners to be immediately settled.

"In addition to the foregoing, the Minister informs me that for the purpose of giving currency to our dollars among the people they should be stamped with Chinese characters, showing their value. This has been agreed upon, and a stamp will be sent to Kanagawa as soon as it can be prepared. It is op-

tional with Americans to have their dollars stamped or not, and it is expressly understood that all dollars, stamped or unstamped, will be exchanged for Japanese coin, weight for weight—Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "E. M. DORR, U.S. Consul."

H.M. gun-boat *Haughty* left here for Ningpo, to relieve the *Algerine*, which vessel, after refitting here, will return to Ningpo, and the *Haughty* will then proceed to Hong Kong to undergo thorough repair.

H.M.S. *Furious* from Hong Kong, *Acteon* and *Dove* (tender) from the Gulf of Tartary, arrived in port on the 23rd December. The gunboat *Haughty*, also, has returned from Woosung, having on board Rear-Admiral Jones and staff, who arrived by the mail steamer *Formosa* at Woosung. The *Acteon* saluted the flag, which the *Furious* returned.

An action was tried in the Consular Court against Mr. A. Bird, for promissory notes granted Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co., of Hong Kong, for 436 dols., for goods sold and delivered, but which Mr. Bird objected were overcharged, and quoted Mr. Morton's advertised list in support. The verdict was given against him, and he has entered an appeal.

The regular monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on December 27th, Rev. J. Hobson, vice-president in the chair. A tabular view of the temperature of Hakodadi, observed there during 1858-59, by a Russian physician, was presented to the Society. Communicated by Dr. Courteny. A paper by Dr. Pompe van Meerdevoort, on the dissection of the corpse of an executed criminal at Nagasaki, was then read to the meeting by the corresponding secretary. The dissection was conducted by Dr. Meerdevoort in the presence of twenty-one of his pupils and twenty-four medical men from Nagasaki and its neighbourhood. The request to be allowed a body for the purpose was granted after a long time, and not without reluctance. It was supposed that the feeling of the population would be adverse. To prepare the minds of the people, it was stated publicly that the Dutch physician wished to examine the Japanese body in order to know how to treat it in case of a return of cholera to the country, which is much dreaded. During the examination, which occupied two days, the pupils made excellent use of their opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of anatomy by immediate observation. The body was afterwards buried with the Buddhist funeral rites, usually denied to criminals, but granted in this case, in consideration of the service to science unconsciously afforded by the deceased criminal. Thanks were voted to Dr. Meerdevoort, and the paper was referred for publication to the Editorial Committee.

A correspondence complaining of young foreigners causing annoyance and threatening to raise mobs among the Chinese, by breaking their lanterns, and otherwise indulging in "larks," is said to have been made public.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

H.M.S. *Camilla*, and gunboat *Bustard*, destroyed five or six junks in the vicinity, the crews escaping to the shore with the exception of two who were handed over to the authorities.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* gives the following:—"Two foreigners, one English, the other American, took it into their heads to take a trip some 120 miles into the interior of this province. They walked the greater part of the way, and, after an absence of nearly a fortnight, returned to Foo-Chow safe and sound. In no place were they annoyed or disturbed, as 'foreign devils,' &c. And in one place only were they interrupted by the overpressing curiosity of the natives. This was at the city of Kien-ning-foo. There was reason for that, however, inasmuch as they were the first 'barbarians' that had ever been in the place, and this city was not long ago the seat of the rebels who scoured the country around most fearfully. At the first sight of their strange-looking visitors, the people probably thought of course they must belong to 'the long-haired robbers,'—prowling about under disguise of short instead of long hairs, and of stunted, stiff 'shoebrush' beards, instead of fine flowing ones, &c. But they soon found they were mistaken, and treated them with some urbanity."

The new Consular offices have been opened. This residence and bureau of H.B.M.'s Consul, when the other two houses for the assistants, &c., are finished, will present a fine and attractive appearance amongst the buildings of foreigners here.

The P. and O. steamer *Manila* and the mails came in on January the 4th, the *Peiho* and her mails on January the 1st.

AMOI.

Mr. Gingell has taken charge of this Consulate of this port, relieving Mr. M. C. Morrison, who will shortly take charge of the Consulate at Foo-Chow-Foo.

SWATOW.

The United States Consul hoisted his flag at this port on the 1st January, and it is understood that the British Consul will shortly do the same.

HONG KONG.

We noticed in our last the exorbitant law charges which Mr. Tarrant had been subjected to in the action for libel on Colonel Caine, for which he continues to suffer imprisonment in the felons' jail. We have now to notice that the prohibition imposed on him in regard to writing for his paper has been removed. The fine of £50, together with the enormous law charges, and the stoppage of his paper, will inflict total ruin upon him. The summer is now advancing, and we do hope that Mr. James's motion in the House of Commons will be attended with the success of a remission of the portion of his sentence unexpired.

Mr. Austin the Government Emigration Agent, has despatched the ship *Dora*, for Demerara, with 200 men, 150 women, 42 boys, and 26 girls. The *Red Riding Hood* and *Minerva* have also been chartered, and are under despatch. Some check has been put upon the Spanish shipments of coolies to Cuba. It appears that when the American ship *Messenger* was on the point of despatch with 700 coolies, a Mandarin and an interpreter from the commissioners repaired on board to examine them. Forty-five refused to go and were released—two were detected as escaped felons, and were given up. Capt. Manton thought that this was final, and went to Canton for his papers. After communicating with the authorities, Mr. Consul Perry told him the ship must pay port charges—these were paid, but the Consul declined to give up the papers until the authorities should issue a grand chop. The following day, the steamer *Cumfa* went to Whampoa, and demanded from Mr. Vargas all the coolies he had in his slave depot, in order that they might be examined at Canton. These after some demur were surrendered, but Mr. Vargas had so little hope of getting any back that he abandoned them. The Chinese authorities then demanded that the *Messenger* should proceed to Canton and have the coolies examined. Capt. Manton was agreeable, but Mr. Vargas knew better than to risk his property in that manner, so he actually chartered a steamer and a lorch, and sent all the coolies to his slave barracks at Macao! Capt. Manton applied to clear in ballast so that he might go to Macao and pick the coolies up again. That is refused, and he now seeks the mediation of his Excellency Mr. Ward. It is doubtful how this matter will end. It appears that although French ships are prohibited from taking coolies from Chinese ports, no impediment existed at the Portuguese settlement at Macao.

The *Marchioness of Londonderry* had arrived from London, with the following officers and troops:—Capt. M. I. O'Connell, T. O. Plunkett; George Pain, Staff-Surgeon; Ensigns R. Cosens and 'Aglen, and 103 rank and file of the Royals, ten females, and nine children. Great complaints have been repeated in reference to the slowness of the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, and rumours were current that Admiral Hope had pronounced the *Malabar* to be an unfit vessel to carry the mails. We noticed in our last that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s steamer *Chey Chase* had beaten this vessel on the passage from Singapore to Hong Kong four days. A portion of the mails by the *Malabar* were landed in a damaged state. The mail agent, it appears, called a survey, and made some effort to have the steamer pronounced unfit for service.

There still continue to be manifested unmistakable signs of progress and permanent prosperity regarding the affairs of this colony. A large sale of Crown lands at a small village called Sawkewon on the Lyeemoon passage, took place on the 3rd of January. The advantage of the site consists in its being sheltered from all quarters against the force of a typhoon, and it is consequently valuable to fishermen, boat-builders, &c. The competition was so great that the sale had to be postponed, the premium already realising 15,000 dollars.

The summit of the Peak, on which a sanatorium is being erected, has been almost continually enveloped in a thick mist. Such weather is unseasonable, and usually occurs about one month later. The prevalence of mist on the summit of the hill has given rise to grave doubts as to its being a desirable site for a sanatorium, and it is probable that a practical test will be required ere much money is expended. A flag staff now

graces the highest point of the Peak, but the signal station has not yet been organised.

The *Hong Kong Register* has been disposed of by Mr. Robert Strachan, the late proprietor, and is now called the *China Chronicle, Hong Kong Register, and Eastern Advertiser*. We are not informed who the purchasers are. The *China Mail*, in alluding to some differences with that journal, has the following:—"We are unwilling to provoke further controversy between the newspapers here. There have been some symptoms of an approaching change in the relations between the editors, and we trust the new-comer will be cautious about raising new grounds of offence. In the short period of our residence here (less than two years) we have seen one editor die, two imprisoned, two give up from sickness, and two burst up financially. Our contemporary may rest assured that the battle is not to the swift, however it may fare with the strong."

The excessive rate levied for police and lighting rates, being no less than 10 per cent. on the rental, has been again the subject of comment. It appears in one case a house has been rated at 4,680 dols. per annum, which only lets for 2,946 dols., thus increasing the rate to nearly 20 per cent.

The *Lady Macdonald* sailed for England, on the 24th Dec., with naval and military invalids under the charge of Mr. Ramsay, surgeon. Capt. Crocker, R.M., and Mr. Burniston, R.N., are among the invalids.

The brigade of marines have been distributed among the ships of war. Colonel Holloway, R.M., proceeds to England by this mail. The Commissariat intend to have three divisions in the coming campaign. It is rumoured that the best of feeling does not exist between the officers of the English and French at Canton. Further, the wisdom of sending home efficient officers from a station where they are wanted, and supplying their place by others from England, is very questionable. Another objection to the proceeding is rather a personal one. Colonel Holloway came out from England with his corps, has been with them up to the present time, has obtained their confidence and respect, and as a matter of course would wish to command them till this unfortunate Chinese affair is finished. Some officers do not hesitate to express their opinion very strongly about the arrangement which sends Colonel Holloway from his post as Brigadier-General of the Marine Brigade. In the first place, Colonel Holloway is, in every respect, up to his work, and has that respect for himself and his corps which will not let him play the sycophant even to the general.

The tenders for the premium offered of 1,000 dols., or say £235, for the best plans for furnishing the town with water, close on the 1st February. The land sale on Victoria peak, announced in our last, was to be held on the 30th January. It is said the Governor would invest for a private house.

The well-known river steamer *Hong Kong* is advertised for sale by Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The *Straits Times* publishes the following letter, dated Dec. 15, and trusts that the resources of the colony will not long be neglected:—"H.M.S. *Esk*, Captain Sir Robert McClure, arrived here on the 9th inst. from Singapore, and left again for Bruni yesterday, with his Excellency the Governor, where she will make a stay of two days, and proceed to Siam en route to Singapore. It is to be hoped that some inquiry will be made of the Sultan relative to the massacre of the eleven Chinese on the River Pappar, forty miles from Labuan, about four months ago, by the *Dusun*. It is to be regretted that H.M. ships cannot visit Borneo more frequently and call in at the different rivers; their stay here is very limited. The once dreaded name of 'Kapal Api' was sufficient to ensure the safety of traders. This is not the first instance that murders have been committed on British subjects, not to say of the numerous acts of robbery on traders by the chiefs of the various rivers, and receiving advances under the most faithful promises to give produce in return. Complaints have been repeatedly made here, but the Government have no power, and the only way to make a demand must be under the guns of a man-of-war. The British flag has lost its prestige here, and the Spaniards are a terror to the coast. Don Senor manages things better; they take the bull by the horns which is the only manner of dealing with the natives. A convict transported for life made his escape about three weeks ago to the mainland of Borneo; information has been received of his having been killed by the Bisayas.

JAVA. BATAVIA.

A telegram, dated the 11th January, reports a new rising of the natives at Banjermassing. The steamer *Onroust* had been cut off, and thirty-eight Europeans killed. New rules and regulations have been published by the Dutch Government. The following are some of the items, most of which, however, we have previously published through our correspondent at Amsterdam:—1. The Javasche Bank has been placed under improved, and, in the general opinion, most satisfactory, management for the next ten years. 2. The Gymnasium, a college for students founded by William III., has just been rebuilt, and will be opened between June and September next. 3. The pay of the army and Government employés has been raised. This applies to both Europeans and natives. 4. Every person (native excepted) receiving a monthly salary of 150 florins or more, is obliged, according to the new rules and regulations of Staatsblad No. 47, to subscribe to a Government paper on his own account! 5. In order to promote the health of the inhabitants of Java, a proclamation has been issued, to the effect that every kind of iron and copper utensil must not, in future, be coated with lead, but only with pure tin. Any offence against this regulation to entail a fine of 100 florins.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The P. and O. steamer *Pottinger*, with the ship *Tubal Cain* in tow, has arrived with the 40th Regt. M.N.I. on board, to relieve the 14th Regt. M.N.I., which has been stationed here for the last three years. The 14th will leave by the same vessels for Madras.

H.M.S. *Pioneer*, *Imperieuse*, and *Pearl* have arrived from England, and H.M.S. *Forbin* from France, en route to China.

Intelligence has been received from Mintok of the stoppage of telegraphic communication between that place and Batavia on the 17th January. The rupture of the cable is supposed to have occurred in or near the Lucipara passage, and has probably been caused by a ship's anchor. Communication has not yet been resumed, and some time may elapse ere the injury can be repaired.

It is intended to convert the present Government offices into a court-house.

A company is about to be formed for lighting Singapore with gas.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Philippines (Manila) arrived here in a Spanish war steamer, and proceeds to Europe by the mail.

A lighthouse is to be erected on Cape Rachado, the native rajah having ceded a piece of ground for that purpose.

PENANG.

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements is expected to reside in the vicinity of the hills for a period of two months.

It is contemplated to double the strength of the European artillery stationed in the Straits, which at present consists of sixty gunners, two bombardiers, two corporals, and two sergeants. The whole force is to be divided into three detachments, the strongest to be stationed at Singapore, and the next in strength in Penang, while that for Malacca is to consist of sixteen men.

The head-quarters of the Ordnance department have been transferred from this station to Singapore.

The price of rice has considerably advanced. White quality, which was worth last year 10 cents. per gantang, is now worth 25 cents. The local rice crops are backward, and the only relief we can look for at present is in the arrival of cargoes from Pegu and Arracan, which may be expected within the next ten days. All the necessaries of life, such as cocoa-nuts, oil, ghee, butter, milk, fowls, fish, pork, beef, vegetables, and condiments, have, for a considerable time past, been rising in value, and the wages of domestic servants, the rent of houses, shops, and godowns, cool hire, tailors' and shoemakers' bills, &c., have risen even within the last few months. Though the lower classes are the first to suffer by any augmentation in the price of articles, they soon compensate themselves by the enhanced value of the articles they deal in, or by higher rates of wages and hire. The greatest permanent sufferers are those who are in the receipt of fixed salaries, clerks in Government and other offices, &c.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ACTÆON" AND "DOVE" IN THE GULF OF TARTARY.

The *Actæon* left Woosung on the 2nd of May, and in five days arrived at Port Hamilton, a group of islands forming a

part of the Korean Archipelago. Surveying operations were carried on until the 18th of that month. On the 8th of June she left en route to Chusan harbour on the mainland of the Korea, at which place she anchored on the next day—this part of the coast is very thickly inhabited, and the dirty Koreans did not form an agreeable contrast with the clean Japanese of Tsus Sima. The latter people have a military settlement in Chusan harbour which they have retained from the Koreans for several hundred years, although only 300 in number, in the midst of a dense population. Leaving this port, the proper name of which is Ichon-liau, on the 25th of June, the *Actæon* proceeded north, visiting on the passage the remarkable little island of Dagalet. On the 4th of July, the coast of Tartary was sighted close to, through the dense fogs in which for some days the ship had been enveloped; an anchorage was found, and intelligence obtained from some Chinese who were collecting seaweed on the coast, that some European vessels were in a bay some 80 miles north, and houses were found being built by their crew. This was afterwards found to be Olga Bay, where the Russians were building barracks, and where the Russian fleet winters (the name of it on the English charts is Port Michael Seymour). Twenty miles to the northward of this harbour is St. Vladimir Bay. On the 9th of July the *Actæon* arrived at St. Vladimir Bay, and there found the *Dove*—tender. On the 13th leaving the *Dove*, she sailed for Hakodadi, arriving there on the 15th, and after a few days' stay returned to St. Vladimir on the 30th. A rendezvous having been appointed at this port on the 30th August to meet a vessel bringing up stores and provision, the month was employed visiting and surveying parts of the coast to the southward. On the 1st of September the *Highflyer* reached St. Vladimir, and brought the afflicting intelligence of the disaster at the Peiho; she left again on the 5th, en route for Nagasaki and Yedo. From the 6th to the 10th a tremendous gale was experienced by the *Actæon* and her tender, who rode it out in St. Vladimir Bay with three anchors down; since that date no less than 20 heavy gales have been encountered by the two vessels, greatly hindering and almost entirely preventing any surveying work being carried on, as the remainder of her cruise was on an exposed coast without any shelter. On leaving St. Vladimir on the 13th September, the island of Risiri and Refunsiri, to the southward of the Straits of La Perouse, were first visited, then Sagalien, when information was obtained relative to the acquisition of that large island by the Russians. Being driven away from this neighbourhood by the continued bad weather, the two ships went down to Hakodadi, which port was reached on the 9th of October. The *Highflyer* was lying there with Consul-General Alcock and the Consul for Hakodadi on board. On the 9th of October the two vessels left Hakodadi, intending to communicate with the town of Neegata on the West Coast of Japan, which was to be opened for trade on the 1st January, 1860; but continual gales prevented this object being attained for three weeks, and upon only one occasion was it visited by the *Dove*, but that one was sufficient to prove that the harbour of this pretty town was useless as a commercial port, there being but nine feet of water on the bar across the entrance. The bad weather still continuing, the *Actæon* and the little *Dove*—both the worse for wear—left this exposed coast for the harbour of Ichon-liau, in the Korea, which the former had quitted on the 25th of June; from thence they called at Washington Sound for a few days, and then sailed for Port Hamilton on the 10th of December, but foul winds and strong currents delayed them so much that they bore up for Shanghai on the 12th; but again foul winds and currents took them down among the Chusan Islands, and in consequence they did not arrive at this port until the 20th of December.

CUSTOMS DUES AT CANTON.

Her Majesty's Consul at Canton has issued the following notification:—

"The undersigned having brought to the notice of the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Superintendent of British Trade in China, the circumstances connected with a claim recently made for duties on certain produce alleged to be Chinese, and shipped in Hong Kong and Macao for London, in a British vessel, which arrived at Whampoa with the intention of completing her lading, but, in consequence of such claim having been made, departed without doing so, has received the following instructions, dated Shanghai, 21st Dec., 1859:—

"With respect to ships taking in part of their cargo at Hong Kong, and coming to Whampoa to fill up, I am equally convinced that your position is a sound one, and that the pretensions of the Hoppo to impose duties on the cargo, whether consisting of teas or other produce of China, cannot be maintained. These goods, being shipped from a British colony, are to be treated

as having a British origin, and do not become dutiable again by the mere act of coming within the waters of China.

"The undersigned has therefore formally intimated to the Hoppo that the claim to levy duties here on any cargo shipped either in Hong Kong or Macao, and brought to Whampoa or Canton, with the intention of being re-exported in the same vessel, is contrary to international law, and will be resisted.

"In order to enable the undersigned to support the right of individual goods to this exemption, it will be necessary in each case for the consignee or shipper, or other authorised agent, to produce good and sufficient evidence of such goods having been *bona fide* shipped in a recognised foreign port not under the sovereignty of the Emperor of China, and it will be equally competent to the Hoppo and his authorised officers to examine such goods and see that they correspond to the certified descriptions. It is also right that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law will not cover Chinese produce shipped illegally in foreign vessels in ports of China, and merely touching at either of these ports; as before observed, tangible evidence of the shipment in a foreign port, as substantially proving that the goods have been *bona fide* within the range of commercial operations conducted under foreign jurisdiction, will be required. Any attempt to introduce under this rule goods not shipped in a foreign port, or at subsequent fraudulent substitution, will as a matter of course bring them under the operation of treaty rules or regulations, penal or otherwise, as the circumstances of each case shall determine.

"Among the most obvious sufficient legal evidence of shipment in a foreign port may be particularised—

"1st. A regular port clearance from such port to Canton or Whampoa.

"2nd. A manifest distinctly specifying the place of shipment, and describing the numbers, marks, and contents of the packages, legally declared and attested under the seal of the proper officer of the foreign port; and, if the shipment shall have taken place in a port not British, such manifest in respect of British ships might also be further attested and declared before the resident British Consular authority.

"3rd. The captain's copies of the bill of lading, with all of which documents, or others of a similar conclusive nature, British shipmasters will do well to provide themselves, as the Customs' officers will have the right to call for and examine the evidence, and compare it with the goods as found in the vessel.

"It is also desirable that the undersigned should state that the rule of international law in question will not authorise the undersigned to urge on the Chinese authorities the regarding such cargo with favour; it only protects the cargo shipped in a foreign harbour, while it remains on board the same British vessel which brought it into the Chinese port. If it is sought to land it, the Hoppo will be strictly in his right to treat it as foreign import cargo, and charge on it the duty leviable by tariff; and any attempt to tranship it without permission, will at once expose it to confiscation.

"CHARLES A. WICKHAMSTER."

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Durance	St. Frigate	6
Acton	Surveying	28	Duchayla	St. Frigate	40
Assistance	St. Transp.	6	Dragon	Gunboat	2
Bittern	Brig	6	Norwagary	Desp. St.	2
Cambrian	Frigate	40	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Camilla	Brig	16	Gironde	St. Transp.	12
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	La Capricieuse	Frigate	30
Comorandel	Desp. Str.	6	La Place	St. Transp.	—
Cruiser	St. Sloop	17	Lily	Despatch St.	2
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Marceau	St. Frigate	6
Fury	"	6	Marne	St. Transp.	6
Hercules	Hospital	—	Meurthe	St. Transp.	12
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Mitraille	Gunboat	6
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	Nemesis	Frigate	50
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	Peiho	Desp. Str.	2
Magicienne	"	6	Philgeton	Stm. Sloop	8
McVillie	Ship	6	Precent	"	—
Mindon	Hulk	—	Primauguet	"	8
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Rose	Desp. Str.	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Saone	Stm. Sloop	12
Roeback	Desp. Str.	6	RUSSIAN.		
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	America	Desp. Str.	6
AMERICAN.			Askold	Frigate	44
Germantown	Sloop	20	Bjarnin	Stm. Sloop	10
Powhattan	St. Frigate	9	Djagutte	Gunboat	3
Hartford	"	20	Gironde	Gunboat	3
FRENCH.			Manjoor	St. Frigate	6
Alarm	Gunboat	6	Novik	Sloop	10
Avalanche	Gunboat	6	Opricknick	Gunboat	3
Catinat	St. Frigate	6	Palastom	Gunboat	3
Didon	Frigate	50	Rinda	Stm. Sloop	11
Dordogne	St. Frigate	6	Strelot	Gunboat	3
			Voyezada	Stm. Frigate	11

SAILED SINCE SEPTEMBER 22.—Pioneer, screw, 6; Scout, screw, 21; Pearl, screw, 20; Imperieuse, screw frigate, 51; Reynard, screw, 4; Snake, screw, 4; Encounter, screw, 14; Centaur, paddle frigate, 6; Sphinx, paddle frigate, 6; Ringdove, screw, 6; Beagle, screw, 4; Odin, paddle frigate, 16; Simoom, screw transport, 8; Vulcan, screw troopship, 6; and gunboats, Snap, Swinger, Cockchafer, Wenzel, Bouncer, Havoc, Hardy, Grasshopper, and Flamer.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

69 Kestrel	79 Banterer	87 Forester	94 Opossum
72 Crown	81 Firm	89 Haughty	96 Dove
73 Woodcock	83 Stacey	91 Staunch	97 Drake
75 Watchful	84 Leven	93 Bustard	Insolent
76 Janus	85 Algerine	93 Starling	

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Iron Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak Wan, Wilamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

Our Own Correspondents.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1860.

It is rumoured that a convention is to be signed with England as to the prizes which may accrue in the coming Chinese war.

It was stated some days ago, that orders had been received at Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg, simultaneously, by the naval authorities, to prepare several vessels for sea, it being the intention of the Emperor, it was said, to send reinforcements to General Montauban, the commandant-in-chief in China, as soon as possible. In my last letter I mentioned the iron gunboats which were to be taken from Toulon for China. The *European* and *Weser* mixed transports, from Cherbourg and Brest, were in the roadstead of Toulon a few days ago to ship them. At Toulon there are from fifteen to twenty of these vessels. They will number in all twenty, and not twenty-five as was at first stated. These transports would carry out the commanders of the gunboats, as I mentioned in a previous letter. The bustle at Toulon in shipbuilding would appear to be considerable. The works on the *Gloire*, iron-cased frigate, are being pushed on with the greatest activity. The experiments to be made with this vessel are looked forward to with great interest. On the 16th was launched the steam dispatch-boat, *Latouche-Tréville*. As soon as this vessel is fitted, she will be put in commission, under the command of Lieut. Caberel de Saint Sernin. She is destined, it is said, for China. Lieut.-Colonel Livet, of the Engineers, has been raised to the command of the Engineer Corps in China, replacing Lieut.-Col. Deroulède-Dupré, who was killed at his post. Colonel Livet has left Paris, and will proceed by the overland route to Hong Kong.

The Count Escayrac de Latouche has also left Paris for China, on a scientific mission. The count has had much experience in Africa, and his work upon the Soudan has a high reputation. One of his duties will be the commenting on and explaining of Chinese works, with the view of completing and developing our knowledge of Chinese literature, by studies made on the spot.

A pamphlet has been published by Captain Simonet de Maisonneuve, entitled "Aperçu concernant les Lignes Transatlantiques Françaises," showing the necessity of France being the first to connect San Francisco with Japan and China.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 15th, 1860.

It will be welcome intelligence to all friends of geographical research, to learn that the Imperial Russian Geographical Society has resolved to publish a French translation of the more interesting parts of their "Transactions," which have hitherto appeared in the Russian language, which is a sealed book for the greater part of the public out of Russia. The first volume has already appeared, and contains, in 351 pages octavo, a digest of the contents of 12 thick quarto volumes. The disadvantage of the work's being only an extract is counterbalanced by the proportionate advantage that whilst many of the less interesting parts are omitted entirely, and others disposed of in a few lines, the more valuable portions are reproduced *in extenso*, and in a language understood in all countries.

From Eastern Siberia Capt. Gamoff, of the Topographical Corps, writes to say that in the course of last summer he succeeded in fixing the geographical position of 23 different places, of which 3 are on the Amoor, 13 on the Oussuri, 6 on the tributaries, Oulaku-Biria and Singachi-Biria, and one where the Oussuri debouches from Lake Khan-Kai.

Whilst the officers of H.B.M. ships *Dore* and *Acton* are actively engaged in surveying the coast of Manchuria, and were by the last accounts about to proceed for the same purpose to the island of Sagalien, I am enabled to state that the Russian Surveying Corps has been equally busy, and has finished its map of the southern part of Manchuria. This scientific expedition is divided into three separate departments, each under an officer of the Topographical Corps, with nine intelligent assistants, the whole being placed under the command of a colonel of the above-mentioned corps, assisted by twelve scientific young men of good family, holding the rank of non-commissioned officers, but who, on the successful termination of the labours of this expedition, will, as an understood thing, be promoted to the rank and pay of officers, in accordance with the usual system pursued in the Russian service.

Whilst great complaints from the South of Europe are heard

of the severity of the present winter, extending even to Naples, the accounts received from Siberia state the mildness of the season to be quite unprecedented, even in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." At Encissesk they were revelling in spring weather, and the vegetation was at least two months in advance of its normal state.

From Kiachta we learn that a courier from Peking, despatched by General Ignatiev, had passed through that place, who communicated the intelligence that the Emperor of the celestials had published a decree, commanding his subjects to give up all the copper they possessed for the use of the State, and prohibiting the Chinese to have more than 1lb. of that metal in their houses.

The fulsome ovations paid to Field-Marshal Prince Bariatinsky—the lucky conqueror of Circassia—continue in this city unabated. The "English Club," which is the most aristocratic association of the sort here, has given him a splendid banquet, at which more than 250 members took their seats. This is about the greatest compliment the Prince could have received, for the club is unusually chary of paying honours to anything under the rank of an Imperial Grand Duke. Prince Wiazemsky has published an ode in which he chaunts the praise of the Field-Marshal.

The Emperor has presented a valuable diamond ring to the American engineer, Mr. T. Norton, citizen of the United States, in acknowledgment of his promptitude and efficient services in putting together the two steamers *Amoor* and *Lena*, as well as for his services as chief engineer of the Russian Imperial steamer *America*, belonging to the squadron in the Pacific under the command of Admiral Count Putiatin.

Mr. Silas E. Burrows, an American, has been appointed Russian Consul at Hong-Kong.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 22nd, 1860.

What I predicted in my last letter has been literally fulfilled. The First Chamber of the States-General having thrown out the Government bill for the new railroads in this country, the whole of the Cabinet resigned their portefeuilles, with the exception of Mynheer Rochussen, the Colonial Minister, who has been intrusted by the King to form a new Cabinet.

The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* states that there is no truth in the report, lately circulated very generally, of an approaching matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the undermentioned 25 Dutch vessels for the East Indies, to sail this spring, as follows:—From Amsterdam, *Princess Amelia*, *Strait Baly*, *Schoon Verbond*, *Julie Claire*, *Martha and Jacoba*, *Hercules*, *Medea*, *Baron van Pallandt van Roendaal*, *Willem de Erste*, *Soolo*; from Rotterdam, *Wilhelmina*, *Abel Tasman*, *Jacob*, *President Plate*, *Johanna Christina*, *Kinderdijk*, *Zes Gezusters*, *D. T. Visser*, *Graafstroom*, *Hebe*, *Whampoa*, *Sint Jan*, *Bautam*, *Mer-cator*, *Patriarch Samhiri*.

The naval department has advertised for tenders from ship-owners for the conveyance of six officers and 100 petty officers and seamen of the Dutch Royal navy to Batavia, in order to reinforce the crews of the ships of war in the Eastern Archipelago, and fill up the vacancies caused by disease and warfare.

At Harderwyk, a detachment of 150 men under the command of Lieutenant G. C. Munters, of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark on the 29th inst., at Nieuwe Deep, for Batavia, on board the *Hercules*, Captain Schout, one of the vessels chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company. Another detachment, consisting of 125 men, under the command of Capt. H. van Zwiet, of the East India Infantry, returning to duty from leave of absence, and accompanied by Lieut. Scherer, of the Artillery, and Dr. Dumont, third-class officer of health, are under orders to embark next week at Rotterdam, on board the *Elizabeth*, Capt. Veenstra, for Batavia.

Capt. E. Vonck, commanding the Dutch ship *Susanna*, chartered last year as a transport for the conveyance of troops and stores during the expedition to Boni, has received from the officers engaged in that expedition a handsome silver goblet, with an appropriate inscription, in testimony of their appreciation of his services at Badjoa.

On the 1st January of the present year the Dutch mercantile navy was composed of 4 clippers, 156 ships, 409 barques, 149 brigs, 345 schooners, 296 galliots; making, with the other small craft, and including 42 steamers, altogether 2,406 sea-

going vessels, with an aggregate of 611,340 tons. During the year just elapsed, 147 Dutch vessels were lost, which were replaced by 106 new ones of larger tonnage.

The arrivals in all the Dutch ports from all parts of the world, in 1859, were 7,646 vessels, of, collectively, 1,456,480 tons, with cargo, besides 498 vessels of 58,292 tons in ballast. During the same period 4,570 vessels, of 940,106 tons, cleared outwards with cargo, and 3,543 vessels, of 571,501 tons, in ballast.

On the joint representation of the Ministers for the Colonies and the Finances, the King has, by Royal resolution, raised the pay of the naval officers serving in ships of war stationed in the Eastern Archipelago. Captains and lieutenants will receive an increase of 600 florins per annum, mates and midshipmen 300 florins additional yearly.

Dr. J. A. Naber, rector of the Gymnasium or High School at Haarlem, is appointed to be rector of the Gymnasium Willem III., at Batavia.

Several journals having circulated the report that the Prince of Orange intended to proceed to the East Indies, the *Haague News* contradicts it officially, and adds, that His Royal Highness will go to Sweden in May, to attend the coronation of the King, as representative of Holland.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the Belgian Senate of the 17th inst., the Duke de Brabant (the heir to the throne) spoke at considerable length upon the commercial prospects of Belgium. After alluding to the commerce of Belgium twenty-five years ago, and its present prosperous condition, his Royal Highness said, in reference to China, as soon as the treaty of Tientsin was signed, the Government sent M. d'Egremont to China, to obtain for Belgium the same advantages which had just been granted to the English and French, the hardy pioneers of our civilisation. After being tossed about between Shanghai and Canton, and Canton and Shanghai, our Chargé d'Affaires finally received, on the 19th of October last, a despatch from the High Commissary of Foreign Affairs, the Governor of the Two Kwangs, &c. The First Mandarin postponed any sort of negotiat on with us until the treaties with Baron Gros and Lord Elgin had been ratified. That official document proves once more a fact of which daily experience had convinced all European traders, and which emanates from the treaty of Nanking of 1842, and which the recent correspondence of Lord Elgin has rendered still more manifest—namely, that in China and Japan all European nations are on the same footing (*sont solidaires*). It establishes no less clearly the interest we have to see removed, amicably or by force, the obstacles which still delay the final triumph of French and English diplomacy. If, always remaining faithful to our particular task and engagements, the occasion should, nevertheless, present itself to co operate with France, England, and the other Powers in a work the results of which may be providential for our commerce and industry, and which will most certainly be considered as one of the most vast and productive enterprises ever attempted,—I say, such an opportunity would be a godsend for us, and we ought not to neglect it. The copy of a despatch from the Chinese Commissioner to M. d'Egremont is given, of which the above is the text.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FROM FRIDAY, FEB. 10, TO FRIDAY, FEB. 24.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.—(Feb. 21.) The Earl of SELKIRK moved for copies or extracts of letters from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated 9th of May, the 11th of May, the 15th of May, and the 20th of May, 1858, with enclosures, respecting affairs in China; and from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Clarendon, dated the 28th of April, with enclosures.—The Earl of ELGIN: I do not rise, my lords, to oppose the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved, but as they relate to matters affecting myself personally—not in the position which I now hold as a member of her Majesty's Government, but in the position which I previously occupied—I trust your lordships will permit me to address to you a very few remarks of personal explanation. I am not in the habit of intruding myself often on your lordships' presence; and when I assure your lordships that I offer myself most reluctantly to your notice now, under the sense that it is essential to the vindication of my character I should do so, I am certain you will extend to me a kind indulgence. I am aware of the great inconvenience—as a general rule—of making allusions to what passes in another place; but I cannot help thinking that in my position as ex-minister to China—especially considering the critical state of our relations with that country, and what I may call my own relations with that country—that you will allow me the liberty which is often exercised on slighter occasions. It does so happen, my lords, that both the Administration which appointed me to China and from whom I received my instructions, and also the Administration under whom I performed the more important portion of my instructions in China, have passed away from political existence. There is no person fully or sufficiently cognisant of the affairs that took place at this most critical period of my mission, or who, in consequence, is fully capable of explaining, without the despatches themselves, any erroneous or injurious impressions. A few days ago, it was observed elsewhere, with something like a taunt and a jeer, that the noble earl who negotiated the treaty of Tientsin did not himself proceed to Peking to exchange the ratifications. Had there been any one in the other House qualified to give an answer or to explain the occurrence, it would have been seen that I was never charged with the ratifications of the treaty at Peking, that they were never placed in my possession, and that I never had the option of going to Peking. No doubt it was the obvious, proper, and natural course to charge the Minister remaining permanently in China with such duties,

but if it was intended to imply a doubt of my readiness and willingness to discharge the most difficult and disagreeable portion of the mission intrusted to me, I think the sting of such an insinuation would have been removed by such an answer as I have suggested, and by explaining the real facts of the case. On another occasion some very severe reflections were passed on me by an honourable gentleman, whose speech I first read in an American review, and in which it was alleged that I exhibited undue harshness because I pressed that on the Chinese which my colleagues did not. That honourable gentleman might have been reminded that I did not go out to China without instructions; that it was not a matter of choice with me whether I should put forward these demands on the Chinese Government; and, above all, that I should have assumed a most serious responsibility had I abstained from pressing the demand for a resident minister at Peking, in the face of positive instructions; that I was obliged to have recourse to coercive measures in China; that I was not to make permanent arrangements, or to use a euphuism, amicable commercial relations with China, until the object of the mission was accomplished. I do not treat the demand for a resident minister at Peking on the ground that it was made by this country, but I am ready to justify that demand upon its merits, for I am confident that if we intend to maintain permanent and pacific relations with a country containing 400,000,000 of the human race, scattered over an area of 1,500 miles in length by 800 in breadth, and if we are to enable the merchants of that country to conduct the trade and commerce of that vast population in prosperity and peace,—I feel confident that, under some modification or other, we must establish direct diplomatic relations with the Imperial Government of Peking. That answer, I think, would at least have relieved me from the imputation of having been unduly harsh and severe in my conduct towards the Chinese, and from the still greater imputation that the spirit indicated by the tone of my despatches was totally different from that exhibited in my acts. This inconvenience was very little felt by me last year, because at that time a certain halo of success surrounded all the results of my mission, which indisposed persons to make comments, though of course the transactions were open to them. The circumstances, however of the present time are different. A very great calamity has occurred, and it is perfectly natural and right that the acts of diplomatic agents employed in China for some time past should all of them, in so far as they appertain to the state of that country, be amenable to comment and inquiry. I do not complain of this, but all I ask is, that when I am attacked where I cannot defend myself, I may, appealing to your lordships' forbearance, take the liberty of doing so here. With reference to some of the matters connected with the subject of these despatches, I can only say that they have given me more pain and distress than any circumstances that have occurred in connection with the whole mission. I have gathered from the usual sources of information that a gallant admiral (Admiral Seymour) with whom I was associated in very important duties in that part of the world, took advantage of a debate on China in the House of Commons to give a review of all the transactions in which he had been engaged there, from the commencement of the unfortunate *Arrow* affair down to a very recent period. In the course of that discussion the gallant admiral gave the House his own explanation as to the circumstances that prevented him from supplying me in the north of China in April, 1858, with a peculiar description of naval force, namely, gunboats drawing very little water, and for which I had applied, and which I certainly understood him to have promised, and which I considered to be essential to enable me to carry out my policy at that period, and in that particular quarter. I cannot, of course, be expected to acquiesce in the view the gallant admiral took on this point, but I must say his views were so temperately expressed, and it was so natural he should desire to place his own version of the transaction before the public, that I should, had his speech stood alone, not have thought it my duty to take notice of the subject; but I must say I did read with some feeling of surprise the observations that fell from a right hon. baronet late First Lord of the Admiralty, because he referred to a verdict pronounced upon certain unfortunate differences that had arisen between the gallant admiral and myself, which I have not seen the grounds of, and it seemed to me to be a most unusual proceeding, that when these differences occurred between two persons in such position in life, that a verdict should be given for one party without the other being apprised of the grounds and the result. I shall therefore, I presume, with the rest of your lordships, know what that verdict is when these papers are placed in your lordships' hands. When your lordships shall peruse them you will see that I was placed in a position of very great difficulty at the commencement of 1858, after the capture of Canton, with a force at my disposal reduced by the demand of troops for India to put down the mutiny there. Intrusted as I was with instructions directing me to obtain from the Chinese Government concessions that amounted almost to an entire subversion of the traditional policy of that great empire, with orders directing me to prosecute these great objects, in combination not only with the representative of the Emperor of the French, my gallant and esteemed friend with whom I was associated, but further with the representatives of two other great powers, Russia and America, who were still in a neutral but pacific attitude, and from whom, had we been forced to acts of hostility, it must have been necessary to have broken off, you will gather from these papers, I believe, that it was only by a prompt, direct, and energetic action in the shape of a demonstration in the neighbourhood of the Court of Peking—that it was only by such an expedient that we could open any hope or expectancy of our being able to bring to an early close, and without bloodshed, the costly war in which we were then engaged with China, under conditions that were consistent both with my instructions, and what I believed to be required by the honour and commercial interests of this country. I can assure your lordships that when I proceeded to the north of China, I not only believed that the gallant admiral was entirely cognisant of the policy I had to prosecute in that quarter, but that he thoroughly sympathized in it, and that I might count on his energetic support in carrying it into effect. I will not refer to any private communications that passed between us with reference to which there is no record kept, but I had in my possession at the time a despatch, in answer to my application for these gunboats, not stating that he did not know the object I wanted them for, or that other difficulties prevented it, but, on the contrary, stating most distinctly that this subject had been under his consideration for a long time previously, dating about the 2nd of March; that one of the gunboats had already started; and that preparations were being made for others to follow. I can only say, that the best proof I could give of the entire confidence I

reposed in the gallant admiral was the fact of my proceeding to the North, because it would have been an act of absolute inanity if I had not the support when I arrived. When the admiral arrived and informed me on the 24th of April that so far from these gunboats being at hand, very few of them had been ordered to leave Hong Kong, and that the great majority of them so ordered would not leave Hong Kong until a long time after the period it was understood I should arrive in the North, I confess I did feel the greatest possible disappointment, and it is very probable that the despatches I wrote at the time bear the impress of that disappointment. My disappointment, my lords, arose from this, that I was afraid that not only would the policy I was engaged in carrying out be compromised by the non-arrival of these gunboats, but that the commercial interests and even the lives of our fellow Europeans in the different home ports of China would be jeopardised or compromised, because I apprehended that if we made an abortive attempt of this kind in the North, the Emperor of China would send down the viceroys of the different provinces, and call on them to attack the Europeans in the home ports. My apprehensions, moreover, on this point, were borne out by the result. The Emperor did so, but it only took effect as far as Canton; and the ultimate consequence was that I was obliged to give up the intention I always entertained of proceeding to Peking itself to present letters of credence. I believe that it is to this unfortunate omission that the whole of our disasters may be attributed, because I believe that had I been enabled to deliver those letters of credence I should have made arrangements at the Imperial court to settle the unfortunate question of a resident British minister at Peking, and that we should have had none of the difficulties that have subsequently transpired. There is only one other point to which I wish to refer, because misconceptions have prevailed upon it. It has been observed that the despatches I wrote home were not shown to Admiral Seymour, nor any authority—that is true. I have now been engaged in diplomatic matters of this kind for seventeen years, and I never showed the despatches I wrote. I always looked upon despatches in the light of confidential communications to the Secretary of State; but this I most solemnly state, that when Admiral Seymour made to me the communication to which I have referred, I stated to him that it was absolutely necessary, not only for his own vindication, but mine, that the Government should be in possession of all the facts of the case, and that I should report in the fullest manner to her Majesty's Government the extent to which, in my opinion, our prospects in the north of China were compromised by the failure on his part to furnish the gunboats. I also added that if he had any counter statement to make, or thought there was any omission or commission in my conduct that was the cause of the failure, I begged him to make a corresponding representation to the Admiralty, that the whole transaction might be looked into. I will not say another word. I state this on my honour as a peer, and I am quite ready to state it in any more solemn form in which the facts can be put forward. The subject has been exceedingly painful to me, but perhaps I may be permitted to add that I have every satisfaction in saying that, apart from these unfortunate misunderstandings, which, I have no doubt, may be explained by the forgetfulness—in short, the looseness that attended verbal communications—apart from this I have only to say that nothing could be more laudable, more creditable, more generous, or more gallant, than the support I received from her Majesty's navy during the whole period of my service in China. (Hear, hear.) I think there were some performances of the British navy during that time of the most praiseworthy and remarkable character. I think the manner in which we visited many parts of the coast of Japan, that expedition extending for 600 miles up an unknown river, without pilot or chart, in complete order and safety, and the conduct in which all the vessels and crews were brought back, was at once an enterprise that reflected the highest credit on the gallant officers engaged in the service; and in alluding more particularly to these services, I will say, at the same time, that the same degree of gallantry and skill was exhibited by the entire fleet in all their operations, whether of a belligerent or of an amicable character. I believe the noble lord, the First Lord of the Admiralty, can confirm these facts; and it is, I think, to the skill and, if I may so speak, the happy audacity of Captain Osborne, on board the ship on which I was for sixteen months, that I am mainly indebted for the success that attended my mission; and I am happy to make this declaration in a quarter where it will go forth publicly. —Lord COLCHESTER was understood to say, that although the noble earl had cast grave imputations on the conduct of a naval officer of note engaged in the China expedition, he hoped that their lordships would suspend their opinions and their judgments on the matter until the papers were produced. —Leave was then given to present the papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AFFAIRS OF CHINA (Feb. 13).—Mr. B. COCHRANE called the attention of the House to our relations with China. The demands originally made by Lord Elgin on the Chinese government were only two:—the first, adherence to treaty arrangement; and the second, for losses previously incurred. He, however, afterwards thought proper to add a third, that there should be a British minister resident at Peking; and that, the hon. member contended, had been the cause of all that had since occurred—viz., what amounted in Lord Elgin's opinion to a revolution; yet he had left Mr. Bruce to carry out the treaty. That gentleman appeared from the first to be panic-struck, and to see danger and Russian intrigue on every side. The day before the attack on the Peiho, an accredited functionary belonging to the Chinese Government had arrived to conduct Mr. Bruce in all dignity to Peking, yet he did nothing to prevent hostilities. Lord Elgin had said the Chinese were perfectly justified in fortifying the Peiho; and as it was well known they were doing so, they were not open to the charge of treachery. He (Mr. B. Cochrane) considered Mr. Bruce did not act like a British minister proceeding to ratify a treaty of peace. Lord John Russell's despatches to Mr. Bruce contained a very qualified approval of that gentleman's conduct, and an opinion that acts of violence might have been avoided, and also that our relations with the Celestial Empire might be established without more effusion of blood. He believed it would be necessary for some demonstration to be made in China to restore the prestige of England in that country. He urged that the demand for a resident minister at Peking should not be enforced. —Sir M. SEYMOUR asked the indulgence of the House, as his name had been frequently mentioned in connection with the subject of China, while

he ventured to state the part he took while in that country. He was compelled to express his regret at the absence of certain papers which would enable him to enter more clearly and fully upon the subject under discussion. He should state to the House that the question was a large one. It had occupied a vast period of time, and embraced many singular and extraordinary events. He was not unmindful that, in 1857, when the question had been brought under the notice of that House, many hon. members had been good enough to take a favourable view of the course he had felt it his duty to adopt. (Hear, hear.) He had felt the kindness of the House, and it had encouraged and supported him in the performance of his duty. And if there had been hon. members who had disapproved of the course he had taken, he could assure them he had forgotten who those members were, and believed they had only given expression to an honest conviction. At the end of the Russian war he returned south, and on arriving at Hong Kong, in October, he found the stipulations which had placed Canton in a similar position to four or five other mercantile cities had been departed from; the right of communication had been denied, and this was the chief difficulty; for he was sure, if ten minutes' conversation could be had with the officials, there would be an end to the dispute. It was necessary and unavoidable to take some steps for extracting from the government of China some acknowledgment of their error, and, acting under the advice of those experienced in China, he thought it right to seize a vessel, and, if that did not do, to take possession of some of the forts. The matter grew to such an extent that he was obliged to have recourse to hostile operations, but he assured the House it had been a distasteful duty to him. (Hear, hear.) He had gone up to Canton, and had been surrounded by the people. He had asked himself upon what principle of humanity could he best deal with those people. (Hear, hear.) He had considered that it was not for him to palter with his duty, but still to act with as little cruelty as he could. He directed forcible operations to be carried on, and he could at the time have placed the city of Canton in his power. Some said he might have gone the length of firing the city, but his reply was that it was not the part of a Christian officer to do so. (Hear, hear.) The holding of Canton was attended with considerable difficulty, and several operations had to be carried on until the arrival of the noble lord. For weary months he was obliged to restrain the ardour of his officers, and patiently wait for the proper time. He need not now refer to these operations, for they were already known, and had proved satisfactory to this country. After the arrival of the English ambassador in China, the unfortunate mutiny broke out in India, and it was necessary to detach all the forces they could in China and Ceylon, in order to maintain her Majesty's authority in India. During the absence of Her Majesty's ambassador in India, the operations had been almost suspended; but during his absence he felt it his duty to establish a blockade, for the simple reason that the high commissioners in China had been encouraging trade with other countries to the exclusion of British products. The blockade was raised after the final taking of Canton, which took place on the last day of December. It was thought that what had been done at Canton would have induced the Emperor of China to see the advisability of coming to amicable terms; but this expectation not having been fulfilled, it was thought necessary, after the arrival of the ambassadors of the several foreign Powers, to make a demonstration. The arrangement was, that it should be made at Shanghai. On the 26th of April, he proceeded to reconnoitre the Peiho; but on the 30th he was directed by her Majesty's ambassador to postpone hostile operations, and that he would be informed when it was necessary to pursue a different course. After the capture of the forts they received no further molestation, but proceeded up the river quietly, and reached Tientsin on the 30th May. The House would perhaps excuse him if he made some reference to the question of the performance of his duties in these operations. He could safely say that he had never deviated from the strict performance of those duties, or failed to maintain the interests of his country and the orders of the Government which he served. (Hear, hear.) His conduct as a naval officer had been in some measure assailed in the public journals, but he had refrained from noticing them because he held that, as a naval officer, he owed some allegiance to the Admiralty which he served, and should exercise forbearance in asking for official documents. If they objected to the production of such documents, the officer, in his opinion, had a right to obey their decision; but in his own case, having received the approbation both of the Government and the Admiralty, he had not felt it necessary to refer to those attacks. Circumstances, however, had since changed. An hon. gentleman who held an official position by the side of their ambassador to China, had published a book on the subject, and had characterised his (Sir M. Seymour's) conduct as slow and wanting in energy. Now, what were his instructions? That he was not to employ force until it was announced to him, by the noble lord who represented her Majesty, that negotiations had failed, and that arms should be had recourse to. (Hear, hear.) Well, he did act when called on—(hear, hear)—and had merely delayed to give the Chinese an opportunity of collecting in force. To attack them otherwise would be useless—nay, worse than useless; for after flying out of gunshot they would claim the victory. The wisest course, therefore, was always to induce them to resist in force, because, when defeated, they for the time actually acknowledged the result and acted accordingly. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who had assailed his conduct had also forgotten that he (Sir M. Seymour) had not acted alone. He had acted in conjunction with the French admiral, an officer of the highest honour and ability, and why he had been singled out for attack he could not understand. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that he had done wisely in acting as he did at the time at the mouth of the Peiho, and if he had done otherwise the result would have been that they would have been slaughtering Chinese all the way up to Tientsin. That consequence they happily avoided by the defeat of the Chinese at the Peiho, and then, so far from receiving further molestation as they proceeded up the river, the Chinese, on the contrary, frequently assisted them to warp their ships off the banks, and brought them oranges and provisions in abundance. (Hear, hear.) So much for the "fighting" gentlemen who talk that nonsense. (Laughter.) He owed, no doubt, deference to public opinion, but he believed there were times when it was the duty of an officer to suffer misrepresentation and injustice, however unpleasant. In regard to the question now before the House, it should be remembered that if this country had any interest in China, it was purely a commercial interest—(hear, hear)—and if they attempted to enter that empire with any other object in view, they would do

that which would be unjust towards the Chinese and unfortunate for themselves. (Hear, hear.) England was a powerful country, China a weak one, and it was impossible they could carry their arms there without enailing serious consequences on the empire. He believed that if the expedition now proceeding to those waters were to go beyond what actual necessity required, they would have great reason to deplore the result. (Hear, hear.) He read in the papers, it was true, that there was a large force of Chinese and Tarars being collected to oppose them, but no force which the empire could by any possibility muster could oppose the powerful arms of the two nations about to attack it. It was very difficult to teach the Chinese, and next to impossible to advise them. He was certain that the expedition would be successful, but what then? They could not carry war into the empire with any hope of a satisfactory result to themselves, though with consequences ruinous to the empire itself. It was of so flimsy a character, as made up of forms and ceremonies, that a rude shock would break it; and if that result were brought about by any effort of this country, he did not know what would be the reflections in after-time of those who had participated in it. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the hon. and gallant admiral warned the House that, when they got to Peking, the Chinese officials might retire as they did at Canton, leaving the victors in the midst of a people whose language they did not understand, and whom it would be impossible to manage. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell said he supposed there was no one in the House who questioned the professional opinion of the gallant admiral who had just sat down—(hear, hear)—and as his conduct had been approved both by the Government and the Admiralty, it was quite unnecessary for him (Lord John Russell) to go into the questions to which he had referred. He doubted whether this was an opportunity when they could conveniently and usefully discuss the whole matter in regard to China—(hear, hear)—but, at the same time, the hon. gentleman who had brought forward the motion had made so many charges, that he (Lord John Russell) could not avoid altogether questioning some part of the narrative which he had given them. The House would recollect that Mr. Bruce was sent to China entirely for the purpose of obtaining the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin, and of getting to Peking as her Majesty's envoy extraordinary. Before he went he laid a paper before Lord Malmesbury, asking instructions; and though he pointed out that there were points in the treaty which were very unpalatable to the Chinese, he did not mention that at any opposition was to be expected at the mouth of the Peiho. Lord Malmesbury accordingly forwarded him instructions which enumerated the points on which he was to insist, and suggested that it would be desirable to reach Tientsin in a British ship of war. Admiral Hope was directed to proceed to the mouth of the Peiho with a suitable naval force; it was taken for granted that it was to be an imposing force, and sufficient to inspire so much respect that there would be no difficulty in proceeding up the Peiho to the Court of Peking. It had been stated in many addresses directed to him to the effect that Mr. Bruce, immediately upon his arrival in China, attempted to reach Peking by force. Mr. Bruce acted exactly according to his instructions—(hear, hear)—and, so far as his instructions carried him, he conformed to them in every particular. He wrote immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, on the 16th of May, to ask that suitable preparations might be made for his reception. He said he should proceed immediately to Tientsin by a ship, and that when he arrived there he hoped that preparations would be made suitable to his character as a plenipotentiary for his conveyance to Peking in a manner worthy of the honour and character of the nation he represented. The noble lord, after reading the despatch in which the above request was made, proceeded to say it was obvious that there was no contemplation of the use of force in that request, but, on the contrary, an expectation was expressed that the ministers of the Emperor of China would make due preparations for his journey and reception. Well, the hon. gentleman said that there were persons waiting at Shanghai to meet Mr. Bruce and negotiate with him, and that they had been told by Lord Elgin to stay there for that purpose; but it was rather remarkable that the hon. gentleman, who says that he wishes to show every indulgence to Mr. Bruce, did not, in this respect, show him bare justice—(hear, hear)—because, in the beginning of March, Lord Elgin wrote to the minister of the Emperor of China, saying that he should not return to Shanghai, but he was about to proceed to England, and that another person would come from England for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications at Peking, and residing there as her Majesty's plenipotentiary. The Chinese ministers remained at Shanghai from the 30th of March to the middle of June; but no one could say they were justified in expecting that either Lord Elgin or Mr. Bruce would stay and negotiate at Shanghai, when, since the 30th of March, they had an intimation that another and more natural course would be pursued. Mr. Bruce accordingly, in further compliance with his instructions, asked Admiral Hope to furnish him with a sufficient force. That force was given to him, and he proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho. Now up to this time he had had no intimation whatsoever from the Chinese that his entrance to the Peiho, and his proceeding up the river to Tientsin, would be opposed, or even objected to. These ministers of the Emperor proposed to negotiate, or, in fact, to re-open certain points of the treaty of Tientsin, and to alter some parts of it. Mr. Bruce naturally declared that that was no part of his duty; that he was sent there to obtain a ratification of the treaty, and not to re-open questions which were settled by it; and he declared his intention to proceed to Peking. If anyone would look at the correspondence with those ministers he would find that although they attempted to re-open those questions, yet, after a time, they apparently coincided with Mr. Bruce, or at all events declared themselves ready to do what he desired. They made some objections to the length of the journey, and the time it would take, but they never suggested, nor did he believe they had it in their minds to suggest, to Mr. Bruce that the Emperor of China objected to that mode of proceeding to the capital, or that there would be any resistance to his taking that course. And for his (Lord John Russell's) part, he could not conceive why that objection should have arisen, supposing the Emperor of China intended to comply with the stipulations of the treaty, and to admit Mr. Bruce to ratify that treaty. If such had been his intention he could not have objected to Mr. Bruce taking the shortest route, nor to giving him those advantages in so short a journey—some forty miles, he thought—as that from Tientsin to the capital, which would have enabled him to reach that capital in the manner he had been led to expect, as the representative of a friendly Power. But it appeared that

there was another party that seemed to have a predominating influence with the Emperor of China, for it appears as if in that country they do not pursue the course commonly taken in this country, which is, that when one party is in power, the other is out—(a laugh)—the one pursues its own policy, and the other criticises it. But in China there are two parties in power at the same time, the one for peace and the other for war; accordingly, the treatment shown to the expedition was of a character totally different from that which was to be expected. Mr. Bruce desired Admiral Hope to proceed to the mouth of the Peiho, and there endeavour to ascertain what arrangements had been made for his reception. He had always supposed that he would be allowed to proceed up the Peiho with one or two ships. He did not propose to take the squadron. The admiral could not find out what was the case, or the orders given to the forts. It did not appear whether there was to be a resistance or not. A number of country people appeared on the shore. Mr. Bruce describes them as a rabble. They said they had no person of authority among them, that they were merely country people, that they had put stakes into the river to defend themselves from pirates, and that they knew nothing of what the Government would do. So matters remained until the last moment. It was not that Mr. Bruce had determined to resist the proposition of the Emperor of China that he should go by some other route, but he was induced, up to nine o'clock of the day on which the attack was made, to think that the Chinese Government was not disposed to oppose his proceeding. And let him here remark, that if Admiral Hope had been as successful as the gallant admiral who had just spoken in passing the forts and destroying them, they would have heard that Mr. Bruce had arrived at Peking; and, as the gallant admiral said, if his boats had not grounded in the mud before he got there, hundreds would have been ready to assist him to disembark, and the Emperor of China would have said that the resistance was against his orders, that it was a mistake, and would have proved himself ready to disavow any authority for the resistance that had been shown, and would have received him as became the representative of a friendly Power. But events turned out very differently. He did not attempt to say what course precisely might have saved Mr. Bruce from difficulties. It appeared to him that the evils Mr. Bruce had to consider were very great on every side. He was placed without instructions in a position he did not expect. He had a large British force, with a British admiral in command. He desired the admiral to clear the way. When the morning came upon which that was to be done, he received an intimation that if he would go to another place ten miles off he would there be received by a high officer, and means would be provided by which he might proceed to Peking. Now, let any gentleman consider the difficult position in which he stood. He was ordered by the Government of his country to go to Peking and obtain the ratification, and not to ratify that treaty anywhere else. He was told at the mouth that there was a militia and a rabble who had put down stakes to defend themselves from pirates. Some one at Shanghai told him that the Emperor of China meant to resist his advance; others told him that preparations were made for his reception at Peking, and that everything would pass with tranquillity. He was in that position to decide, under these circumstances, the question whether he should attempt the passage by force, or whether, without instructions, he should relinquish force altogether, should desire a British admiral with a large force to retire from forts which had been taken with ease a year before by another British force, and should thus appear to China and the whole of Europe to be shrinking before a force that had been easily overcome a short time before. Suppose that he had taken the other course, what opinion would have been passed in this country? Suppose that two or three days before he had said "We will not attempt to pass the forts—we will submit to any conditions or any proposals the Chinese Government may make." For his own part he was inclined to think that after the resistance, had it been successful, made by the British and French force in their advance, the Chinese Government would have been more disposed to be conciliatory to the Americans than they were under other circumstances. It was their obvious policy. But suppose Mr. Bruce had accepted the treatment the Americans received. He would have been conveyed to the capital; he said nothing as to the mode in which he would have been conveyed, or of the observations it might have excited; but that mode of conveyance was the least honourable that could be shown. But he would suppose that he had arrived at Peking, and had been treated in the same way as Mr. Ward—that he had been told that if he expected an audience with the Emperor, there were certain forms through which he would have to go; that he must strike his head on the ground, and by that means appear as tributary or vassal of the Emperor of China. He would suppose that he would have shown the spirit that Mr. Ward exhibited, and have said that he would observe no ceremony which was not usual at the courts of the Western Powers, and that he could not by any means submit to the performance of any ceremony which would be considered degrading, and place his sovereign in a rank inferior to that of the Emperor of China. They would have told him, as they told Mr. Ward, "Then what is the use of your coming here? You cannot ratify your treaty here. We will conduct you back, and then your treaty shall be ratified." Supposing he had done that, what would have been said in this country? "You had instructions to go to Peking to get your treaty ratified there. You have not obtained that ratification at Peking. You have already submitted to humiliation. You have not obeyed the instructions you received from her Majesty's Government, and what is your excuse?—That you might have met with a resistance which you would have been unable to overcome, although you had a strong British force at the mouth of the Peiho." It would have been said, "Were you not aware—and, indeed, had you not yourself been present when that resistance was overcome with the greatest ease? Do you not suppose that this militia would have been easily overcome? Do you not know the character given of the Chinese, that they are not a warlike people, and that that opposition from which you ran away, which you did not venture to face, would have been dispelled in half an hour if you had gone boldly forward?" (Cheers.) Could any one doubt that that would have been said in this country? On the other hand, there was the danger of the Chinese having perhaps made greater preparations than Mr. Bruce could be aware of—having ascertained exactly where they could place their stakes, so that their guns would fire with fatal effect, and therefore that the passage of the river might be stopped, and her Majesty's forces suffer a reverse, however great their gallantry and bravery

might be. He said that was the alternative Mr. Bruce had before him, and that never was a civil officer placed in a situation of more difficulty. Without attempting to decide, for he would not attempt to decide himself, whether the one course or the other was the best, he said there were infinite difficulties on both sides, and that her Majesty's Government were justfied, and not only justified, but must have felt it their duty, to tell Mr. Bruce that their confidence in him was not diminished by the course he had taken. When this information reached this country, her Majesty's Government came unanimously to the opinion that, whatever might be the terms proposed to China, whatever might be the course hereafter, it was necessary to show their strength in China; that whatever terms were proposed, they would be supported in such a manner that their moderation was the result of willingness and not of servility. He believed that that was the only course they could pursue. With regard to the particular terms they had offered, the gallant admiral had said most truly and justly, that they could not ask less than the treaty of Tientsin. That treaty had not only been signed, but had received the express approval of the Emperor of China. Nothing but its ratification remained to be given; and it would have been impossible for them to have said, "Because her Majesty's forces have suffered a reverse, and 400 or 500 men have been wounded, therefore we will give up the treaty and conditions, and trust to our faith in the Government of China." When, then, he had shown that whatever might be the case with respect to the right of the Emperor of China to forbid the passage of rivers, or defend their entrance, at least it was not justifiable to give no notice of that intention, to entrap the British Minister into an ambush, and fire upon him by order of the Emperor, that was conduct with respect to which he thought the dignity of her Majesty's crown and of the nation demanded ample satisfaction and reparation. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the general question, he agreed with the gallant admiral, and also with the sentiments expressed by the hon. gentleman opposite, that they should meet the Chinese with justice. It was not because this country and France were far stronger in war than the Chinese that they ought to treat them with harshness. He knew very well that by pressing too severely on the Government of China they might entirely dislocate the already feeble and impaired state of society which there existed, and that which was their business in China—their trade—must be more seriously injured by a conflict than by insufficient terms of peace. It was evident that it might become necessary to make preparations for any contingency that might arise, and they immediately communicated with the Emperor of the French in contemplation of such a course. There was, however, a chance that the Emperor of China might make overtures; that Mr. Bruce's readiness to receive those terms might become known, and that the whole matter might have been settled in a manner to satisfy their honour and at the same time to obtain the terms of the treaty. That hope has been to some extent disappointed, and it might be that it would be easier for a person of more authority than Mr. Bruce to obtain terms of peace. Whether there should or should not be a resident Minister at the Court of Peking, that was a matter which required consideration; but, from the first to last, their object had been to obtain the fulfilment of the treaty. He thought that every honour should be rendered to these gallant officers and the men under them, who, although unsuccessful, had displayed the greatest courage and the highest qualities which had ever distinguished the soldiers and sailors of this country.—Sir J. PAKINGTON concurred with the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) in thinking that the House had not at present sufficient information to justify their coming to a decision upon this question, but he could not assent to all the observations of the noble lord. He hoped that what had fallen from the noble lord indicated that the course of the Government would be one of moderation. He regretted that the gallant admiral felt obliged to make that appeal. So far as his conduct in China was known, no one, he (Sir J. Pakington) believed, was disposed to attach blame to the gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) The late Board of Admiralty unanimously approved of his conduct in China (Hear, hear.)—Sir D. L. EVANS hoped that the policy suggested by the gallant admiral (Sir M. Seymour) would be duly considered by her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)—Lord PALMERSTON said that if Mr. Bruce had been told beforehand by the Chinese Government that they would not allow him to go up the Peiho he might have remonstrated and have asked for an explanation with regard to the mode in which he might go; but, inasmuch as no such intimation had been given to him by the Chinese, and they had stopped him at the mouth of the Peiho, it would have been inconsistent with the honour of England if he had advised the admiral who accompanied him to retire without any attempt to force a passage. It ought to be remembered that Lord Malmesbury had instructed Mr. Bruce to go to the mouth of the Peiho with a sufficient force; and it was not unnatural for Mr. Bruce to infer that Lord Malmesbury, by that expression, meant that, if the Chinese refused to let him pass up the river, the "sufficient force" that was to accompany him should compel the Chinese to let him pass.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER, having read a letter which he had received from Admiral Hope, giving details of the affair at the mouth of the Peiho, proceeded to speak in high terms of the gallantry of the admiral, who, he thought, had that night been rather depreciated, in order that Mr. Bruce might be the more extolled. He hoped that the Government would reward Admiral Hope's gallantry with the Victoria Cross.—Lord C. PAGET said he had, in reply to the two admirals who had spoken on this question, to inform the House that the Admiralty had not been unmindful of the heroic conduct of Admiral Hope and of the officers who had served under him. The admiral had several promotions for his officers given to him, amounting to six in all. As to the question of decoration, the Government had to consider it very carefully, for there should be some discrimination observed between that which was a victory and that which was not. (Hear, hear.) The Government would be glad to give the admiral any proofs of his gallantry, but if rewards were to be bestowed upon officers, however well they conducted their operations, but which did not end in success, it might lead to inconvenience. Imprudent officers might be led to undertake expeditions at a great loss of life in the hope of receiving this reward. (Hear.) It was the duty of the Government to exercise the utmost discretion in this respect; but Admiral Hope and his officers had their approval.—(Feb. 16.) In reply to a question from Mr. B. OSBORNE, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no decision had been come to by the Government in reference to Lord Kigin again proceeding to China, as had been reported.—Sir M. SEYMOUR moved for copies of letter from the Secretary to the Ad-

miralty, No. 336, dated the 9th day of August, 1853, respecting affairs in China, enclosing letter from the Foreign-office, dated the 16th day of July, 1853, enclosing letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to the Earl of Clarendon, No. 91, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Gulf of Pecheli, the 23rd day of April, 1853; of letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, No. 101, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, Gulf of Pecheli, the 29th day of April, 1853, to the Earl of Clarendon; of letter from Sir Michael Seymour acknowledging receipt of same, No. 326, dated her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, Hong Kong, the 27th day of September, 1853, with its enclosures—viz., letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to Sir Michael Seymour, dated her Majesty's ship *Furious*, the 21st day of May, 1853, and letter from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, dated Tientsin, the 6th day of July, 1853; and of letters from the Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir M. Seymour, No. 542, dated the 23rd day of November, 1853, and from the Secretary to the Admiralty to G. Hammond, Esq., dated Foreign-office, the 23rd day of November, 1853. —Mr. C. BRUCE also obtained a return of copies of letters from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Malmesbury, No. 103, dated the 9th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 104, dated the 9th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 107, dated the 11th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; No. 110, dated the 15th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; and No. 112, dated the 20th day of May, 1853, with enclosures; and from the Earl of Elgin to the Earl of Clarendon, No. 99, dated the 25th day of April, with enclosures; and No. 100, with enclosures.—(Feb. 24.) Sir M. SEYMOUR wished that the House would grant him their indulgence whilst he mentioned a matter personal to himself and reflecting to some extent upon his character as a naval officer and a member of that House. (Cry of "order.") He should not occupy their time many moments. He wished to refer to a paragraph that appeared in a public journal of last Tuesday, by which it appeared that a noble and distinguished earl in another place had made a statement that closely concerned his character. The gallant admiral read the paragraph in question, in which it was stated that the noble earl had made a certain communication to him on the 24th April, 1853, to the effect that upon the occasion of his (Sir M. Seymour's) joining him in the north of China, the noble earl stated to him that it would be necessary, not only for him in his own vindication, but in vindication of her Majesty's Government, to place the latter in full possession of all the facts, and that he should report those facts in respect to which our prospects in the north of China were compromised by the failure on his (Sir M. Seymour's) part to furnish armaments, and that if he (Sir M. Seymour) had anything to say in explanation, he, of course, might make a corresponding statement to her Majesty's Board of Admiralty, so that the whole case might be brought before the Government. Now, what he desired to say, in answer to what the noble earl was represented to have stated, was this—that, upon his honour as an officer in her Majesty's service, and as a member of that House, that statement was not accurate. (Hear, hear.) He should use no other words. Nothing of the sort, or of anything approaching to such a statement, had been made to him. Had such a statement been made to him it would have been his duty to request the noble earl to make it in an official form, and thus to have given him the power of making a representation to the Board of Admiralty. (Hear.) —Mr. BRUCE wished to say a word or two with respect to what had fallen from the hon. and gallant admiral lately in command of the Chinese squadron, and which related to the character of a noble lord with whom he (Mr. Bruce) was nearly connected. He would have risen immediately after the hon. and gallant admiral's observations had he not expected that some one of the noble earl's (Elgin's) colleagues would think it expedient, would think it, in fact, his duty to offer some remarks on those observations. He regretted as much as any one that these personal questions should be brought into discussion in that House. (Hear, hear.) But in justification of his noble friend he must observe that the bringing of the matter under the notice of parliament had not originated with him. The discussion of this personal topic had arisen partly from a statement made by his right hon. friend the late First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir J. Pakington), and from a statement of the hon. and gallant admiral that the Earl of Elgin had made certain charges or imputations against him which were not justifiable, and were incapable of being supported by facts. In consequence of those remarks, the noble earl thought it necessary to make a statement in another place. In that statement he said that he understood an impression had been created against him on the imputation that he had forwarded charges stating his feeling that the hon. and gallant admiral had not in China given him all the support he had expected; and the noble earl further said it had been imputed to him that he had not communicated the despatches containing those charges to the hon. and gallant admiral himself. The noble earl then explained that it had never been his custom to communicate to officers serving with him, or under him, despatches relating to their conduct, as he considered that these despatches were secret, inasmuch as they were only intended for the information of the Secretary of State, to whom they were forwarded. It was for the Secretary of State to break the seal of secrecy if he thought fit so to do. However, the noble earl stated on his honour as a peer the fact, which he was further willing to substantiate by the sanction of an oath, that not only had he stated to the gallant admiral the substance of his complaint, and that he was about to forward to the Secretary of State in writing all those complaints which he was making to the admiral verbally, but had also told the gallant admiral that if he had anything to complain of in reference to his (Lord Elgin's) statements, he hoped he would make his own statement and whatever explanation he might think fit. (Hear.) The hon. and gallant admiral to-night stated that the statement of his noble friend in another place was inaccurate. The question then became one between the veracity of the noble lord the late plenipotentiary, and—he would not say the veracity, but the memory of the honourable and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) Every one who knew the noble lord and his conduct during a long official career must be aware that he was utterly incapable of making not only an assertion on oath, not only an assertion in his place in Parliament, but any assertion of any kind, or under any circumstance, which was not consistent with accuracy and the most strict fact. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the House or her Majesty's Government would order a commission to take evidence on oath, and inquire into the whole question between the noble earl and the hon. and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.)—Sir J. PAKINGTON said that as he had been referred to by his hon. friend who had just addressed the House he hoped he might be allowed to express a strong wish that this matter, for the present,

might go no further. (Hear, hear.) A noble lord of great distinction and ability had made a statement in another place on his honour as a peer. The noble and gallant admiral (Seymour) had risen in that House and made a directly contrary statement on his honour as an officer. He (Sir John Pakington) did not believe that any gentleman in that House would deny any statement made by the noble earl, or any statement made by the honourable and gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) He thought, therefore, that the only conclusion they could arrive at was that there had been unfortunately, but no doubt unavoidably, some misunderstanding between them. (Hear, hear.) So far as the public question was concerned, the papers were moved for which would show the merits of that question; and, so far as he was concerned, he was well content to leave it to those papers to show the part which the late Board of Admiralty had taken in the matter. (Hear, hear.) He confessed he did regard it as a matter of regret that, lying as they had been side by side in the Gulf of Pechi, the noble earl should have sent him despatches seriously criminating the gallant admiral without telling him what the contents were—what the nature of the charge made against him was; so that it was only through the circuitous mode of receiving a despatch from the Admiralty, calling on him for an explanation, that the hon. and gallant admiral was informed of the nature of that charge. (Hear.) Under these circumstances he did hope that this painful question, in which he believed there must have been some misapprehension between the parties, would at present go no further; and when the despatches were laid on the table of the House they would be able to judge of the merits of the question. —Lord J. RUSSELL said he could not but think that the statement of the right hon. gentleman the late First Lord of the Admiralty could be satisfactory to the noble earl who had been the subject of it. There were two questions, upon one of which he had not a word to say—namely, the question whether Lord Elgin had or had not any reason to complain of the gallant admiral, or of the delay of the forces coming up to his assistance. This was a question on which he was not prepared to say anything. The late Board of Admiralty had decided according to their own view of the case, and if any person wished to know anything more about the subject, no doubt the papers would be produced. But with regard to the personal question, what he gathered was somewhat different from the statement of the right hon. gentleman. A complaint had been made unfortunately in a work which had been published; and he thought it was almost always unfortunate when persons employed in the public service, or who had been so employed, chose very soon afterwards to give their account of the differences existing between officers serving the Crown—(hear, hear)—and making complaints that they had not been supported in their operations. But, that work having appeared, it was quite competent for the gallant admiral to make the statement which he had made. On the other hand, it was impossible, he thought, for the noble earl not to take notice of the rumours with respect to his conduct. The noble earl stated that the impression on his mind was fully and clearly that at the time when he wrote the despatch to the Foreign-office he stated to the gallant admiral what was the nature of the complaint that he thought that, in his public capacity, he had a right to make, and that although he did not show the gallant admiral the despatch to the Secretary of State, he did convey to him the nature of the complaint. The noble earl having made this statement on his honour as a peer, he (Lord John Russell) could not doubt for a moment that that was the impression on his mind. The gallant admiral had said, on the other hand, that the noble earl's statement was inaccurate—in other words, that the impression on his mind was that Lord Elgin had made no such communication to him. He had great respect for the gallant admiral, and he had no doubt that such was the impression on his mind. With regard, then, to a transaction which occurred on the other side of the globe, and as long as a year and a half ago, the only result he could arrive at was that these recollections and impressions differed materially; but he did not think that the difference affected the honour of either the noble earl or the gallant admiral. (Hear, hear.) He felt perfect confidence in the noble earl; and he had very lately recommended to her Majesty that the Earl of Elgin should be employed in a situation of the greatest confidence; and one in which much would depend on his discretion and judgment. After what had passed he felt, as the head of the Foreign-office, that he should not do right, Lord Elgin being his colleague, and having served the Crown in various capacities with great benefit to the public service and to the country, both in Jamaica and Canada, and also in China, if he did not say that he considered Lord Elgin entitled to the confidence of the Crown as an honourable, faithful, and distinguished public servant. (Hear.)

FORCES FOR CHINA.—General PEEL said, he had seen it stated in a public newspaper that there were fourteen regiments of the line, comprising 20,600 men, to be sent from India to China. He thought the public ought to be informed of the names of those regiments. The only provision made to meet the expenditure of the China war was a sum of 500,000*l.*, which he thought would hardly cover the cost of the transport of stores. He wished to know what was the number of British troops in India the Government were prepared to pay for in the next financial year. The total number of her Majesty's troops was 235,852*l.* Of these, 143,362 were on the British establishment voted by Parliament. The remaining 92,490 were on the Indian establishment. Now, these were in excess of the number of men voted by Parliament. It was necessary there should be a clear understanding upon this point. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the estimate would not cover the charge, and that the Government would be compelled to take an additional vote for China. In that case he should say that the estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were incorrect. The gallant general concluded by asking the Secretary of State for India what was the amount and description of force that had proceeded, or was about to proceed, from India to China; specifying, if possible, the regiments of which the European portion of the force was composed, and what number of troops (including the depots) he was prepared to pay for out of the revenue of India during the next financial year.—Sir C. WOOD said, in answer to his right hon. and gallant friend, he would state what he believed to be the facts of the case. There had gone from India to China one company of Engineers, the 3rd Buffs, and the 67th Regiment. There were under orders to go to China two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, the 31st, 4th, and 99th Regiments, three batteries of Royal Artillery of horse, and one without horse. These were all that were actually reported as going. But orders were sent out to the Governor-General to send two more regiments, each of which it was said numbered little more than 800. He found, however, that the regiments going to China would be filled

up to 1,000. It was intended to send five, and orders had been given for two more, so that the number sent altogether would amount to 5,500. He was informed at the Horse Guards that the two next battalions going out were the 3rd battalion of the 60th Madras, and the 1st battalion of the 13th Calcutta; but that was not certain. In a letter received from India, he was told that it was the 56th Madras and the 66th Bombay: he was unwilling, however, to state that as a fact, as the matter was still uncertain.

With regard to the native force, he believed that there were four regiments going to China to replace those that were already there: that was a mere relief. With respect to the regiments going, they would be paid exactly as the regiments were now paid. There would be no difference. There would be five native infantry regiments of irregular troops to the extent of 4,000 men. There would be four troops of irregular cavalry of 400 men each, two companies of the Madras Sappers to the extent of 250 men, so that the total force would be 5,500 European troops gone or going from India to China, and 4,000 natives in round numbers. Some of the regiments in China were ordered back to India.—General PERL: Are any ordered home?—Sir C. Wood said there were no Queen's regiments ordered home from China. One dragoon regiment had sailed from India on its way home.

EDITOR OF THE "FRIEND OF CHINA" NEWSPAPER.—Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that, on the motion for the adjournment of the House on Friday, March 2nd, he would call the attention of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies to the case of the editor of the "Friend of China," who has been imprisoned for twelve months, in the felon's jail, under sentence for libel.

THE CHINA WAR.—Sir DE LACY EVANS has given notice of his intention, on an early day, to move the following resolutions:—"That, in the opinion of this House, no sufficient proof has been adduced of the late attack upon the Peiho forts having been authorised by the original instructions of Her Majesty's Government. That the recourse to force of arms, in order to use a particular route by Plenipotentiaries proceeding to exchange ratifications of peace, was unprecedented, and inconsistent with the object of a professed amicable mission. That, although under the untoward consequences of this ill-advised, hostile measure, some strong military demonstration on the part of the Allies may unfortunately be necessary, in order to restore our relations with the Chinese Government to a more satisfactory footing; yet were the failure of an unauthorised collision made a pretext for operations of an extreme hostility, involving for instance an attack on the city of Peking, or a conquest of territory by either of the Allied Powers, such a proceeding would be contrary to every principle of international law, nor would it be less impolitic, as being more likely to interrupt than promote the extension of commerce and diffusion of civilization amongst the population of that country. That this House humbly participates in the wish expressed by Her Majesty in her most gracious speech on the opening of this Session of Parliament, viz., 'It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force.' That conciliatory expressions are also stated, through various credible sources, to have been made by the Emperor of China in relation to the conflict at the entrance of the Peiho, which almost permit of the anticipation expressed by Lord John Russell, that peaceful relations with the Chinese Government 'may be placed upon a permanent footing without further effusion of blood.' That, in the opinion of this House, nothing could more contribute to this most desirable result than the choice of a Plenipotentiary of reliable experience, and of conciliatory temper and judgment, for the conduct of this important negotiation, and for directing or counselling the disposition of Her Majesty's naval and military forces destined for this service."

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Nothing has transpired since our last issue in connection with the reinforcements for China. The increase to the 8th, 31st, and 73rd Regiments, already announced, has not taken any active form as yet; no reports have been published as to the progress of recruiting. No other announcements have been made as to troops or ships of war, and it is believed that nothing more will be done from this country, excepting in the supply of stores, &c. We refer to our Paris letter for movements in connection with the French contingent and convention said to be made by the Government with England. The *Himalaya*, with the marines and artillerymen detailed in our issue of 26th Jan., arrived at Alexandria on the 29th Jan., and were detained on board several days, waiting the arrival of the *Berenice* at Suez. Complaints were loud at the selection of so slow a boat. The 14th Dragoons from India, who are to come home by the *Himalaya*, had not arrived in Egypt. The Viceroy had visited the vessel, and one of the Armstrong guns was worked in his presence.

The vote for expenses of the China war, up to 31st March, is £850,000. Some Opposition members estimate the total at £4,000,000.

H.M.S. *Vulcan*, for China, encountered heavy weather on the passage to St. Vincent, and near Madeira was nearly wrecked.

The composition of the staff for China shows that Lord Clyde has not been forgetful of his old officers and friends; at the same time it is a most efficient body.

Lord Burghley put a question in the House as to when the field allowance claimed by the officers of the Artillery and of the Line, who were sent in the year 1857 to the attack of Canton, in lieu of the consolidated allowance which they were

ordered in April, 1859, to refund, was to be paid. Mr. S. Herbert said that part of the allowance which was due to officers who remained in China had been paid to them there, while those who came to England had, for the most part, applied at the War-office and received payment, and any officers who had not yet received the allowance who would make application at the War-office, would find the money forthcoming.

It will be seen that General Peel gave in the House on the 24th an account of regiments, &c., proceeding from India to China.

Rumour has it that H.M. Indian Navy is not to exist much longer,—in fact, that it is to be abolished; option being given to the officers to join the Royal Navy, taking their places according to the dates of their commissions, or to accept the pension which will be offered to them.

The increase to the Royal Artillery will be made in the shape of two brigades, to be numbered the 15th and 16th respectively. The 15th Brigade will consist of 56 officers, non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, drummers, and 1,608 rank and file. The 16th Brigade will number 53 officers, 80 non-commissioned officers, &c., and 864 rank and file. The promotions consequent on this augmentation will, in all probability, promote the lieutenant-colonels, down to Colonel Kennedy, to be colonels; the captains, down to Brevet-Major Longden, to be lieutenant-colonels; the second captains, down to Brevet-Major Penn, to be first captains; and the lieutenants, down to Lieut. Philip H. Sandilands, to be second captains.

The following regiments are to be increased by 100 men each, and fixed at a strength per regiment of 46 officers, 81 non-commissioned officers, and 1,050 rank and file, making a total of all ranks of 1,177—viz., 9th, 1st batt.; 10th, 1st batt.; 11th, 1st batt.; 11th, 2nd batt.; 12th, 2nd batt.; 14th, 2nd batt.; 15th, 1st batt.; 16th, 1st batt.; 16th, 2nd batt.; 17th, 2nd batt.; 18th, 2nd batt.; 19th, 2nd batt.; 20th, 2nd batt.; 21st, 2nd batt.; 22nd, 1st batt.; 24th, 2nd batt.; 25th, 2nd batt.; 26th, 29th, 30th, 32nd Light Infantry, 36th, 45th, 47th, 55th, 58th, 60th Rifles, 4th batt.; 76th, 78th, 84th, 86th, 96th, and Rifle Brigade, 1st batt. The other battalions not serving in India remain at 950 rank and file, with the same number of officers, with the exception of the 65th regiment, which numbers 1,400 rank and file.

Although the bounty paid to recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry has been reduced from £5 to £4 each, recruiting for that branch of the service is proceeding as briskly as before.

The utmost activity prevails in Chatham Dockyard among the contractors and others employed on the several works in progress for enlarging and improving that establishment, in order that the whole may be completed within the time required by the Admiralty.

The stern and quarters of the *Princess Royal*, 91, screw, have, as was expected, proved to be in a very rotten and defective state. This is especially the case with her transom and shelf-pieces. The whole of our men-of-war which have been built and converted lately in such a hurried manner, must, in the course of a few years, prove to be as defective, from the unseasoned state of the timber which has been used on those parts of the vessels.

The *Camelion*, 17, screw, has been launched from Deptford. She has only been six months in building.

On second lieutenant-colonels proceeding to China, the following remarks are made by the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"We have heard it stated that the second lieutenant-colonels of the regiments proceeding to China are about being reduced to half-pay on their quitting the Indian establishment; and that it is in contemplation to allow regiments in India in future only one lieutenant-colonel. As regards the latter portion of the rumour, we have only to say that we doubt very much if four field officers be more than sufficient for a regiment serving in a climate where so many officers are obliged to be on leave for sanitary reasons, and where in many cases regiments are split up into wings and detachments. We do trust the question will be reconsidered before a step is taken which appears to be suggested by no consideration save one of indiscriminating economy. It so happens that some of the second lieutenant-colonels of regiments going to China are among the best officers of their rank in the army, and we hope they will not be taken from their respective corps just at the moment their presence with them is most to be desired."

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been subsequently made at the Admiralty:—Commanders: Walter J. Pollard, to be additional to the Hawke, for service in the coast-guard; William A. J. Heath, to be acting captain of the Highflyer, vice Shadwell, invalided. Lieutenants: Walter Strickland, from the Hero to the Royal Albert; James H. Coxon, to the Hero; John C. Wilson, to be acting commander of the Fury, vice Heath; Alexander Henderson, to command the Harpy, tender to Hogue; Henry G. Hale to the Greyhound.

The family of Mr. Ward, the United States Minister in China, is at Florence, and expects him there in March.

The *Athenæum* recommends Government to send a naturalist with the expedition to China. We know very little of the Fauna and Flora of Northern China.

The service of plate intended to be presented to Admiral Seymour by the mercantile community in Hong Kong, is nearly completed by Messrs. Hunt and Roake's.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published on the evening of the day of delivery of the Mails.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

THE TEA TRADE IN RUSSIA.

OUR correspondent at St. Petersburg, in his letter of the 2nd inst. which we printed in the last number of this journal, has prepared us for expecting very shortly to hear of a most important alteration in the Russian tariff, not merely by a reduction of the present rate of duty on tea, but also by a general permission to import that article into any part of the dominions of Russia, either by land or by sea. Remarkable as this intelligence certainly is, we have no reason to doubt for a moment the correctness of our correspondent's information; and in the meanwhile, whilst the Russian plans are being brought to a state of official maturity in the *bureaux* of the Minister for Finances at St. Petersburg, we take the opportunity of adding a few remarks of our own on the subject of the Russian tea trade, which we hope will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers.

The overland tea trade dates back to the year 1723, just before the death of Peter the Great (which event took place February 8, 1725), and its organisation was one of the closing acts of that celebrated potentate's brilliant and successful career. Kiachta was then, as at present, the great emporium of commerce with the Chinese, though latterly a good deal of the trade has found its way to Semipalatinsk, which lies further to the south, and is more conveniently situated, as well as nearer to the Chinese frontier. The experiment was found to succeed, and the trade gained more extensive dimensions every year, notwithstanding the serious drawbacks of requiring many months—and often more than a whole year—before any single transaction could be wound up and finally settled, to say nothing of the risks of various sorts to which the tea was exposed in being forwarded such a great distance, and having to pass through so many different hands, till it finally reached the tea-pot of the consumer. In the year 1791 the Empress Catherine II. relaxed the prohibitory system, and the importation of tea was permitted, not only by sea direct from China, but also from European ports, and thus a considerable trade in this article was carried on with Russia from England and Holland. This state of things lasted till 1822, when, in an evil hour, the Emperor Alexander I. published his famous protectionist tariff, by which the importation of tea, not only from European ports, but even from China direct by sea, was prohibited, and the tea trade restricted to the land frontier at Kiachta. This narrow-minded system, with but very few exceptional cases that have been made from time to time, remains in force at the present day. Odessa, a flourishing port of Russia on the Black Sea, which, though only founded so lately as 1792, by the Empress Catherine, after the peace of Jassy, contains now more than 60,000 inhabitants, for some years enjoyed the privilege of exemption from the restrictive commercial policy of Russia, and was permitted to import tea from Europe, by virtue of the imperial ukase of the 7th February, 1817, which declared it a free port, and exempted the inhabitants from taxation for a period of 30 years. To this special mark of Imperial favour must be mainly attributed the wonderful increase of the population, and extraordinary development of its commerce, in so short a time; but the present Emperor seems to think that Odessa is now able to stand on its own legs, as he abolished last year its privileges as a free port, placing it for the future in the same category as the other ports of the Russian empire. Ever since the year 1840, when the official statistics state the quantity of tea imported to be 247,000 poods (of 40lb. each), the trade has been gradually declining, not perhaps from a decrease in the

consumption of the article, but rather from the enormous quantity smuggled over the frontier of late years. From 1845 to 1847 the quantity that paid duty had fallen to 222,975 poods; from 1848 to 1850, the annual average was 210,698 poods; and from 1851 to 1853 it had decreased to 199,188 poods, or 7,967,620lbs. Consequently less than eight millions of pounds for a population of sixty millions of inhabitants notoriously the greatest consumers of tea in Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, and perhaps Holland!

In comparing the prices of tea in Russia with those of other markets, one is almost tempted to doubt the accuracy of the figures, so great is the difference in the quotations. "Common tea," says our Russian correspondent, "which rules at Canton at about 15 to 25 copecks, or 6d. to 10d. per lb., costs at St. Petersburg 24 to 3 roubles, or from 8s. 4d. to 10s. per lb." In the London market similar teas are worth 15 to 35 copecks, at Hamburg and New York about 20 to 40 copecks. The causes that lead to this discrepancy in the value of the same article in different markets, are not so much to be attributed to the increased expense of overland carriage, as to the peculiar organisation of the trade. It must be borne in mind that the Russians do not purchase their tea for cash, nor pay for it with coined money, but they receive it in exchange for their woollen cloth, cotton velvets, silk manufactures, leather, furs, and other produce of their industry. In this bartering trade, each article differing in quality from the rest forms the subject of special negotiations, and the exact price has to be agreed on. It is no wonder, then, that this barbarous mode of transacting business, so little in accordance with the spirit of the age we live in, should give rise to interminable discussions and painful haggling, accompanied by great delay; and after all one party must make a bad bargain, and be overreached by the other. It is true that in 1855 the Russian Government, in order to facilitate the transactions at Kiachta, introduced some important improvements and salutary changes in their regulations for carrying on the barter trade with the Chinese, but it is clear that no fiscal measures can ever totally eradicate the evils and inconveniences that this primitive mode of doing business must of necessity give rise to. In addition to the exportation of Russian produce and manufactures to China, the Imperial Government allows conditionally the payment for tea in gold and silver coin; but this permission is restricted to one-third of the value of the manufactured goods exported by each merchant, and one-half on furs and skins. With the exception of tea the imports of Chinese produce into Russia are quite insignificant. Whilst the whole value of the trade is officially estimated at six millions and a half of silver roubles, tea alone figures for six millions, whilst the odd half-million is frittered away in sugar, a little raw silk, a few drugs, and some sugar-candy.

With regard to the distance between Kiachta and the tea districts of China, it must be observed that the provinces that produce the article, and the places where it is prepared for exportation, are quite in the south, and consequently at a very great distance from the Russian frontiers. Nearly all the tea that goes to Russia is grown in the province of Kiang-se which the chief town is Foo-chow. When we talk of the tea being brought from China to St. Petersburg by land, the expression must not be taken in its literal sense, as for a great part of the distance it is conveyed by water. On quitting the province of Kiang-se, the tea is transported by the navigable canals to Kan-chang, whence it is sent in light carts for a distance of a hundred miles across the mountains. It is then reshipped on the Yang-tse-Kiang, passing Nankin, ascends the Hoang-ho or Yellow River, and at length arrives at Tien-tsin by the Grand (or Imperial) Canal, after being more than a month on its water-carriage. At Tien-tsin the chests of tea are loaded on the backs of camels and buffaloes, and arrive at Kiachta after the lapse of three or four months more. On the Russian territory they are again subjected to an alternating land and water carriage. After winding through the mountain passes down to the eastern shores of Lake Baikal, they are shipped upon rudely constructed boats, little better than rafts, in which they cross the lake, and ascend the broad but very shallow Angora to Irkutsk. Here they are transferred to the small and cumbersome wagons of the country—except in winter, when they are mounted on sledges, which is a far more expeditious mode of conveyance—and slowly dragged along at the northern base of the Altai chain of mountains to Semipalatinsk, where they again embark, floating down the river Irtysh to Omsk, whence they again proceed by land carriage, passing through Petropaulofsk and Troitsk, where the dreary work of

crossing the Ural mountains commences. Having accomplished this hazardous feat, they are now in Europe, for at the watershed on the top of the mountain stands a granite column bearing on its east and west faces the magnificently grand conception, but simple inscription, "Asia" on one side, and "Europe" on the other. Having safely arrived at Oufa on the Belaija, they again take water, floating down that river to its junction with the Kama, and the confluence of the latter with the Wolga at Spask. Thence, still by water, up that noble stream to Nishny-Novgorod, celebrated for its great autumnal annual fair. From Nishny-Novgorod to Moscow the distance is about 500 miles, and the tea is conveyed thither by land-carriage, and finally from thence to St. Petersburg by the railway. It is one of the deep-rooted popular superstitions—more especially in Russia, where it is sedulously propagated and religiously believed—that the quality and flavour of tea deteriorates by a sea-voyage, and hence arises in a great measure the general belief that the tea consumed in Russia is of better quality, and contains more aroma, because it is conveyed by land, than the article sent by sea to other parts of Europe. But this superstition, like all others based upon prejudice and ignorance, has been destined to receive its death-blow from the dawn of civilisation and scientific knowledge in Russia. The question had been often discussed, and at length a commission, composed of members of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences, was appointed to investigate the subject, and report their unbiassed opinion on it. From the tenour of their report, based on chemical analysis and practical experiments on the same tea, prepared and packed in the same identical manner, but sent by the two different routes, the fallacy of the superstition is proved beyond a doubt, and it was shown that there was no appreciable difference whatever, either in the weight, taste, appearance, or smell, between the two. From the above description of the manner in which the tea is conveyed by the overland route, it will be moreover apparent to our readers that that expression must be taken *cum grano salis*; for nearly one-half of the distance is performed on lakes, rivers, and navigable canals. It is true that, mathematically speaking, the distance may be less by land from Canton to St. Petersburg, than by sea round the Cape of Good Hope and up the Baltic; but the difference in distance is more than compensated by the time—and consequently interest of money—saved, whilst it cannot be doubted that the cost price must be greatly and needlessly enhanced by having to be sent 8,000 miles by land rather than 14,000 miles by sea. The freight by a sailing vessel does not increase the price of tea so much as a halfpenny per lb., which is not above 3 or 4 per cent., whilst the expensive and tedious land-carriage comes to 9s. per lb., which is equal to 1,000 per cent., or ten times its original cost price in China.

Finally, there is another reason for rejoicing in the forthcoming modification of the fiscal regulations with regard to tea in Russia. If, as our correspondent at St. Petersburg believes himself warranted in stating, the alteration should really be of such an extensive nature as to be thus summed up in his own expressive words—"A moderate duty on tea, and permission to import it by sea and by land into any part of the empire"—then there can be no doubt that a new branch of business will spring up between this country and Russia to the profit of our merchants and the benefit of British shipowners, who already participate in the carrying trade with Russia to the extent of more than one half; and this is certainly some cause for self-congratulation. But there is another higher, less sordid, and far more noble reason for welcoming this expected change, which is, that it will strike a sudden and irreparable death-blow to the degrading and demoralising system of smuggling carried on so notoriously and unblushingly in the Russian dominions, that their own statistic writers, Tengoborsky and Nebolsine, state on authority that fully as much tea is smuggled into that country as is imported in a legitimate manner.

THE TRADE OF JAVA IN 1858, AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1857.

It is only a few months since we gave our readers an account of the trade of Java and Madura for 1857, and we are now enabled to lay before them the results of the year 1858, taken from official documents received from Holland, through the courtesy of a high civil functionary in that country; and in so doing we shall compare the figures with those of the previous year, from which the difference will be more clear and apparent.

The total value of the imports for the two years was as follows:—

	Private.	For Account of Government.	Total Amount.
1858 ..	36,371,384fl.	26,155,380fl.	62,526,764fl.
1857 ..	38,638,028fl.	24,986,541fl.	63,624,569fl.

From the above it appears that the imports by private merchants had fallen off in 1858 by 2,266,644fl., and though there was an increase of 1,168,839fl. in the importations by Government, the total shows a deficiency of 1,097,805fl. This is explained by the great falling off in the value of the specie and precious metals, which amounted to nearly four millions of florins, as shown by the following figures:—

	Private Trade.	For Account of Government.	Total.
1858 ..	1,186,423fl.	11,916,102fl.	13,102,525fl.
1857 ..	4,424,536fl.	12,420,000fl.	16,844,536fl.
Less in 1858 ..	3,238,113fl.	503,898fl.	3,742,011fl.

On the other hand, the goods imported by private merchants show an increase of nearly three millions, and this improvement is more or less extended to the produce of all parts of the world, with the single exception of Japan, as the following table will show:—

Imports from	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Europe, America, and South Africa....	26,656,824	29,348,274
Western parts of India and Bengal	1,360,517	1,484,189
China, Manila, and Siam	2,834,879	3,061,429
Japan	1,951,461	625,855
Eastern Archipelago	13,976,352	14,904,492
Total.....	46,780,033	49,424,239

In the imports from Holland there is an increase of about a million and a-half of florins, and it is satisfactory to observe an improvement of nearly a million in the goods imported from England, whilst from all other countries in Europe and America there is a falling off:—

Imports from	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Holland	11,629,669	13,160,814
Great Britain.....	8,121,808	9,112,756
France	465,746	417,725
Other European States	587,404	522,953
United States of America.....	293,126	160,463
Total.....	21,097,753	23,374,684

The above-mentioned produce, imported by the private trade from Europe and America, are specified as follows:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Manufactured goods.....	12,961,946	14,647,804
Provisions	1,192,100	1,215,643
Wine, spirits, and beer	1,653,309	1,998,362
Iron and machinery.....	1,117,785	1,674,265

It is also highly satisfactory to observe that British manufactures, though notoriously subject to a high protective duty, are not only able to compete successfully with the fabrics of other countries, but in this case even with those of the Dutch themselves. For the 14,647,804fl. worth of manufactured goods imported into Java in 1858, we find specified as follows:—

	Florins.
From Great Britain	7,094,110
From Holland, with certificates of Dutch origin	5,546,351
From Holland, manufactures of other countries	1,619,733
From other countries in Europe	39,072
From America	34,095
From elsewhere	314,443

To enable our readers to judge for themselves of the relative value of the different kinds of manufactures mostly consumed, as well as the increase or decrease of 1858 as compared with 1857, and the value of the foreign manufactures in comparison with those of Holland, we subjoin the following table:—

Description of goods.	With certificates of Dutch origin.		Foreign manufactures.	
	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
White cotton goods	1,774,475	1,684,857	2,165,694	3,167,837
Unbleached ditto	859,408	904,961	245,753	515,063
Coloured ditto	61,469	136,603	135,223	84,933
Printed ditto.....	215,403	260,951	1,996,531	1,269,579
Printed and coloured } Adrianople	475,330	450,721	500,054	506,694
Kain-pandjans, Sarongs, } and Slendangs	660,888	709,582	1,061,343	1,079,979

From the Eastern Archipelago there is an increase in the imports of native produce over those of 1857, amounting to a million of florins, and we find the value specified as follows:—
From Borneo, 1,563,667fl.; from the west coast of Sumatra, 1,293,478fl.; from Palembang and Banca, 643,266fl.; and from Riouw and Lingga, 933,245fl. Among the articles specified we find gambier figures for 745,822fl.; pepper, 934,620fl.;

wax, for 879,415fl.; oil, 590,833fl.; and coffee, 441,593fl. From Sumatra alone the quantity of coffee received was 10,062 peculs, of the value of 313,671fl.

From Bengal and Ceylon the imports of goods amounted to 220,116fl.; from the Persian Gulf, 33,157fl.; from China, 548,442fl.; from Singapore, 284,650fl.; from Manila, 351,953fl.; from Siam, 230,042fl.

Although the imports of 1858 show a falling off, as compared with those of 1857, there is a very marked increase in both, as compared with previous years, as the following table will show at a glance:—

	Florins.
Average of 1848-1852	35,835,950
1853-1855	53,335,909
Imports of 1856	57,305,826
1857	63,624,569
1858	62,526,764

Thus showing an increase of 70 per cent. over the imports of 1848 to 1852.

Whilst the British and American articles of produce and manufacture have been increasing during the last three years, those of the Netherlands exhibit a corresponding retrograde movement, as the following figures will show:—

	Great Britain.	America.	Holland.	
1856	40	1	54	per cent.
1857	46	2	51	of
1858	47	6	47	imports.

Favourable as the results of the import trade may unquestionably be called, we shall find that the exports are in a still more satisfactory condition. During the two years, 1857 and 1858, the total value of exports was as follows:—

	Private Trade.	For Account of Government.	Total.
1858 ..	52,240,403fl.	62,201,811fl.	114,442,214fl.
1857 ..	48,529,311fl.	57,394,573fl.	105,923,884fl.

exhibiting a surplus of 3,711,092fl. in the exports of private merchants, 4,807,238fl. more in those for account of the Netherlands Government, and on both together a total increase of 8,518,330fl. It is worthy of remark, that the exports of the precious metals and specie were very considerable in 1858, as the following figures will show:—

	Private Trade.	Government Account.	Total.
1858 ..	5,973,338fl.	9,187,778fl.	15,161,116fl.
1857 ..	4,451,131fl.	1,570,555fl.	6,021,686fl.

Increase in 1858 } .. 1,522,207fl. .. 7,617,223fl. .. 9,139,430fl.

After deducting the value of the specie from the total amount of exports, we find the remainder to be—for 1858, 104,914,197fl.; and for 1857, 103,984,209fl., which sums represent the value of produce shipped in those two years respectively. With regard to the countries which originally produced these goods, we find them specified as follows:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Eastern Archipelago	95,360,222	94,239,964
India and Bengal	130,128	105,586
China, Manila, and Siam	143,793	167,638
Japan	478,917	858,570
Europe and America	3,789,138	3,910,240
Other countries	4,082,011	5,632,199
Total	103,984,209	104,914,197

whilst the principal countries to which the produce was shipped were:—

	1857. Florins.	1858. Florins.
Holland	75,629,447	77,628,738
Other parts of Europe	7,000,000	4,791,294
America	780,874	846,381
Australia	512,985	498,945
Eastern Archipelago	6,285,729	6,139,926
Other countries	5,144,787	4,333,780

The following table shows the relative proportions of the principal articles exported to Holland by Government and private merchants in 1853:—

	Government Account. Florins.	Private Trade. Florins.
Coffee	27,160,813	1,711,327
Sugar	15,184,343	16,886,514
Rice	—	1,519,992
Indigo	2,214,409	1,602,764
Tobacco	48,646	1,025,077
Spices	942,306	37,822
Tin	6,376,302	94,075

The subjoined table shows the comparative quantities of the

principal articles exported to all parts of the world in 1857 and 1858, both by the private trade and for Government account:—

	1857.	1858.
Coffee	976,839..	1,096,428
Sugar	1,696,335..	2,111,649
Rice	2,057,581..	1,527,885
Mace	1,391..	2,171
Cloves	4,569..	131
Nutmegs	5,888..	7,877
Tin	103,674..	74,666
Indigo	1,064,240..	1,062,863
Cinnamon	1,619..	2,239
Cochineal	100,836..	62,437
Pepper	8,904..	9,183
Tea	13,849..	15,060
Tolacco	57,334..	86,745

The general result of the export trade from Java during the last eleven years will be seen by a glance at the following figures:—

	Average of the years 1848-1852	Exports of the year	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	61,200,798	71,692,956	71,385,420	84,112,397	105,726,122	105,923,884	114,442,214	

thus establishing a steady annual increase till the exports of 1858 have risen to nearly double what they were in 1848-1852.

With regard to the navigation, we find the number of vessels, together with their tonnage (given in Dutch lasts, each of which is equal to two British tons), arrived at Java as follows:—

From	1857.		1858.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Holland	172	58,428½	200	65,641
Other parts of Europe	101	29,043½	55	13,323
Altogether from Europe	273	87,471½	255	78,964
America	41	12,631½	21	60,179½
Cape of Good Hope	15	3,742	26	6,619½
Cape Verde Islands	1	337	1	331
India	17	4,332½	18	4,306½
China, Manilla, and Siam	90	19,390½	87	17,518½
Mauritius	3	996	7	1,636
Kooria Moorla Islands	—	—	1	223
Japan	5	1,869	2	407
Australia	82	23,670	83	21,149½
Eastern Archipelago	2,116	73,509½	2,381	85,665½
Total arrivals	2,643	227,949½	2,882	222,900

As might be expected, the Dutch flag took the lion's share in the carrying trade, both in the arrivals and departures, as may be seen by the following tables:—

Arrivals under the Dutch Flag.		Ships.	1857. Lasts.	Ships.	1858. Lasts.
From Holland	172		58,428½	200	65,641
„ Great Britain	26		8,530½	19	5,667
„ France	3		866	5	1,681½
„ Belgium	—		—	—	—
„ Hamburg	3		800	—	—
„ other European ports	15		3,268½	2	368
„ Cape Verde Islands	6		2,098	16	4,541
„ Cape of Good Hope	1		337	1	331
„ America	16		3,874½	7	1,521
„ India	4		1,394	8	2,442
„ China, Manila, and Siam	46		22,460½	53	13,906
„ Japan	5		1,869	2	407
„ Australia	20		6,967	17	5,843
„ Eastern Archipelago	2,058		69,760	2,321	78,393½

Total under Dutch Flag....		2,375	170,653½	2,651	180,741½
British vessels.....	63	14,998	68	13,296½	
French	39	9,818	19	4,457	
Belgian	—	—	1	201½	
Hamburg	18	3,027	16	2,396	
Bremen	13	4,637½	14	3,635	
Oldenburg	1	685	—	—	
Mecklenburg	—	—	2	305	
Prussian	2	723	—	—	
Hanoverian	6	1,120	4	664½	
Austrian	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	30	6,481½	19	3,785½	
Danish	8	1,792½	6	1,133	
Sicilian	—	—	1	292½	
Sardinian	—	—	2	330	
Portuguese	1	327	—	—	
American	29	12,133½	43	9,914½	
Chinese	3	103	10	370	
Siamese	15	675	20	1,295½	
Other Asiatic vessels	40	774½	6	122	

The number and tonnage of the vessels that cleared out from ports of Java were as follows:—

	1857.		1858.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
To Holland	281	85,756	321	101,091½
„ other parts of Europe	51	10,856	42	8,730
Total to Europe	332	96,612	363	109,821½
„ America	13	3,576½	23	7,183
„ Cap. of Good Hope	—	—	3	305
„ India	6	1,414½	9	2,337½
„ China, Manila, and Siam	102	24,421	92	18,269
„ Mauritius	—	—	1	284
„ Japan	5	1,511	8	1,865
„ Australia	8	1,149	14	2,103
„ Eastern Archipelago	2,239	81,769½	2,831	95,582½
	2,705	210,453½	3,344	237,776

which, according to their national flags, were composed as follows:—

	1857.		1858.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
Under the Dutch Flag.				
To Holland	254	78,866	261	84,183
„ Great Britain	—	—	1	214
„ Bremen	1	390	—	—
„ America	1	160	3	772
„ India	—	—	2	548
„ China, Manila, and Siam	41	11,296	28	6,955
„ Japan	5	1,511	8	1,865
„ Australia	—	—	5	1,035
„ Eastern Archipelago	2,165	73,344	2,762	87,852
Total under Dutch Flag	2,467	165,567	3,070	183,424
British vessels	57	12,779½	65	13,090½
French „	26	5,819½	31	6,467
Belgian „	—	—	1	201½
Hamburg „	18	2,776	19	3,439
Bremen „	8	2,192	22	7,347
Oldenburg „	2	914	1	302
Mecklenburg „	—	—	2	305
Austrian „	—	—	1	155
Prussian „	2	723	1	212
Hanoverian „	3	407	6	941½
Swedish „	31	6,131	33	6,697
Danish „	8	1,530	6	1,065
Sardinian „	—	—	2	330½
Portuguese „	1	163	—	—
American „	25	9,760	34	11,541½
Chinese „	5	153	10	263½
Siamese „	15	887	19	1,260
Other Asiatic vessels	37	621½	21	733½
Total	2,705	210,453½	3,344	237,776

THE ELGIN-SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY.

The *Times* of this morning has the following *resumé* of the correspondence and quarrel of Lord Elgin and Sir M. Seymour. The correspondence must be deferred to our next issue.

“From the despatches it appears that Lord Elgin, lying in the Gulf of Pecheli, on the 29th of April, 1858, despatched to Lord Clarendon, then Foreign Minister, a letter, wherein he complained of the conduct of the Admiral, who had been commissioned to give material force to Lord Elgin's diplomacy. The Ambassador stated that on the 2nd of March, when leaving Hong Kong, he had, by a written communication, directed Sir M. Seymour to collect at Shanghai, towards the end of March, or soon after as might be convenient, as large a fleet, more especially of gunboats drawing little water, as the Admiral could spare from service elsewhere. To this communication Lord Elgin states the Admiral replied that his attention had already been directed to that object, that a gunboat and gun-vessel had already sailed for Shanghai, that arrangements were in progress for others to follow, and that it was his intention to sail for Shanghai in the *Calcutta*, ‘should nothing prevent,’ on or about the 16th of March. Lord Elgin proceeds to complain that, notwithstanding this assurance, he had been waiting at Shanghai till the 3rd of April, without news of the Admiral, and that on the 16th of April he was off the mouth of the Peiho without any sufficient force. On the 29th of April we find another despatch, wherein Lord Elgin reports that the Admiral had arrived on the 24th in her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*—a vessel which, as he remarks, draws 25 feet of water, and could not approach within several miles of the bar of the Peiho river. He adds that the gunboats were still not come up, and he remarks bitterly upon the consequences of the delay. Contrasting the slackness of the British Admiral with the promptitude of the French, Lord Elgin next states that the French Admiral arrived on the 25th of April with his whole fleet, and that at the moment of writing his despatch the French flag is represented by two gunboats within the bar of the Peiho, and the English by two despatch boats aground on the top of it. Sir Michael Seymour, being referred to, answers last despatch in a detailed report to the Admiralty. As to the Ambassador's last point, which we have quoted, Sir Michael says:—‘I might smile at this statement, were it not on account of the motives which appear to dictate it, and the impression it must have made on their Lordships. The *Nimrod* and *Cormorant* had grounded in the previous night in trying to cross the bar in company with three French gunboats, as did one of the latter. In two hours after his Lordship's despatch was sent away both vessels had crossed the bar, and the English flag was represented by three English vessels (including the *Slaney*) of superior force to the French; the English boats close to the batteries, the French somewhat to the left.’ As to the other matters complained of, the

Admiral shows that on the 15th of March five vessels left Hongkong, and that three others sailed a few days later, that he left orders for the smaller gunboats to follow him on the 10th of April, that he himself would have left on the 18th of March if he had not been delayed by gales, and that the French Admiral left Hongkong one day later than Sir Michael. He moreover shows that the Admiralty were so satisfied with his explanation that the Board assured him of their entire approval, and transmitted a very unequivocal censure upon Lord Elgin for the despatch he had written to his own chief.

“Sir Michael says:—
“I have had two years' experience in Chinese warfare, and anyone who has been long in China will bear me out in the assertion, that nothing but the conclusive evidence of irresistible force will ever fully satisfy the Imperial Government. I consider, therefore, as stated in my despatch reporting the operations at the Peiho, that the Chinese having been allowed time to fortify their position, and being confident of their strength, the capture of the forts under such circumstances would have a greater moral effect on the Imperial Government than if we had attacked them when less prepared. Subsequent events fully bore out my opinion. It was ascertained that guns from Tientsin, and even from Peking, had been conveyed to the forts at Taku, and that all the available military force was also assembled there. At one blow, therefore, the whole of their guns were captured, and their army driven like a scattered rabble into the surrounding country, to spread everywhere the reports of our invincibility, and the destructive and terrific missiles we made use of. To this brilliant and complete success I attribute our total exemption from annoyance while at Tientsin, and the conclusion of a treaty within a month after which may be said to open the whole of China to the world, and which may in a few years develop a field for commercial enterprise of which we have at present no conception.”

“These two dissatisfied heroes have now both been heard. Seymour, King of Men, and the swift-witted Elgin have made their orations. Lord John Russell, the Ulysses of this great schism, vainly proposed to offer up a sacrifice in the shape of poor Mr. Oliphant. This convenient and magnanimous course of sacrificing the secretary and hushing up the quarrel will only, as such policy deserves, make matters worse; for Lord Elgin will probably feel himself compelled to avow that Mr. Oliphant acted under his instructions as to what unpublished matter he should insert, and what he should omit, in the official history of the Elgin mission. Thus it stands, a very pretty quarrel, in which everybody seems to be in the wrong.”

Literature.

Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict. Macmillan and Co., Cambridge; and Covent-garden, London.

Having perused this work, we must acknowledge that the author is a really clever man, but we confess that, with the exception of High-Churchism, we are puzzled in ascribing to him his peculiar “forte,” for on every possible subject does he dilate. We find in this work theology, politics, metaphysics, transcendentalism, gastronomy, mesmerism, “fast” life, atheism, Puseyism, even death itself; and, therefore, from its very discursiveness, it possesses some peculiar interest for each description of reader. The talent exhibited throughout the work is undeniable; the plot is most cleverly worked out, and the character sketches are spirited and dashing. We should fancy, from the style pervading the book, that it is the author's first essay in literature, but there is good promise in this work, and a freshness that will repay the reader for a perusal of its chapters.

The China Question.

Continued from our last.

With reference to Lord Elgin's forced inactivity on his first arrival, owing to the troops destined for China having been ordered to Calcutta, the writer thinks—

“There can be no doubt that, had Lord Elgin, in the summer of 1857 gone to the north alone, or unaccompanied by a strong and imposing force, or indeed gone at all, before something striking had been done at Canton, the disappointment would have been greater. The fact is, that at the very time when Lord Elgin was lamenting his inability to move to the Peiho, and thence to seek access to Peking, the experiment was making by the Russians, and utterly failed.”

With reference to the blockade of the Canton river, the writer, as we might expect, strongly protests against it.

“The decision of the question was embarrassed, too, by the conflicting interests of the British traders themselves, who, having bought teas at high prices in the north, were solicitous that the blockade should be maintained. They, in the true mercantile spirit, did not care a farthing whether it was a lawful blockade or not. Regarded at a distance, and from the platform of something like old-fashioned principle, it seems to us that there never was a greater violation of public law, or a worse precedent, than the regular blockade of the Canton river, from its inception to February, 1858, without a declaration of war. Every authority, ancient and modern, is against such action. From Blackstone to Blackwood every writer in England pronounced against it, for it so happens that one of the strongest condemnations of what was actually doing appeared in the columns of the *Scotch periodical* for June, 1857.”

Judging from the character of the writer, we are somewhat surprised at the following:—

“Lord Malmesbury, instigated doubtless by the complain's of parties at Hong Kong, all of whom, with a perverse unanimity characteristic of that wretched community, were adverse to anything done or suggested by Lord Elgin, wrote”—

On the capture of the Taku forts in May, 1858, we read—

"It was altogether a sad and sickening sight. Among the voluntary spectators of this easy conquest, as we have heard, was Mr. Bruce, then Lord Elgin's chief secretary, and now his successor, destined within little more than a year to witness a ghastly contrast—not dying and dead Chinamen uncared for by their Christian conquerors, but nearly five hundred of the bravest and most gallant of his own countrymen slaughtered and mutilated, and but a remnant recoiling in disgrace before the worthless battlements of Taku, and owing their escape to the very neutrals who, a year before, were the objects of so much and so unjust suspicion. The official despatches lately published, descriptive of the disaster of 1859, are deplorable revelations of the worst sort of incapacity, and are in painful contrast to those in which Lord Elgin announced a bloodless victory."

Whilst on Admiral Hope's conduct the writer says:—

"Who can say that Admiral Hope would have made the attack of last June if left to his own unprompted judgment? Or who can doubt what would have been his doom, had he, like Admiral Seymour, refused to be goaded into action before he was ready, when, as Mr. Bruce now says, in his apologetic despatch of the 13th of July, 1859, 'if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts on the subject, they would not have been shared by his squadron, who have had most experience of warfare in China.'"

Pictures of the Chinese. By the Rev. R. H. COBBOLD, late of Ningpo. John Murray, Albemarle-street, London.

The author, after many years' residence in Ningpo, has produced this work from daily notice of the manners and customs of the Chinese; and certainly it contains revelations which are novel and unknown not only to ourselves, but to many others who have been long resident in China. This, considering the very exclusive manner in which all foreigners live, is not to be wondered at. Our author, like other missionaries, differs in that particular, and has not been averse to mixing with the Chinese in their social and every-day life. These experiences have been carefully noted, and the book under notice is the result. Among the anecdotes we may notice that China, like all other countries, has its malady of tooth-ache and quacks, and among the many itinerant professionals that of dentist is performed by a woman, of whom there are some two thousand in the province of Che-keang. Diseases of the teeth are said by them to proceed from the existence of a worm in the gums, and although the author does not agree with the nostrum, still he assures us the belief is universal among the Chinese, who pay at the rate of three-pence for each worm extracted, which by some piece of legerdemain are produced from the mouth of the operator. There are many other similar habits and prejudices recorded and neatly illustrated by numerous sketchings in an instructive and amusing manner, and we think it will be found interesting even to old residents in China, but doubly so to the general English public.

We have always thought it, however, a great disadvantage to the cause of Protestant missions that after a missionary should have resided in China some few years, and fairly mastered the language, he should then return to this country, and settle comfortably down and write narrative books. This is to be regretted more especially just now, when the numerous works written upon China nearly all of them contain some allusions to the unwearied zeal of the Catholic missionaries and the evident "insouciance" of the Protestants. The style of the writing is pervaded with a tone of sentimentality which we cannot admire, and, indeed, we may add that we expected a more profound emanation from one calling himself an Archdeacon.

A Life Struggle. By Miss Pardoe. L. Booth, Regent Street. Another work from the prolific pen of Miss Pardoe is always anticipated with much interest in the literary world. This novel, however, in our opinion, does not come up to Miss Pardoe's previous works. The characters are all *strongly* drawn, Mr. Greville's particularly so; but the moral inculcated throughout the two volumes we think pernicious, as it extols the absurd and *actually* selfish theory of self-sacrifice, of which many, indeed, of our modern female novelists have made themselves the champions. The book, however, is pleasantly and vigorously written, and will amply repay a perusal, if only for comparison and criticism. No reader of Miss Pardoe's works should omit this production.

NOTES.

✓ A French rival to Mr. Oliphant's narrative has just appeared, in the form of "*Souvenirs d'une Ambassade en Chine et au Japon en 1857 et 1858*," by the Marquis de Moyes.

Upwards of 6,000 copies have already been issued of Mr. Russell's "*Indian Diary*."

In spite of the success of the *Cornhill*, the sale of *Macmillan's Magazine* has steadily increased. Of the current number a second edition was called for immediately; the circulation is 12,000.

✓ Mr. Wingrove Cooke is bringing out a work on the colonisation and conquest of North Africa.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- VACHER—On the 20th inst., at 7, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, the wife of W. H. Vacher, Esq., of a son.
WADMAN—On the 1st inst., on board the P. and O. steamship *China*, the wife of Captain Arthur J. P. Wadman, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
BALDWIN—At Fuhchau, on the 22nd Dec., the wife of the Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin, of a daughter.
McKELLAR—At Shanghai, on the 22nd Dec., the wife of Mr. John McKellar, of a daughter.
LAEN—At Hong Kong, on the 1st Jan., the wife of Capt. P. H. Laen, of the steamer *Remi*, of a daughter.
STILL—At Canton, on the 4th Jan., the wife of E. A. Still, Esq., of a daughter.
PAIN—On board the British ship *Marchioness of Londonderry*, at sea, the wife of Dr. Pain, H.M. 1st Royals, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- FLETCHER—VINCENT—On the 20th inst., at St. Saviour's, Jersey, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey, Edward Philip Fletcher, Esq., only son of the late Charles Philip Fletcher, of Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.'s, of London, Esq., to Julia Mary, daughter of the late Captain George Vincent.
PHILLIPS—LANE—At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Cornwall, Octavius Phillpotts, Esq., youngest son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana Harriet, second daughter of T. V. Lane, Esq., and granddaughter of Powinoll Bastard, second Viscount Exmouth, of Canonteign.
JONES—WILLIAMS—On the 21st inst., at Llanfihangle, Gwynedd, by the Rev. John Jones, vicar, John James Brook Jones, Esq., late commander of H.M.'s gunboat *Insolent*, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Llanrhydian, Gower, Glamorganshire, to Adah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Williams, Esq., M.D., Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire.

DEATHS.

- REID—On the 17th inst., Alex. Reid, Esq., of 4, Palace-gardens-villas, Kensington, and late of Ceylon.
CARLISLE—On the 30th Dec., Mr. Robert Wolf Carlisle, of Canton.
STILL—At Canton, on the 4th Jan., the infant daughter of E. A. Still, Esq.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Budget, and the discussions which it has given rise to, affecting, as it does, so extensively the import and export trade, has of course tended to restrict business. The friends and opponents to the scheme are about equally matched. The signal victory obtained by Ministers in the House of Commons has been regarded in the City, however, as a guarantee for their continuance in office, and for the ratification of the French treaty. Several meetings of the tea and colonial produce trade have been held, and committees appointed for the purpose of representing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the proposed charges on the rebonding and warehousing of tea are considered exorbitant. The question of the heavy charges proposed to be placed upon warrants has also been discussed. Other meetings have been held in all parts of the country, the details of which are quite out of the limits of any one report, and as opinion hourly gains ground that the proposed measures will all be carried, their utility is dispensed with. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Glyn as chairman of a committee, says:—"With regard to the registration duty of 1d. on imports and exports, it is never to exceed a maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the value of the articles. If the tax of 3d. on dock warrants should appear to be too heavy, it can be reduced."

The Board of Trade returns for 1859 show the exports to be £130,440,427, being 12 per cent. more than in 1858, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than in 1857—the most active year ever known. This expansion of the export trade helps to account for the rise in the value of money.

The question regarding a bank-note circulation in India has been decided. There is to be a Government issue of £5,000,000 from Calcutta and the local treasuries.

It is stated that the India Council have agreed to occupy a large portion of the building in Victoria-street, Westminster, now in course of construction for the Westminster Palace Hotel Company, for three years from the 1st of July next, at a rent of £6,000 per annum—a temporary arrangement until permanent public offices can be erected in that locality. The library and museum are to be transferred to the British Museum, and the principal documents to the State Paper Office.

A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has been adjourned to the 29th of March, by which time complete accounts for the past half-year will have been received from the several agencies, and the directors will be enabled to decide upon a dividend.

The total quantity of tea imported in 1859 from China

was 76,362,008lbs.; and of silk, 3,192,632lbs. raw, and 117,454lbs. thrown. Of exports of cotton goods, &c., £4,457,631.

The amount of specie by the last mail is £224,892, of which £1,050 is gold for Alexandria, £14,855 gold and £90,845 silver for India; for Shanghai, £32,880; Foo-Chow-Foo, £5,669; Hong Kong, £5,000 in gold, £72,953 in silver; Singapore, £1,500; Penang, £140.

In Joint Stock Banks the quotations are as follows:—Agra and United Service not quoted; Chartered Mercantile of India and China, 31 to 33; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 20½ to 21; London Joint Stock, 31½ to 31; London and Westminster, 55½ to ½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 40½ to 41; Union of London, 28½. Miscellaneous shares—Atlantic Telegraph, 120 to 160; Great Ship, ½ to ½ pm. ex div; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, 3 to 4; P. and O. Steam, 78 to 80; ditto, new, 13 to 15 pm.; Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, ½ to ½ prem., ex in.

The following message was received yesterday at the office of the Red Sea telegraph:—

"We arrived off Maculla this day, and are about making the splice, which will complete telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India. All well on board the *Imperatrice*. The submarine cable has been successfully laid, and Alexandria is in telegraphic communication with the capital of her Majesty's Indian possessions."

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto) ...	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 2½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto ...	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 2½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons ...	...
United States Gold Coin ...	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 2½
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from London during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£222,023
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,219
Hong Kong	£20,870	349,551
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	8,900
Penang	—	14,940

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—For the two days subsequent to our last impression the demand, owing to telegraphic accounts of short supplies and short stocks in China, was very active, and a further advance of ½d. per lb. was established on good and fine Congous; but when it became known that there was not only to be no alteration in the duty on tea, but that certain restrictions upon the bonding system were to be imposed, the market became very quiet, and has since continued without animation, whilst prices, in the absence of buyers, have receded ½d. to 1d. per lb. from the highest point. The attention of the trade having been almost entirely occupied with the attempt to obtain the withdrawal of the high charges proposed to be levied upon the transit of goods in bond has greatly limited transactions, and we have no points of detail to remark upon. The public sales of yesterday and to-day have been the chief feature of interest. At these 34,024 packages were offered, and 13,000 were sold, 9,340 of which were offered without reserve. There was a fall at the opening of the sales of ½d. per lb. in medium congous, which has been fully recovered, the sale closing with fair animation. Common scented Cypers went 1d. per lb. lower; other sorts without alteration.

SILK.—The public sales concluded on the 16th, and exhibited an increase over the October sales of 1,444 bales, 520 of which were Japan, at prices varying from 17s. 6d. to 30s. The attendance was good, and the result of the operations may be considered as making little or no alteration in best China silks, and leaving the commoner sorts somewhat easier, with only a moderate business, and the stock is much reduced.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d.	s. d.
Tantlee, No. 1 and 2	23	6 to 26	0	
" No. 3 and 4	21	0	23	6
" No. 5	21	0	22	6
Tnyasam	18	0	19	6
Ditto, long reel	16	6	17	6
Canton	14	0	15	0
Chinese thrown	17	6	30	0
Japan	17	6	30	0
Yucufa	18	0	20	0

SUGAR.—The public sales of East India passed off without spirit, as follows:—5,304 bags Mauritius, nearly all sold at and since, refining sorts at full prices, but common brown rather cheaper; 162 baskets brown Date Penang at 30s. 6d., and 1,500 bags clayed Manila have been sold on the spot, at 33s. 6d.

TIN.—The markets have been very dull, and the transactions do not justify any quotations; they are nominally 130s. for Straits, and 136s. to 139s. for Banca.

COTTON.—A quieter tone has been apparent in the market, and only 700 bales have been sold, but prices remain steady, and those of the better

qualities of Tinnive li Madras are about ½d. per lb. higher than a fortnight since, middling fair to fully good fair bringing 5½d. to 5½d., a few fine Bourbon seed 6½d., and middling to fair Surat 4½d. to 5d.

RICE.—There has been some inquiry for the common kinds of soft grain, as well as for fine white Bengal, and about 30,000 bags, consisting mostly of the former, have changed hands at steady prices, viz. old Necranzie Arracan 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Rangoon, 8s.; new, 9s. 3d.; old Larong, 8s.; Maulmain, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d.; Java, 11s. 9d. to 12s.; low middling and middling white Bengal, 10s. to 11s.; fine, 13s. 9d. to 14s. 3d.; Ballam, 10s.

TOBACCO.—Most of the Arracan has been sold, supposed to be for speculation, but prices have not improved. Manila—all classes cleared out at advanced prices, and there is great demand.

RUM.—The heaviness observable in our last quotations has continued to prevail, and only small sales have taken place at easier prices.

PEPPER.—The demand continues rather inactive, but the following parcels, at auction, went off steadily: 928 bags good black Singapore at 4½d., and 489 bags dusty Penang, mostly at 4½d.; 215 bags common Penang White were also realised a 7½d. Privately, little has transpired.

SAGO.—Increased inquiry has prevailed for this article, and steady prices have been obtained, with moderate business doing.

COPPER.—The public sales have been of trifling amount, viz., 24 packages Plantation Ceylon, which were disposed of, fine fetching 82s. 6d.; and 200 bags Native, which were also realised, superior. 60s. 6d. to 61s.; bold picked, 63s. 6d.; small, 58s. Privately, about 200 casks Plantation have been purchased at fully last week's rates; and 1,000 bags, 50 casks, Native, good quality, 60s. to 61s.

JAPAN WAX.—Quotations can hardly be made, as no sale has been effected for a lengthened period. Some very fine parcels were sold by Deffell and Bowling at 65s., which must be taken as the current rate.

HEMP.—Jute, bright, clean, strong, staple. An extremely active demand has sprung up for this article, many thousand bales have changed hands, as well for arrival as on the spot, and prices have risen altogether 20s. per ton. 5,056 bales sold at auction at £12 15s. to £19 7s. 6d. per ton, for low middling to good. Manila current quality has improved £1 to £2 per ton. Of 1,289 bales at auction, a small portion sold, good white at £3½ per ton; middling to good rope, £22 10s. to £25.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China, and Japan, 170s. to 180s.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 95s. to 103s.; do. in budo, 185 to 190s.; do. oil, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; Galangal root, 30s. to 35s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum benjamin, first quality, £13 to £15; 2nd quality, £10 to £13; 3rd quality, £4 to £9; do. drossy, £1 to £3; damer, 27s. to 48s.; gamboge, picked, £6 to £7; do. in sorts, £4 10s. to £6; mace, first quality, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; nutmegs, 1st quality, garbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. ungarbled, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; Cajuput, 1d. to 1½d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. 3d. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, and dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s.; common sound, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 50s. to 80s.; Terra Japonica, Cutch pegue, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 17s.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 12s. to 17s.; vermilion, bright deep colour, and pure, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta-percha, not adulterated or falsely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; India-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 10s. to £8 10s.; Siam, £8 to £9 15s. Singapore mother-of-pearl shell, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 105s. to 125s.; soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The following is the official list of prices of Staffordshire finished iron:—Common Staffordshire bars, £7 10s., at the works; best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10s.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; Latin, £12; boiler plates, £9; best and best best in proportion; common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; gas strip, £8; Canada plates, £12; and all other sorts in proportion. We are pleased to be able to say that the chainmakers' strike, which has lasted for six months, inflicting great misery amongst the men and their families, is now at an end, the men returning to work at the prices offered by the masters in August last.

COPPER.—Small parcels of English offer under fixed rates; Burra Burra offered at £118.

SPELTER has been drooping. The sales during the week amount to about 300 tons on the spot at £20 15s. to £21, and 400 tons spring shipments at £21 landed, and £20 17s. 6d. ex ship.

TIN PLATES very slack.—Coke can be bought at 24s., and in London at 24s. 6d.

LEAD.—Less doing this week in English; Spanish in better request; smelters maintain late prices.

SALT.—White, common, 6s. 6d. per ton; butter, 8s. 6d.; stoved, 10s.; handed, 11s.; bagged, 13s. to 17s.; rock, Prussian, 3s.; large lumps, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; and Irish ditto, 3s. to 4s. 6d. To these prices 3s. per ton for lighterage must be added.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cochineal, Honduras, silver, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per bag; opium, in bond, Turkey, 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Egyptian, 10s. to 15s. 6d.; quicksilver, £7 per bottle; saffron, new, bright, 53s. to 60s.

STEAM COALS.—Beaside West Hartley, screened, 8s. 6d.; unscreened, 7s. 6d.; small, 8s.; Lambert's West Hartley, screened, 8s.; unscreened, 7s.; small, 8s.; Ward's West Hartley, screened, 7s.; unscreened, 6s.; small, 7s.; Purvis' Hartley, screened, 6s. 3d.; unscreened, 5s. 6d.; small, 7s. (the three West Hartleys are 3d. less at Blyth); Welsh Nixon's Duffryn, 9s. 6d. at Cardiff.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

India shirtings of 39-inch widths, 6lb., are quoted at 7s. 4d.; and 7lb. have been sold at 8s. 6d. (quoted at 8s. 7½d.); while 8lb. 4oz., 64's, have been sold at 10s. 1½d. and 10s. 3d. Wider shirtings, 45-inch, are comparatively neglected, and narrower, such as 36-inch, are rather easier, some contracts having been renewed at rather lower rates. For longcloths, printers, T cloths in general there is a quiet but steady demand at full

prices. In yarns the India advices have led to more business in 40's mul-, and there is also more activity in twist for the Mediterranean markets. Prices are consequently rather firmer in these descriptions. In the latter are included 10's to 28's warps. Twofold yarns continue firm. In other descriptions no change, but spinners are mostly well engaged, and prices steady.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

TEA.—The letters delivered this morning have not affected the market, nor is it probable they will, although the statements as to reduced exports are authenticated. Prices are still firm at previous quotations, but the sales advertised for Thursday may make some slight difference.

SILK.—The market, after a calm of several weeks, at last shows some symptoms of life. Nothing of moment has thus far been done, but all idea of reduction of price, which at one moment seemed scarcely to be escaped, seems now to be given up, and it is expected that within some few days business will be resumed at about the prices of January. The deliveries of the month are very small, marking the hesitation of consumers, both home and foreign, but we may reasonably hope that foreigners at least will soon come forward.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 23, off Dungeness, from Java, *Minister van Hall*. Feb. 26, at Liverpool, from Manila, *Sir John Moore*. **DEPARTURES.**—Feb. 23, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, *Albert*. From Sunderland, *Rosina*. **SPOKEN.**—*Ardville*, McLachlan, Shanghai to London, 29th Dec., 25 S. 5 E. *Willem and Cuert*, Amsterdam to Batavia, 6th Jan., 1 N. 22 W.; *Helene*, Batavia to Rotterdam, 31st Jan., 33 N. 31 W. The *Caduceus* is not yet reported.—Feb. 26, at London, from Rangoon, *Solid*; 25 at Cowes, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Ravensworth; 24 off Torbay, from Batavia, Tagal, Europa; at Aberdeen, from Maulmain, *Lizzie Aisbett*; at Brouwershaven, from Batavi, Kaap Hoorn, 25 Eersteling. **DEPARTURES.**—Feb. 27, from London, f.r Penang, *Julia*; 26 from Dartmouth for Batavia, *Jan Van Solen*.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Feb. 28, 1860.

The advices received this morning from China report rather a quiet market for both imports and exports, owing to the approach of the Chinese new year, and money had become somewhat scarce.

The currency dispute at Japan we have no further reliable accounts of, and it is presumed that trade remains suspended; but a communication had been received from the American Consul at Yedo, of a satisfactory nature, as it contains assurances that the Japanese will observe the treaty in all respects.

The Chinese Government have accorded the same reduction of tonnage dues to British ships, as granted to the Americans by their last treaty, namely, from 5 to 4 mace per ton. A remission of the extra one mace paid on vessels since the 24th Nov. is also to be made; this certainly looks amicable. Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Bryans have been admitted partners in the firm of Turner and Co., of Hong Kong; the business of James Purdon and Co., at Canton and Hong Kong, and of Isaac M. Bull and Co. at Shanghai and Foo-chow, will on and after Jan. 1 be conducted under the name and firm of Bull, Purdon, and Co., and Mr. G. R. Lawrence and Mr. R. Francis are authorised to sign the same by procuration. Mr. R. B. Ullett has retired from the firm of Ullett and Co., and Mr. J. Love is admitted a partner. Mr. J. Bland has retired from the firm of Messrs. Shaw, Bland, and Co.; and Mr. G. Hollingworth is authorised to sign by procuration. Mr. G. G. Gray retires from the firm of Russell and Co., and Mr. G. Tyson and Mr. H. S. Grew are admitted. Mr. R. Heinsen and Mr. G. W. Schewmann have been admitted in the firm of Siemssen and Co.

IN EXPORTS.

TEA.—The export is in excess over last season by 19 millions, to the United States 5 millions, to Australia 4 millions. It appears that the tea men in the first part of the season were anxious to push off their supplies to put them out of men's exactions; our merchants, backed by good markets, have met this freely. They are now equally anxious to hold the remaining stock, believing the next year's supply will be interrupted. At Shanghai the settlements have been 3,500 chests Ningchow, 100 packages Congous, 25 to 30 Tls.; 1 chop of Souchong at 35 Tls.; 2,500 chests of Lesan at 17 to 25 Tls. At these rates, however, purchasers hold back. The stock is about 35,000 packages. In Greens settlements have been 16,000 half-chests and 3,000 boxes at 18 Tls. to 21 Tls. for Imperial, and 24 Tls. to 34 Tls. for Gunpowder Taiping sorts. At Foo-Chow-Foo

the settlements have been 1,700 chests and 1,500 half-chests of Congou at 12 to 15 Tls. for common, and 16 to 18 Tls. for middling. Oolong—1,750 half-chests at 15 Tls. for Foo-chow packed, 18 to 20 Tls. for fair cargo, and 23 Tls. for fine. Flowery Pekoe—250 chests at 35 to 65 Tls. Scented Teas—500 boxes Orange Pekoe, and 100 boxes Caper at 20 to 24 Tls. For common Congous the price is a little easier, and Oolongs are 1 to 2 Tls. lower. The following is given as the stock unsold on the market, and as supplies do not come in, the quantity is not expected to be augmented. Congou 45,000 packages, Souchong 200 chests, Oolong 9,000 half-chests, Flowery Pekoe 200 chests, Scented Teas 3,500 boxes.

At Amoy the *Maury* is loading for New York, and the following settlements have been made:—Congou—250 half-chests common, at 17 dols. to 18 dols. 50 cents. Orange Pekoe—100 half-chests middling, at 16 dols. 50 cents. Oolong and Ningyong—2,500 half-chests very common to fair, at 15 dols. to 24 dols. Ankoï—900 half-chests common to middling, at 11 dols. 50 cents. to 14 dols., leaving the market nearly bare. At Canton the settlements are only 2 chops of Oopack Congous at 25 taels, leaving 50 chops on the market. In other sorts, 1,500 half-chests Taysaan Congou, at 21½ to 23 taels. 4,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, at 19½ to 25 taels. 7,000 boxes Canton Gunpowder, at 15½ to 23 taels. Leaving in stock, 1 chop Souchong; 700 half-chests Plain Orange Pekoe; 2,000 half-chests Oolong; 150 chests Flowery Pekoe; and 4,000 half-chests Canton Greens.

RAW SILK.—The advance in last mail's rates has been supported; settlements about 3,500 bales. The total shipments for the season are nearly 10,000 bales less than last, and the stock is also smaller. Our table of exports includes 2,000 bales of Japan. Tsatlees No. 1 are quoted 440 to 450 taels; Taysaans No. 1, 370 to 385. At Canton the business has been trifling for the United States and India. The stock is also small. Re-reeled Kumchook has fetched 440 dols.

DRUGS, &c.—Canton.—Cassia Lignea is quoted 17 dols. 75 cents. to 18 dols. No settlements are reported. Stock, 3,000 piculs. Cassia Buds—No sales reported, 100 piculs are on the market at 34 dols. to 36 dols. Cassia Oil—30 piculs are offered at 290 dols., at which 100 piculs have been taken for the Continent.

IN IMPORTS.

At Shanghai the tone of the import market had changed, quotations for manufactured goods being almost nominal, and sales for cash impracticable, the near approach of the China new year holidays causing some interruption to trade. Immediately after the departure of last mail six vessels arrived from England bringing large supplies of manufactured goods, the greater portion of which had been sold to arrive some time since, but now difficulty is experienced in getting the dealers to clear their purchases. Grey shirtings are quoted at a decline of one mace per piece, with no demand at present. White shirtings and tealcloths are also rather lower, but American drills, sheetings, &c., remain in moderate request. Fancy goods have fairly maintained their value, but there is not much inquiry for them. Woollens, long ells, &c., have shown in the general depression, the late arrivals having brought considerable supplies, and prices have now a downward tendency. Metals continue in active request at a further advance on former rates. The stocks in godowns and on board vessels in harbour on the 31st of December, were as follows:—

Grey shirtings, 266,704 pieces; white shirtings, 34,603 pieces; T. cloths 77,818 pieces; American drills, 45,899 pieces; American sheetings, 3,200 pieces; American jeans, 8,190 pieces; spotted shirtings, white 8,000 pieces; spotted shirtings, dyed, 9,632 pieces; dyed cottons, 760 pieces; Turkey red cloths, 2,208 pieces; printed cottons, 19,422 pieces; chintzes, 27,019 pieces; white broads, 18,870 pieces; dyed broads, 19,260 pieces; damasks, 13,372 pieces; dimities, 4,050 pieces; muslins, 793 pieces; white cambrics, 200 pieces; lawns, 500 pieces; velveteens, 474 pieces; velvets, 6,102 pieces; woollen and cotton mixtures, 6,593 pieces; long ells, 3,800 pieces; Spanish stripes, 6,898 pieces; habit cloths, 720 pieces; medium cloths, 222 pieces; broad cloths, 2,576 pieces; camlets, 2,576 pieces; Dutch camlets, 440 pieces; lastings, 200 pieces; handkerchiefs, 14,748 dozens; twills, 4,890 pieces; blankets, 2,398 pairs; swan-downs, 200 pieces; lambskins, 144 pieces; iron, nail, rod, and bar, 8,023 piculs, and 13,123 bundles; wire, 92 piculs; hoop iron, 958 bundles; spelter, 1,337 piculs; lead, 5,281 piculs; tin, 246 alabs; tin plates, 1,074 boxes; quicksilver, 27 piculs; rattans, 984 piculs; sugar, 36,825 piculs; sapan-wood, 450 piculs; window glass, 7,869 boxes; steel, 675 tubs.

At Canton and Hong Kong the sales had also been trifling, but the stocks were comparatively light.

COALS.—In Hong Kong—English and Welsh still scarce, and are selling from the store at 18 dols. American Anthracite in ample stock, and not worth over 10 dols. Sydney can be bought at 12 dols. to 15 dols., according to quality. Japanese are also on the market at 7 dols. to 9 dols.

Shanghai—English are quoted 9 tla. to 10½ tla. American Anthracite, 9½ tla. to 10 tla. Japanese, 5 tla. to 6 tla.

At MANILA.—The market was still bare of cotton goods, waiting the arrival of the *Carmen* and *Armatid* from Liverpool, sales to arrive having been made. In sugar, contracts had been made of current clayed at 5.05 dols. to 5.12½ dols., and of unclayed at 2.95 dols. 3.12 dols. The old crop was nearly run out. The new one was expected to be large, and rates, in consequence, to rule lower. Hemp, current quality, 4.75 dols. to 5.10 dols.

At SINGAPORE.—During the past fortnight the market has been but sparingly supplied with our staple articles of export, and prices are well supported, although the demand is by no means general for active. Buyers for England require some concession in prices to compensate for the advanced freights, and little business is being done for that quarter. Recent purchases have been chiefly for France and America. Comparative exports for the past three years indicate a moderate increase in the export trade to Europe and America in 1859. The import market has been dull, and the sales during the fortnight have been unusually small. This is to be accounted for, partly by the near approach of the Chinese New Year holidays, when the traders close their books; partly by the fact that importers are in most instances holding for prices, which dealers are not yet prepared to give. There has been rather more activity in dyed goods. Metals continue extremely dull.

HONG KONG.—The return of the revenue and expenditure for the year 1859 has been published, showing a revenue of £65,528 against expenditure of £66,109. The former shows an increase of £3,051 on 1858, and on the latter £3,129. The return of notes in circulation by the Oriental Bank Corporation shows the amount to be 614,299 dols., and of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, 295,060 dols., exclusive of old notes out.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

During the past fortnight the demand for most articles has been extremely animated, and our market is in a very healthy condition, confidence and credit being restored, and money abundant.

COFFEE.—Sales amounted to more than 70,000 bags at successively higher quotations, and the article still in great favour, as the stocks in the Brazils remain small, with an enormous demand for North America, and the amount to be sold at the Dutch March auction of East India being much less than usual.

SUGAR commands an easy sale at full prices. The transactions have been considerable, amongst which may be noticed several parcels of Java, Manila, China, and other Eastern descriptions. Both refiners and exporters have purchased freely.

RICE.—In this article the sales have also been considerable, and former stiff prices fully maintained. A parcel of 4,000 bags fine Java table rice, ex *Magdalena*, from Batavia, and 2,700 bags of good current quality by the same vessel, were sold privately.

SPICES.—Pepper is in great favour, the demand is lively, and prices are well supported. Cassia lignea continues in request, whilst stocks are getting low, and the expected supplies are but limited. Cardamums and cloves are much inquired for at higher prices; ginger also higher.

DRUGS.—All descriptions firm, and the market well supplied with a large assortment of most articles. Several parcels of raw camphor have been taken for refining at 17 sch. banco per lb. The refined article fully maintains the late advance.

In METALS no alteration in prices, and the market rather quiet.

An intense excitement has been produced here by Mr. Gladstone's financial statement; and butter, cheese, hops, and all other articles affected by the abolition and reduction of the duties in the British tariff, have undergone considerable rise in the expectation of a large increase in the business.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai 6 months sight.	Bank.	Private.
(per Tael.)	6s 4½d.	6s. 6d. to 6s 6½.
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9 to 4 9	4 9½ to 4 10
At Singapore 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Manila 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guinea.)	..	..

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 8	Schelde	Batavia	Philotaxe	
Jan. 25	Boston	Manila	Asterion	
— 24	New York	Canton	Storm King	
— 29	New York	Shanghai	Fampero	
— 30	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Nightingale	
— 31	New York	Shanghai	Windward	
Feb. 8	Helvoet	Batavia	Vyf Vrienden	
— 10	London	Hong Kong	Ocean Bride	
— 10	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Susanah	Russ.
— 14	Dartmouth	Macao	Wilhelmine	Bendixen.
— 11	Dublin	Canton	Valdivia	
— 11	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Wilhelmine	V. Dalen.
— 14	Off Penzance	Shanghai	Wynaud	Reid.
— 15	Plymouth	Batavia	Drie Vrienden	
— 15	Off Scilly	Foo-chow-Foo	Kelso	Conlson.
— 17	Portsmouth	Batavia	Jeunette	Visser.
— 18	Falmouth	Maulmain	Maria	Teulon.
— 18	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Honigby	V. A. Valk.
— 19	Deal	Singapore	Koh-i-noor	Foote.
— 18	Falmouth	Maulmain	Helios	Store.
— 19	Off Falmouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Excelsior	Futhful.
— 18	Antwerp	Pentewan	Auspicious	Chappel.
— 18	Antwerp	Shanghai	Gharra	Burkett.
— 20	Liverpool	Manila	W. J. Morris	Jackson.
— 18	Clyde	Manila	Monica	Madden.
Jan. 27	Off Martinique	Macao	Charles Martel, s.s.	David.
Feb. 22	Falmouth	Macao	Harriet	Petersen.
— 5	New York	Penang	Time	Homer.
— 22	London	Sourabaya	Favoriten	Kaurin.
— 21	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Adm. van Heenskerk	Koning.
— 22	Queentown	Foo-chow-Foo	Nankin	
— 22	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Erstching	
— 7	New York	Shanghai	Nonpareil	Green.
— 7	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Argonaut	Norton.
— 7	New York	Amoy	Kathay	Stoddard.
— 6	New York	Manila	Magi	Cooper.
— 6	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Witchcraft	Boat.
— 4	Hamburg	Bangkok	Ariel	Olsen.
— 6	Hamburg	Batavia	Magdalena	Hinrichsen.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	To	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 1	New York	Hong K. & Shanghai	Winged Racer	
— 2	New York	Hong K. & Shanghai	Lucy E. Ashley	
Feb. 9	London	Hong Kong	Robin Hood	
— 10	London	Shanghai	Neville	Kerr.
— 11	London	Hong Kong & Cutn.	Flying Cloud	
— 3	Off Dover	Batavia	Henrietta	
— 8	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Catharina Gertruida	
— 14	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Brigitte Melchior	
— 10	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Margaretha Simonetta	
— 12	Liverpool	Woozung	British Empire	
— 10	Shields	Batavia	Guinea	Fagg.
— 11	Shields	Shanghai	Glencoe	
— 10	Off Torbay	Singapore	Germanie	
— 17	London, in ballast	Sunderland & H. K.	Sarah Scott	
— 10	Cardiff	Shanghai	Giovanni	
— 10	Grimsby	Macassar	Ulysses	
— 13	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Rouco	
— 13	Cardiff	Singapore	Hamstede	
— 12	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Flying Seal	
— 12	Cardiff	Singapore	Johanna M. Christine	
— 14	Newport	Singapore	Darmstadter Bank	
— 13	London	Hong Kong	Euphrates	
— 13	Off Beachy Head	Batavia	Gouv. van Swieten	
— 13	Off Dungeness	Batavia	P. F. der Nederlanden	
— 14	Cardiff	Singapore	Resident v. Son	
— 16	Liverpool	Woozung	Bald Eagle	
— 15	Falmouth	Singapore	Eliza Hands	
— 15	Algeiras	Singapore	Michel Montaigne	
— 17	London	Batavia	Hercules	Detering.
— 18	London	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones.
— 23	Liverpool	Singapore	Victor	Fotheringham.
— 23	Clyde	Batavia	Zambese	Reid.
— 23	Liverpool	Manila	Conception	Tuton.
— 22	Shields	Singapore	Graces	

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Robin Hood, cleared Feb. 9.—Calicoes, plain, 2,672,936 yds.; printed and dyed, 90,665 yds.; twist and yarn, 422,800 lbs.; B. linen, £128; woollens and cottons, £250; flannels and blanketing, £280; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,800; beer, £608; bottled beer, £1,321; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 275 doz.; long and short cloths, £20; sail cloth, £400.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Neville, cleared Feb. 10.—Spelter, 54 tons; sardines, 8 cwt.; calicoes, plain, 1,582,206 yds.; printed and dyed, 266,725 yds.; cambrics and muslins, 192 yds.; laces, gauzes, nets, and crapes, 100 yds.; flannels and blanketing, £244; long and short cloths, £1,260; woollen and worsted stuffs, £11,870; beer, £170; bottled beer, £1,301; sail cloth, £212; woollens and cottons, £521; red wine, 427 gallons; white wine, 918 gallons; brandy, 313 gallons; Geneva, 1,937 gallons; sweetened spirits, 54 gallons; British spirits, 38 gallons; dried fruit, 1 cwt.; olive oil, 65 gallons; perfumed spirits, 27 gallons.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Flying Cloud, cleared Feb. 11.—Calicoes, plain, 1,175,963 yds.; printed and dyed, 148,100 yds.; twist and yarn, 131,200 lbs.; B. linen, £347; woollen and worsted hosiery, £70 long and short cloths, £2,907; woollen and worsted stuffs, £510; beer, £1,979; bottled beer, £4,318; cordage, £1,050; sail cloth, £325.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Ballarat, cleared Feb. 18.—Calicoes, plain, 4,055,477 yds.; printed and dyed, 480,785 yds.; counterpanes and quilts, 12; B. linen, £14; woollens and cottons, £400; carpets and rugs, £122; flannels and blanketing, £23; long and short cloths, £4,190; woollen and worsted stuffs, £13,460; beer, £117; bottled beer, £185; sail cloth, £225.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Pioneer, cleared Feb. 4, additional.—Red wine, 1,445 gals.; white wine, 2,545 gals.; brandy, 708 gals.; Geneva, 43 gals.; rum, 178 gals.; British spirits, 295 gals.; arrowroot, 1 cwt.; cochineal, 6 cwt.; dried fruit, 2 cwt.; window glass, 300 cwt.; macaroni, 1 cwt.; olive oil, 20 gals.; cheese, 7 cwt.; quicksilver, 11,622 lbs.; per fumed spirits, 21 ga's.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Haverling, Roebuck. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Verless, Spirit of the Deep, Northfleet, Art Union, Lammernuir, Foam. For Hong Kong and Canton: Balnaquith. For Shanghai and Japan: Wagoola. For Shanghai: Anglo Saxon, Thor, Assyrian, Wynaud, Ocean Mail, Excelsior. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ida. For Penang: Julia. For Singapore: William Hammond, Ulidia.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona, Primera de Espana. For Shanghai: William Mitchell, Charlotte Ann, Ocean Gem, Cambalu, Queen of May, Mirage. For Woosung: Kit Carson, Carrington, Horizon. For Hong Kong: Troy, Veronica. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Teazer, Mary Lee, Jessie Beazley, Valvidia. For Batavia: Caesar. For Batavia and Sourabaya, John Bibby, Albert Borsig, Acadia. For Batavia and Singapore: Sarah Huntley. For Singapore: Conference, Anglia, Queen Mab.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Daniel Jefferies, Leven. For Singapore: Juliet. For Singapore and Manila: Graham. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Fanqui, a.s. For Singapore and Penang: Toronto, Three Bells.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Haze, Magnet, Hotspur, N. B. Palmer, Jacob Bell, Kathay, Fairy. For Shanghai: Swallow.

VESSELS LOADING (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bride of the Seas, Chryseis, Cornubia, Donna Ania, Melancthon, Patna. For New York: Edwin Forrest, Superior.

At Foo-Choo-Foo.—For London: L. Brown, Scawfell, Spartan, Spirit of the North, Yarabilda. For New York: Flying Childers, Sarah H. Snow.

At AMOY.—For New York: Maury.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Abeona, Myrtle, Juanpere, Savonville, Dominion, Robert Henderson. For New York: Boston Light. For Havana: Maria Elizabeth, Messenger, Governor Morton, Live Yankee, Emilie Periere, Guadeloupe, Santa Lucia, Sigisbert Casard. For Sydney: Alfred the Great, Bonnie Doon, Continent, Eagle, Francis P. Sage, Hebe, Justyn, S. a Nymph, Statesman, Norman Morrison. For Australia: Eagle. For San Francisco: Eliza and Ella, Flora, Flying Mist, James Browne.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Spirit of Trade. For Falmouth: Bahia. For New York: Aurora, Dardo. For Sydney: Margaret Mitchell, Margarita, S. H. Talbot. For San Francisco: Northern Light.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Laughing Water, West. For Liverpool: Lady Raglan, Calder, Athelstan. For Havre: Canrobert. For New York: Azzan.

VESSELS ARRIVED (FOREIGN).

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Dec. 22, Gem of the Nith; 24, Medina; January 5, Westburn. From Liverpool: Dec. 22, Clarendon, Illimani, Potosi. From Swansea: 25, Marie Gabrielle. From New York 21, Golden Rule.

At HONG KONG.—From London: Dec. 31, Runnymede; Jan. 13, Marchioness of Londonderry. From Newcastle: 6, J. W. Lorenzen. From Cardiff: 14, Humboldt.

At MANILA.—From Hamburg: Dec. 28, Joaquina Victoria.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Jan. 10, Mary Sparks; 15, Ballaram. From Glasgow: 10, Britannia. From Sunderland: 14, Concordia. From Hamburg: 8, Odin.

VESSELS SAILED (FOREIGN).

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 23, Spray of the Ocean; 27, Australia; Jan. 1, Solent, Chryseis. For New York: Dec. 27, Sancho Panza, Skylark; 30, Surprise.

From WHAMPOA.—For London: Dec. 31, St. Jao.

From MANILA.—For New York: Dec. 27, Nabob; 31, Tzar.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: Jan. 11, Mystery. For England: 7, Lady Macdonald.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

To HAVRE VIA CHINA.—Per Geofroy, 688 slabs tin, 498 piculs; 2,607 bundles rattans, 105 piculs; 1,200 canes. To Cork for orders via Akyahper Young Mechanic: rattans, 326 piculs. Per Queen Margaret to Liverpool: 500 slabs tin, 359 piculs; 1,126 bales gambier, 2,617 piculs; 1,205 boxes pearl sago, piculs 1,343; 3,098 bags sago flour, 3,504 piculs; 1,833 bags black pepper, piculs 1,419; 243 bags sugar, piculs 240; 42 bags coffee, 41 piculs; 37 baskets India rubber, piculs 83; 2,390 bundles rattans, piculs 60; 6,495 pieces sapan wood, piculs 320; 1,385 buffalo hides, 1,108 horns. Per Royal Lily to London from Sarawak: Antimony ore, 250 tons; 834 boxes pearl sago, piculs 897; 376 bags sago flour, piculs 352; 860 bundles mangrove bark (18 tons). From Singapore: 200 bags white pepper, piculs 205; 291 bags black do., piculs 201; 3,325 bundles rattans, piculs 208; 5,450 pieces sapanwood, piculs 442; 756 buffalo hides, piculs 161; 25 cases nutmegs 35; mace, piculs 4; 20 bundles Malacca canes, piculs 1,746; 37 bundles bamboos piculs, 1,850.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA FOR THE YEAR 1859 TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Sugar, 350,169 piculs; hemp, 130,690; coffee, 1,283; hides, 187; horns, 386; sapan wood, 27,187; gum almargac, 60; M. O. P. shells, 1,445; cowries, 3,182; cigars, 12,568 mls; indigo, 8 quintils; tortoise-shell, 853 catties. To the United States:—Sugar, 109,526 piculs; hemp, 284,657; coffee, 2,256; hides, 2,026; hide cuttings, 3,597; sapan wood, 15,141; M. O. P. shells, 120; cigars, 10,182 mls; indigo, 2,374 quintils; grass cloth, 27,471 pieces. To the Continent:—Sugar, 8,000 piculs; hemp, 3,916; coffee, 12,267; sapan wood, 266; gumalmargac, 686; M. O. P. shells, 801; cigars, 504 mls; indigo, 44 quintils; tortoise-shell, 120 catties.

To the Pacific:—Sugar, 44,165 piculs; hemp, 4,880; coffee, 313; cigars, 5,759 mls; indigo, 58 quintils; grass cloth, 300 pieces. To Australia:—Sugar, 259,786 piculs; rope, 12,816; coffee, 2,929; cigars, 26,626 mls.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Eastfield, Alfred the Great, William, Indiana, Peamah, Aerolite, Southern Belle, Friar Tuck, Flying Spray, Strathmore, Lord of the Isles, John Scott, Carl v. Ribbeck, Evening Star, La derdale, Empress, Ardville, City of Carlisle, Duke of Wellington, Clipper, Lobelia, Florence, Mencius, Rajah of Sarawak, Alboni, James Lemon. At Liverpool: Sydney, Egean, Tung-yu, Aden, Chatham. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina, Melphisto, Nancy. At East Cowes and other ports: Caduceus, Canaan, Conheath, Ravensworth, Kirkland, Hanover, Naomi.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne McLean, Britannia, Maria de Derika, Bullfinch, Highlander, Planet, Land o' Cakes. At Liverpool: Calphurnia, Sea Queen, Countess of Winton, Amethyst, Isabella, Harnet, Chieftain. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buena Ayres, Kabern Snare, Lucy and Harriet.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth, Derby, Helen, Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Sir J. Moore, Eglantine, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Malacca, Walokem, Malvern, Sanderson, James Paton, Undaunted, British Tar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Eliza Thoinston, Richard Thornton. At Falmouth and other ports: Jane, Elise, Memcis.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

WILHELM II. (Danish brig), Macao to Falmouth, Dec. 9, lat. 35, long. 19.

MATHILDE, of and for Marseilles, from Singapore, Dec. 16, 11 S., 13 W.

BALAKLAVA, London to Singapore, Jan. 1, 5 N., 23 W.

CLIFTON (ship), of and from London to Manila, Jan. 9, 6 N., 22 W.

ARGONAUT, Foo Chow Foo to New York, Dec. 14, 33 S., 33 K.

TIME, Penang to New York, Dec. 19, 14 S.

GERARDUS JACOBUS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Dec. 30, 8 N., 24 W.

REBECCA, New York to Batavia, Nov. 18, 1 N., 21 W.

EDITH ROSE, Foo Chow Foo to London, Nov. 21, 20 S., 70 E.

MARIE GABRIELLE, Swansea to Shanghai, Nov. 24, 126 E.

MEKCIUS, from Foo Chow Foo, Dec. 21.

ALFRED THE GREAT, Foo Chow Foo to London, 23 Dec. 35 S., 21 E.

S. GILDESLIEVE (Amer. ship), Hong Kong to New York, 32 S., 14 E.

DOLPHIN, Boston to Batavia, 29 Dec., 30 N., 36 W.

ALICIA, Whampoa to London, 25 Dec., 30 S., 9 E.

SALVE VIRGEN MARIA, Manila to Corunna, 10 Jan., 7 S., 14 W.

FIERY CROSS, for Hong Kong, 7 Jan., 21 S., 31 W.

RANEE, for Shanghai, 13 Jan., 7 S., 28 W.

DERBY, Manila to New York, 24 Dec., 33 S., 11 E.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.—From England to China: Jan. 6, H.M.S. Imperieuse. From China to England and Continent: Dec. 20, Lucy and Harriet; 21, Empress, Duke of Wellington; 24, clipper, Florence; 27, Lobelia, German Town; 30, Mencius; Jan. 1, Leonidas; 3, Chatham, Rajah of Sarawak; 5, Naomi; 6, James Lemon. To New York: Dec. 23, Sword Fish; 24, Joshua Bates; Jan. 1, Cossack, to Sydney and Melbourne; Dec. 24, Mary Nicholson; 27, Beatrice. From England and Continent to Singapore: 23, Post; 28, Guyon. From Singapore to England and Continent: 25, Land O' Cakes, 31, Chieftain. From Manila: 23, Trafalgar; Jan. 3, Malta. To New York: Jan. 5, Nabob. To Sydney: 7, Salon. From Batavia to New York: Dec. 23, Golden State.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Wilhelmine, Bendixen, from Macao, put into Dartmouth Feb. 14, leaky, and with both masts sprung; she has been surveyed and recommended to discharge.

The Volant, Burgess, from Singapore to Boston, put into St. Thomas, W.I., Jan. 19, leaky, and was discharging there on Jan. 30.

The Bolina, Gales, which left St. Helena Jan. 3, reports that the Imogen, of London, was there loading part of the cargo (principally the rum) of the Malacca, Bedel, from Penang to London, which arrived there Dec. 16 with damage. The sugar, &c., forming the remainder of her cargo was being landed.

The Time, Homer, which arrived Feb. 5 at New York from Penang, had had cutwater and cathead carried away, and received other damage from having been in contact in the harbour.

The Bald Eagle, from Liverpool to Shanghai, touched the bank, but apparently without injury.

The Queen Mab, Glendinning, which arrived at Liverpool Feb. 7, from Singapore, was struck by a sea Jan. 30, during a heavy gale from N.W., and carried away long-boat, galley, three anchors, spare spars, port bulwarks, and forced fore hatches off.

The Prussian barque Van der Heydt, Newmann, from Liverpool to Batavia, has put into Lisbon, leaky, and with rudder damaged.

The Panther, Black, from Shields for Hong Kong, put into Falmouth Feb. 12, to stop a leak which had been effected.

FOREIGN.

HONG KONG.—The Runnymede, from London, encountered heavy gales off the Cape, in which she lost deck stock, bulwarks, boats, passengers, luggage, and sundry articles on deck. On the 21st Nov., in the Java Sea, picked up the crew of a brig (name unknown), and conveyed them to Samarang.

We regret to say that no further news has been heard of the missing Juliet, Capt. Fittock, bound from Hong Kong to Amoy, and it is to be feared she has foundered with all hands.

SINGAPORE.—The Amitie (French) put back here on the 13th January, having struck on a reef near the Straits of Balbak, on her voyage hence to China. The American s. St. Louis, put back to this place on the 1st January, having had severe weather in the China Sea, and received some injury to the machinery; she sailed again on the 5th for Saigon.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A better feeling prevails throughout the shipping interest, and hopes are

more generally entertained of a speedy recovery to more remunerative rates of freight. The advices of a rise in freights at Calcutta have been mainly instrumental in this feeling. The employment of troop-ships in the China waters is also expected to cause an advance in that market.

The French Government continue chartering for coals to China, 82f. to 83f. per ton for Woosung being the last rates paid. For English account 67s. 6d. Shanghai is the extreme rate current. A vessel was chartered at £6 10s. teak from Maulmain, taking coals out free to Aden; and the same terms are still offered, or 70s. home only. Bombay to London or Liverpool 35s. to 37s. 6d., Manila 50s., Java 50s., Calcutta 52s. 6d., Antwerp to Bombay and back from thence or neighbouring port 100s., on the round from a coal port to China and back 110s.

Rates of freight current to Shanghai 70s. per ton dead weight; 55s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 60s. weight, 50s. measurement. To Singapore, 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

FOREIGN.

AT SHANGHAI.—For London, £1 10s. For New York, 5 dols. There is an improvement in the rates for coast work, but very little doing.

AT HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London, £1 10s. to £2. To New York, 7 dols. to 8 dols. There has been a great reduction in the stock of unemployed tonnage, and although rates generally have improved, they still remain miserably low. Mr. Austin, the emigration agent, takes up vessels from one house at 55 dols. net per adult to Demerara, whilst ships which would go there in preference to Sydney, are glad to get 15 dols. for the latter-named port. For Sydney the rates are so low, and so little freight offering, that it is hardly worth while taking.

AT MANILA.—For London, £2. The S. H. Talbot is filling for Sydney at £2 2s. 6d. for dry sugar, and £2 10s. for measurement goods, having refused 5 dols. for 20 cwt. sugar and 4 bales hemp to New York.

AT SINGAPORE.—The demand for tonnage is considerably improved, chiefly for the rice ports. The current rates are £2 for gambia, sago, flour, and sugar, £2 10s. for pearl sago and measurement goods. For New York, 8 dols. to 10 dols. £2 15s. to £3 5s. has been paid for vessels to load at Rangoon and Akyab for Great Britain and the Continent.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s., Batavia, 30s. to 40s., Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila 50s. to 60s.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per *Margaretta Simonetta*, Captain Hofman from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. van Hout. Per *President Plate*, Captain Harten, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Captain van Floten, of the B.I. infantry; Lieutenant Jarman, of the B.I. engineers; Messrs Jolly and Selen, surgeons; 150 men supplementary troops. Per *Willem III.*, Captain Zeylstra, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Mr. de Bley. Per *Henriette*, Captain Portengen, from Amsterdam to Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. Dupré, Mr. J. M. Strykers. Per *Prince Frederick*, Captain de Witt, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Captain and Mrs. Movius and two children, First Lieutenant Kamerling, Mr. Michaelson, apothecary, 3rd class; 150 men, reinforcements. Per *Willem Daniel*, Captain de Meester, from Amsterdam to Batavia; Major-General de Brauw and suite, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Scharren, Messrs. M. Vermeulen, C. H. Croes, J. van der Keus, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-manns, Mr. and Mrs. J. van Zwieten and family.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per *Landbouw*, Captain Kleynenberg, at Amsterdam from Batavia; Captain-Lieutenant van Manrik, R.N.; P. L. Oudenhoven, 1st-class surgeon; Baron von Heekeren, Lieutenant, R.N.; Mr. and Mrs. J. van der Wyk, and Mr. Weber (the latter accidentally fell overboard off the coast of Spain, and was drowned). Per *Marianne*, Captain Groenbeck, at Amsterdam from Batavia; Mr. Bamber.

P. AND O. STEAMERS "BERTINCK" AND "HINDOSTAN."—It is stated that these two vessels have been purchased by Government for the conveyance of the troops from Suez to China, which were despatched from this country by the *Himalaya*.

LAUNCHES.—SUNDERLAND, Feb. 21.—From the building-yard of Messrs. Austin and Mills, Southwick, a splendid barge named the *Allandale*, classed 11 years A 1 at Lloyd's, destined for the China trade; she is the property of Joshua Wilson and Brothers, of this port.

THE JOHN PENN (S.)—The Dover mail John Penn left Blackwall for Dover, and accomplished the run, a distance of 89 miles, in 5 hours 17 minutes, or at the rate of nearly 19 miles an hour. The same evening she left Dover for Calais, and made the run (21 miles) in 1 hour and 23 minutes.

FRENCH STEAMER "LOUISE."—This vessel foundered near Marseilles, and it is said thirty persons were drowned.

MR. MICKIE ON THE GULF OF PECHILEE.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society on the 13th inst, a paper on China, communicated by Mr. Mickie, was read, which gave rise to a long and animated discussion, bearing on the expedition that is about to be sent there, in which Mr. Hamilton Lindsay, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Lockhart, Captain Osborn, Mr. Crauford, and other gentlemen, took part. Mr. Mickie's paper referred more particularly to the north and south promontories of the Gulf of Pechelee, where he was sent as a supercargo of a ship, and remained during the summer months of 1859. He described the produce of the country to be abundant, consisting chiefly of beans, peas, and oilseeds. The rainy season commences at the end of June, and continues through July, the climate being represented to resemble that of the southern part of the Crimea. It appeared from this statement, and from the observations of those gentlemen who addressed the meeting, that a plentiful supply of food could be found in the two promontories for the proposed expedition up the Peiho to Peking. The inhabitants were said to be unusually tall and intelligent, the generality of them being six feet high and upwards. Mr. Lockhart, in describing the general physical features of that part of China,

said that the promontories that form the Gulf of Pechelee are branches of the chain of mountains that stretch across China from Tartary, and that they tend to render the climate temperate. Captain Sherard Osborne, when speaking of the large rivers that empty themselves into the sea on the eastern coast of China, said they seemed as if they had been made on purpose for the English and Americans to establish trade with the interior.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

BIRTH.—At Bonnington House, Singapore, on the 14th Jan., Mrs. Matthew Little, of a son

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	18,894,345	14,331,366	18,936,780	52,165,490	39,810
Comparative period last season	1,369,016	8,090,500	15,522,173	30,981,689	45,336

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Jan. 1, Solent, 875,938 lbs. and 350 bales silk; 2, Chryseis, 450,300 lbs.; 15, per mail steamer, 2,005 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	24,265,038	1,430
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	17,233,276	1,229

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	2,149,036	2,697
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	107,900	3,183

Sailed since.—Jan. 15, per mail steamer, 478 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	16,086	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	13,125	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong Jan. 3, Castiliae, 30,000 lbs.; 10, Amherst, 140,125 lbs.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	...	8,071,773	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	4,205,420	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848	...	...	...	63,973,300	22,143
" 1849 to 1850	...	...	...	77,327,400	61,980
" 1851 to 1852	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1854 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s. d.	VIA MARSEILLES.	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 9
" " 1 oz.	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 1 0	
" " 2 oz.	2 0	" 1 oz. " " 1 0	
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1 0	" 2 oz. " " 1 0	
		Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz. 2 0	
		Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. 2 0	
BOOK POSTAGE.		BOOK POSTAGE.	
10z.	0 4	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 6
4oz.	0 8	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz. 1 0	
1 lb.	1 4	" 8 oz. " " 1 0	
1 lb.	2 0	" 1 lb. " " 1 0	
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		" 1 lb. " " 2 0	
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0 2	Every add. 8 oz. or frac. of 8 oz. 1 0	
		NEWSPAPERS (under ½ lb.)	0 3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 20

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s.,
CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING;
 being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844.
 With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom: showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.
 By the RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.
 London: D. M. AIRD, 310, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on Japan, which Dr. MACGOWAN (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is assisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. Dr. M. may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA
 can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's service.
 Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.
 Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
 Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
 London—91, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Edinburgh—Head Office, 5, George-street.
 Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.
 Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
 unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using

SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
 Price 7d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBERRY AND SONS, 46, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Behnen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue. Established A.D. 1746.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for the GROWTH, RESTORATION, and for IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the HUMAN HAIR. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 2s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the COMPLEXION and SKIN. Eradicates all Cutaneous defects. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hutton-Garden, London.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

RUPTURES.

HUXLEY'S IMPROVED PATENT MOC-MAIN TRUSS

DISPENSES ENTIRELY WITH THE LEVER SPRING.

A flexible band, perfectly imperceptible, encircles the body (in lieu of the old steel spring), and an elastic pad secures the hernia.

Measure required—circumference two inches below the hips.

Price—single, 12s.; double, 18s.

The absence of metallic springs renders this Truss especially adapted to warm climates.

Illustrated Circulars, and the Truss can be obtained, on application to Mr. E. HUXLEY, 12, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, London.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.	per 1000.	ream.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	per	ream.
Thick ditto	4	0	per	
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	per	
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0	per	
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	per	
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0	per	
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	per	
Superfine ditto	10	0	per	

	s.	d.	per 1000.
Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0	per 1000
Superior Thick ditto	6	0	
Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0	
American Buff ditto	3	6	
Blue Laid ditto	5	6	
Yellow Wave ditto	4	6	
Bank Post ditto	8	0	
Commercial Pens	1	0	per gross.

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. liberal terms.

Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at 9s. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

COPLAND AND CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Etc.,
 in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases.
 WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN,
 80, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
 14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
 AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.

WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 1d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Con-
 sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.
 Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 14th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Réunion, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI Direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUD, A 13 Years, 546 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



HOLLAND, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—Loading at AMSTERDAM, for SINGAPORE and HONG KONG, the fast-sailing Prussian frigate DER WEST, Captain PUST, 3-3 veritas, 613 tons Dutch register, to sail March 16.

For freight apply to DORCHLAG and GERBAULET, 1 St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, and at Rotterdam.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 13 years, 396 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.



FOR HONG KONG and CANTON. the fast-sailing Clipper, BALNAGUTH, A 1. Thirteen years, 435 Tons Register, JOHN MONCREIFF, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the splendid Aberdeen Clipper, ASSYRIAN, A 1. 555 tons register, WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well known for her rapid Passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA. the favourite and well-known Dundee-built clipper, STRATHMORE, A 1. 450 tons register, J. MANN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper has made some of the fastest passages on record, and, having been built expressly for the China trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for shippers of fine goods or specie. Will have quick despatch. Apply to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Foam . . .	629	G. Innes . .	Quick despatch.
Shanghai and Japan.	Wagoola . .	549	J. Jardine . .	Feb. 29.
Shanghai.	Beemah . .	887	J. Pickernell.	To follow.
Calcutta . .	Cherokee . .	700	Allan . . .	Quick despatch.
Bombay . .	City of Quebec . .	663	H. Auld . .	Quick despatch.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The Lancet states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN and POLSON, Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen; PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

HEDGE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, FOCHOW.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING JOURNAL—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

RIMMEL'S CITY BRANCH, 24, CORNHILL, opposite the Royal Exchange, is now open for the sale of his well-known PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

Shipping orders taken.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to her Majesty, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISITED. 1860. Every night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Arca 2s., Gallery 1s.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, by DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ALBERT SMITH, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Canberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

CHINA.—TAKU.—GREAT GLOBE Leicester-square.—DIORAMA OF CHINA, from Canton to Peking, with the forts and the Peiho—Dioramas of Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Florence, &c., the Rhine, the Sepoy Rebellion. Geographical Lectures. Open from half-past 10 till 5, and from 6 till 10. Admission to the whole building, 1s.—Leicester-square.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.) Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

"MARK PRINCIPAL."

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858. These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-way, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen, Strand, and 2, Royal Exchange, London.

Agent for the Sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Surveys. NEW MAP of the EMPIRE of JAPAN, with the Trading Ports of the Treaty of 1858, the Cities, Mines, Roads, and Harbours. Maps of China, Eastern Archipelago, the World, &c. &c.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

List of sizes and prices forwarded on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT, Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 9d. | Syra, 39s. 9d.
Chios, 37s. 9d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words. Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec. No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements.—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffee dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and falling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1860

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 32.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 19s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LIST OF PASSENGERS	169	TRADE OF JAPAN	177
LATEST ADVICES	169	TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK AND SIAM	178
SUMMARY:—		NAVAL AND MILITARY	178
JAPAN	169	LEADING ARTICLES	180
CHINA	170	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	186
PHILIPPINES	171	SIR JOHN BOWRING AT LEEDS	184
COCHIN CHINA	172	LITERATURE	184
BORNEO	172	STATIONS OF BRITISH ARMY	185
JAVA	172	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	185
MALACCA STRAITS	172	PORTAL REGULATIONS	186
SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION	174	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	186
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	175	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	188
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	176	ADVERTISEMENTS	190
SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	177		

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Jan. 4
Kanagawa			Jan. 7
Nagasaki			Dec. 25
CHINA—			
Pekin	Nov. 26	Jan. 20	Jan. 32
Shanghai			Jan. 12
Ningpo			" 19
Foo-Chow-Foo		" 30	" 22
Amoy		" 18	" 22
Swatow			" 30
Hong Kong	Dec. 10	" 30	" 29
Canton			" 29
Macao			" 29
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Nov. 26	" 17	" 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 25
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 22
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 19
Sarawak			" 25
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 27	Feb. 1	Feb. 6
Penang	" "	Jan. 30	" 8

The P. and O. str. Panther, owing to the postponement of the last outward mails did not reach Alexandria until three days after the arrival of the present mails at that place. This accounts for their late arrival in London. Intelligence has been received of the repair of the cable between Suakin and Aden, which places Alexandria and India in electric communication.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, from Hong Kong for Marseilles: Captain G. Caldwell, Messrs. Henry W. Johnson, and A. P. Achenbach. For Southampton: Mrs. Fittock and servant, Lieutenant-Colonel Hocker and servant, Mr. J. A. Turner, and Captain Pook. 2nd class: Quarter-Master Sergeant Hally, R.M., one Sergeant Royal Engineers, one Corporal 1st Royals, and Thomas Lane, gunner's mate. For Gibraltar: Guadeloupe Ajejar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per "Banian," from London: Captain Stamford, Mr. Simpson, Miss Mills. Per "Raven" from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wodin. Per "Alfred Hill" from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. Hobbes and son, Mr. Wellman. Per "Mora" from San Francisco: Lord Richard Grosvenor.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. H. Piper, Paymaster Hunt. From Marseilles, 13th March, to Shanghai: Messrs. J. Dow, and C. J. King. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. L. Purdie. To Singapore: Mr. W. J. Leon.

Per P. and O. str. 20th March.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. Cowdery, and G. Grey. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Walkinshaw. To Singapore: Mr. J. Fry. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marr, Mr. J. S. Coynah, To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, Mr. D. O'Vail. To Singapore: Mr. W. Campbell. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Puttfarcken, Mr. Strokharen.

Per P. and O. str. 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. W. Chapman and J. Redwell. To China: Ensigns Jarvis and Macneil, Staff Surgeon Rennie. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaldecot. To Singapore: Mr. H. Hankman. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. L. Cateaux.

Per P. and O. str. 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. H. Lavers.

Per "Northfleet," from London to Hong Kong, March 7th.—Mr. F. Bowra.

MAP OF INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO; AND STATISTICS OF OUR TRADE WITH CHINA FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Subscribers to the present volume of twenty-four numbers are entitled to a copy of the above. Subscription 20s. per annum, post free. Single copies of the Map or Statistics can be had, price 1s. each.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

A fire is said to have taken place at Yokuhama, but no details have reached us.

The following notification has been published:—"Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the subjoined rules of practice to be observed in judicial proceedings, had before her Majesty's Consuls, and of the accompanying scale of fees, both which have been established in conformity with the Provisional Article XXXIII. of her Majesty's Order in Council of the 3rd day of March, 1859. — R. EUSDEN, Acting Vice-Consul, at Yeddo. British Consulate General, Yeddo, 6th December, 1859."

NAGASAKI.

There is no important change to note in business of late. The treasury are now exchanging money to the amount of three dollars Mexican each man per day. There is still considerable business done in exports of Japanese produce, and the departures of late have been the *Nora*, *Wm. Gillies*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Emma*, and *Esther May*, for Shanghai, all with full cargoes.

The most important item we have to note is regarding the destructive fire which occurred at this port on the night of the 25th December last. The premises comprised those of Messrs. Walsh and Co., David Sassoon, Sons, and Co., and Ta-fong, a large Chinese merchant; these were totally destroyed in a very short time, including godowns, private residences, outhouses, &c. The fire commenced near the premises of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and soon extended to their place (the buildings were all of wood, and very combustible). Messrs. Walsh and Co.'s premises, being across the street, were soon enveloped in the flames, together with Ta-fong's. In less than two hours the whole were burnt to the ground. The fire broke out about two o'clock A.M. of the 26th Dec., in an unoccupied Japanese house, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary (the punishment for which is, in this country, to be burnt alive). Various

rumours are circulated, and very conflicting, as regards the value of property destroyed, but, as near as we can find out, Messrs. Walsh and Co. lose about 40,000 dols., and Messrs. Sassoon nearly 100,000 dols., as they had several lots of foreign goods on their premises. Ta-foong reports his loss at not less than 25,000 dols. The Governor and suite were present, and also several Japanese with wooden engines, with a single action, throwing water by jerks, about thirty feet. Large numbers of the Japanese were on the roofs of the adjoining houses, and fanning the fire to keep it away from their own houses. The fine dresses of the officials (of which there were some thousands on the ground) were of the finest description, and the whole scene of the flames, and the brilliant and splendid clothing of the Japanese, formed a picture that must be witnessed to be appreciated. The American Consul's safe, one of Herring's, New York, came out of the flames in fine order, although put to a severe test. All foreigners are now about forming themselves into a fire brigade, and to be prepared with axes, buckets, ladders, &c., in readiness, in case of further intrusions of the devouring element. Business is becoming rather inactive on account of the Japanese new year holidays. Weather delightful, with frosty nights. H.M.S. *Roebuck*, Commander F. Marten, is lying in port.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

Except a casual mention in the *Pekin Gazette* of the continuance of a necessity for attention to the coast defences along the shore of the Gulf of Peché-lee, there is nothing that has any relation to foreign affairs. The *Gazettes* do not allude to the rebellion, which is apparently reviving with increase of vigour in the country between the Yang-tze-Kiang valley and the Yellow River, say, generally between Nankin and Kai-fung, capital of Ho Nan. The Court is stated to be very seriously alarmed, and to be making appointments and arrangements to meet the difficulty, but no public notice appears of this.

SHANGHAI.

Nothing has transpired to indicate that a correspondence is going on between the Chinese Government and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, nor has that gentleman made any communication to the community as to the probable course that events will take.

An appeal has been made in the case of the late firm of Messrs. Crampton, Hanbury, and Co., v. Chang, a Chinese tea merchant, for the sum of 2,344 taels, being losses on shipments of tea to the United States and England. The Hon. Mr. Bruce confirmed the decision of the Consular Court, which was that no sufficient evidence had been produced before the Court to justify an order for the payment of money, and that the plaintiffs pay the costs of the suit.

A system of foreign pilotage has been inaugurated by the Consuls of England, France, and America. The rates are to be from Gutzlaff to Shanghai, 5 taels per foot.

It appears that the foreign population in December, 1859, was 569, of which 294 were British, 125 American, 19 French, 40 German, &c., and the remainder natives of India.

The third number of the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" has been issued. In the preface it is announced by the committee as follows:—"The number now presented to the public completes the first volume of the society's journal. The papers it contains are calculated to throw light upon many subjects of interest and importance, and quite justify the anticipations formed at the establishment of the society, of its inherent power to support a publication of this nature."

The *North China Herald* contains a very interesting résumé of events for the year 1859. The incidents connected with this have, of course, been detailed in our columns from time to time. The comments we must reserve a notice of until our next.

The rebellion is apparently reviving with increase of vigour in the country between Nankin and the capital of Ho-nan. The court is stated to be seriously alarmed and to be making appointments and arrangements to meet the difficulty, but no public notice of this appears.

The following case is reported in connection with the notice in our last on the "larks of young gentlemen," as follows:—"An act of brutality has come before the Consular Court, committed by four members of the sporting fraternity, named W. Mackenzie, Richardson, Owen, and Harrison. They had ill-used one of Mackenzie's coolies to such an extent that the man was taken to the hospital in a sad state, with one rib

broken, and other severe injuries. Three of the perpetrators were fined 150 taels each—the other 200 taels. The Consul intimated that deportation would be the punishment for the next offence."

NINGPO.

There is no change to notice at this port, all remains quiet, and as far as the Chinese are concerned there is no interest exhibited as to the intentions of the British and French Governments. Amongst foreigners the general opinion is that the provisions of the treaty should be fully enforced. To effect this a large force will be required; to combat 100,000 Tartar troops, partly supplied with foreign arms, and instructed by Russian military officers, will be found very different from fighting undisciplined, timid Chinese infantry, with their clumsy matchlocks. Besides, if the war is carried into the capital, forces may be required to be distributed among the five forts to protect the foreign residents from the treachery of the Chinese. If the Home Government think that a mere demonstration will be sufficient to awe the Chinese Government into a compliance with the terms of the treaty, they will find that they have made a serious blunder. That the United States' treaty is a miserable failure is quite generally agreed on all hands here, the policy of the United States' Government being evidently far better had it kept entirely aloof until the English and French had settled their difficulties with China.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

An assault was made upon a worthy American missionary the Rev. O. Gibson, as he was returning from chapel, not for his preaching the truth, but as a compulsory step to squeeze some dollars out of him, claimed by some vagabond builders whom a few days before he had very properly refused to pay till they had completed their part of the contract. They assailed him in the open street, and at midday; twenty of them dragged him out of his chair, flourishing small swords and bludgeons before him, and boldly carried him off under the threat that they would butcher him. After hauling him along for half a mile, they lost courage, let him go, and scampered off. The same day, later in the afternoon, a rough attack was made upon a party of four English gentlemen by a crowd of fifty villagers, at a spot about three miles off. They were strolling along with their dogs. Some of these canine animals are rather savage upon native curs; and on this occasion the former pounced upon the latter with terrible ferocity. The gentlemen hurried up to part the brutes. This act was misconstrued by the villagers, who, supposing that they were setting the dogs on, rushed forward with hooks and hoes. The gentlemen very wisely refrained from violent measures. All they did was to retreat, defending themselves from the violence of their pursuers, who only gave up the pursuit when they had succeeded in giving the strangers some severe blows, and stripping them of one or two coats and a costly gold watch. We understand the American and English consuls have taken up these two cases, as occasion for strong and earnest remonstrance to the native officials against the movements of natives, who think to take the law into their own hands, and, by the listlessness of the local police and higher authorities, are encouraged to commit what audacities they please in any case where they think they are aggrieved.

AMOY.

This island has lately been the theatre of a species of civil warfare which lasted over ten weeks (having commenced in September), and in which it is said more than fifty villages, extending over more than half the island, were involved. In the course of the contest nearly 200 lives were lost, and 11 villages were destroyed. Throughout the rural districts on the south-west coast of China it is usual for villages to band together for mutual protection or other objects, and thus the villages on Amoy form two confederacies, one composed of several small and weak clans, and the other of two powerful and numerous clans. The latter confederacy is in league with the piratical villages of the vicinity, and they have always treated their neighbours in a tyrannical and oppressive manner. The late feud arose out of frequent piracies on Formosa junks belonging to Amoy villages, which provoked an act of retaliation (a piratical junk having been taken by the trading villages, and the crew put to death), this again being followed by the massacre in cold blood of a number of unoffending villagers by a party of pirates concealed in an ambush in a village of their confederates. The mediation of the prin

cipal inhabitants of Amoy and of the local magistrates having proved ineffectual to stop the contest, about the 6th October the Chinese admiral and the taoutai went into the country, accompanied by nearly 1,000 troops, and it was more than a week before they succeeded in putting a stop to the fighting, they having used force against both parties, when such was likely to be effective, and having secured the persons of some of the chief inhabitants, whom they threatened to make responsible for any further consequences of the feud. The mandarins are satisfied with this termination of the affair, and an arbitration is now being held in Amoy to adjust the shares in which the respective parties have to bear the losses by destruction of property which have been mutually inflicted during the feud.

SWATOW.

Mr. Lay, the chief Foreign Inspector of Chinese Customs, arrived at this port on the 22nd January, for the purpose of establishing the same system for the collection, &c., of revenue as exists at Shanghai and Canton, and no doubt he will proceed to the ports of Amoy and Foo-chow for the same purpose. The British Consul has not yet hoisted his flag here.

FORMOSA.

It appears that instructions had not been received at Taiwanfoo to open trade in accordance with the terms of the United States' treaty. Several attempts had been made by vessels to visit the port, but the Mandarins had prohibited all communication with the natives. Sugar very scarce and dear. Capt. Rooney has sold his establishment at Takow to Messrs. Dent and Co., it is said for 8,000 dols. Capt. Oliver, late of the *Eamont*, has taken charge. Capt. Sullivan of Swatow was there in the *J. H. Becker*, a vessel chartered as a receiving ship for Messrs. Jardine.

HONG KONG.

The London mails of the 10th Dec. were announced at noon, as the steamer left at 2 p.m., on the 30th Jan. An improvement has been effected by the Post-office people in allowing letters for England and America to be posted up to one hour previous to the departure of the steamer, without fees.

It is announced that the Bishop of Victoria has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to recruit his health. His lordship purposes visiting Japan, and will probably journey to England, *via* the Cape.

No further arrivals of troops have taken place; the men-of-war reported in our last as having reached Singapore had not arrived. The forces at Hong Kong and Canton are all in excellent health. Admiral Hope has bought the old Bombay steamer *Sir Charles Forbes* (60 horse-power) for the purpose of condensing water for the troops when they shall proceed north. The price paid was 45,000 dols. The admiral has ordered a number of flat-bottomed boats, and some water boats. These are the only preparations which are being made for the coming conflict that the public are made aware of. It is rumoured that large numbers of horses and mules have been ordered from various parts of the world.

It is reported that the steamer *Chey Chase* has been beaten on her passage up and down the coast, her compasses being very difficult to regulate.

A correspondence relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Tarrant has been published, which we must reserve for our next issue. He is still confined in the criminal gaol, in spite of the solicitations of the judge, jury, and justices of the peace. It appears that sufficient of the old influences of officials exist to operate against him, and to prejudice the governor, whose course in this case has been singularly contradictory to his other acts. There is no truth in the report that Mr. Tarrant is allowed to publish his paper.

Building in this colony still proceeds apace. Any one who has been absent for some years would hardly know the place again. Instead of the town being formed by one or two streets running along the bay, as is generally supposed, it runs far back up the hill, in the centre the buildings being densely packed. Rents continue, if anything, on the rise, and, to all appearance, permanence is the leading feature of its progress. It is announced that a new police magistrate's court is to be

The Sanatorium on the Peak continues to progress apace, the road leading to it being in a very passable state.

It appears that an old and wealthy Chinese resident named Tam Achoy chartered the British steamer *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* to proceed against some people inimical to his clan on the west coast. He, with the captain and crew, have been bound over to take their trial at the Supreme Court. The *China Mail*, in noticing this affair, remarks:—

"We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the system of clan fights which exists on the mainland. Something of this kind had been going on for long in some villages to the west of Macao, between the Hakkas and Punis Tam Achoy; one of the latter is a noted resident of Hong Kong, and he lately took it into his head to charter a steamer flying the British flag, and to engage a number of European sailors, Manilamen and Portuguese, in order to attack the Hakkas, under the allegation that they were pirates. His party were repulsed, and three of the Europeans, with a number of the others, were killed. He intended to organise a larger expedition, but fortunately the Hong Kong Government got intelligence of it, and Tam Achoy, with the captain of the steamer and the men who had engaged in fighting, were arrested and brought to trial for violation of the foreign enlistment act. They all appear to have acted in ignorance and are not to be harshly judged; but it is evident that this buccaneering interference with the affairs of China cannot be allowed, even though the example has been set by some of her Majesty's gunboats under the direction of the so called protector of Chinese."

One of the blocks built in 1857 on the ground to the eastward of Messrs. Lindsay and Co., is to be sold by auction; reference is made to Messrs. Wardley and Co. Other lots in Caine Road are advertised.

The celebration of the new year festivities has been the absorbing topic of the fortnight which has since elapsed. The *edat* which has characterised these at all the open ports, indicates a prosperous state of trade, proving that the Chinese have, during the past year, done a profitable business, and leading to the inference that markets will be good upon the resumption of trade. The number of failures has been unprecedentedly insignificant, nor did political affairs in the least interfere with the general jubilee.

CANTON.

There have been various rumours of late in regard to approaching disturbances at Canton, and a missionary assures us that unofficial proclamations were abroad offering 40 dols. for the heads of foreigners, which could only be regarded as a sort of Chinese pun, for the sum offered is so small that it could not secure the head of a sepoy. If the proclamations really are in existence they must have been issued by some Chinese wag, who meant to reflect on the value of the brains of foreigners. It is also rumoured that directions have come down to Kwangtung for the levying of large numbers of braves for some unknown purpose.

In reference to the new foreign building ground it is stated that the Sha-meen site is more than half finished. Twenty-four acres of ground have been filled in, and the river wall commenced. It is believed that the whole will be completed in the course of a few months.

The emigration to Demerara continues to be most successful. The *Red Riding Hood* was on the point of despatch, with a full complement (400) of men, women, and children; the number of applicants exceeding their accommodation. The coolie trade to the Havana has very much slackened, and doubtless will soon cease altogether, when the news arrives out of the edict of the Governor of Cuba prohibiting their further importation. The American ship *Messenger*, noticed in our last, in connection with this trade, is still detained, the consul having refused to assist her release. The coolies who were examined from this vessel have been set at liberty. At Macao the barracoons for this trade are still under hire, and are considered a perfect pest. The Portuguese Government, it is believed, will soon put them down.

MACAO.

The amount subscribed in 1858-59 for the support of the Protestant cemetery at this place was 3,975 dols.

The circus left a few days ago for Canton in the *Melee* after having had a good time here; impossible to get any tickets on Saturday night, all outsold before the evening. It has been a little change and come in good time just after the holidays, and has stirred up the Portuguese in Macao a little, and now we will soon have the Chinese holidays with all chin-chinning, &c. &c.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

It appears that the P. & O. Company will continue to deliver the English mails at this port up to the arrival of the mail of the 26th January last, while the orders of the Spanish Government are to stop on the 1st of Jan. So the Spanish Government and Company are running opposition for a time, the Spanish mails from Manila being forwarded by Spanish vessels to Hong Kong. H.M.S. *Pioneer*, for Hong Kong, put in here short of coals. His excellency, Senor de Norzagaray, has resigned the government of these islands, and taken his departure universally regretted. One correspondent says:—"He has left a

name behind him which will never cease to be remembered and respected as that of a wise and able governor, devoted to the interests of the community and the country at large, a good and upright general and judge, and a kind, able, and virtuous man. His excellency Senor Solano has assumed the reins of government during the Queen's pleasure. The Civil Governor, Senor Pampilon, has arrived, but not yet taken possession of his post. Great enthusiasm was and is felt by all the European Spaniards here in relation to the crusade against their ancient enemies the Moors. Some groundless reports excited last month a little uneasiness among some classes of the inhabitants, in respect to the menaced rupture of international relations, but things have now returned to their old and monotonous, but happy and comfortable *status quo*. It appears that the captain of the *Margaret Mitchell*, in honour of New Year's day, fired two guns at night, and the residents construed it into British men-of-war. The captain was fined 40 dols.

COCHIN CHINA.

Some evidence is shown of opening the port of Saigon to trade, by the fact of Chinese merchants in Hong Kong chartering vessels to load rice there.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Straits Times* by the secretary of the Borneo Company, in reference to an article in that journal in which it was stated—

"We are very sorry to find that nearly half the residents of the small settlement of Sarawak have already abandoned it for ever, and to learn that a few more will abandon it shortly. The Borneo Company 'Limited,' who were the principal developers of the resources of the country, have now only two or three assistants left there, and they, probably, contemplate to abandon it likewise. Those only connected with the Government will then be left; and their number is not legion. The root of nearly all the disturbances Sir James Brooke has met with is the innate ferocity and love for the *kris* and *parang* which Bornean Malays have. Their ferocity and trickery are visible on their very countenances."

"Allow me to allay the apprehension likely to be aroused among all who have friends in Sarawak, by the doleful character of the article in your paper to-day, touching the present state of that country. Your correspondent first bewails the fact of half the European residents having 'abandoned the place for ever.' Now the European population of Sarawak was never very large, but it conveys an inadequate impression of its extent, to speak of the country as depopulated, because the vessel that arrived yesterday happened to bring over two passengers. Your correspondent's other forebodings and lamentations are equally well founded. The country was never more prosperous, as its expanding trade will show. It has not the rank growth of weeds, but the steady sure development of some sapling oak that will one day be a stately, wide-spreading tree.—I am, &c., S. Giffillan."

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Great complaints are current in consequence of the Dutch Government suddenly ceasing to draw on Holland, causing a fall in exchange from 103½ to 100. It is further stated that some merchants who were acquainted with the fact, bought bills previously to the extent of a million florins.

The following translations are the particulars of the latest operations of the Dutch in Borneo:—"The enemy suffered some loss at the taking of the benteng of Moen Tayoe. A prisoner taken at that engagement stated that the enemy intended to make an attack on Martapocra in the course of ten days. The benteng taken by our troops consists of a palisade of ten feet high, with faces of 30 steps and a bastion. After the taking of the benteng, one of our parols succeeded in forcing his way over Tambrangan to Benoea-padang. At both places bands of the enemy were met. Those of the first-named place were dispersed by our fire, after leaving some dead behind. At Benoea-padang the enemy had encamped in a close grown thicket, whence they fired the first shot on ours, continuing for a length of time, but took to their heels as soon as we discharged our heavy shots on them."

The account of the loss of the *Onrust*, and the massacre of every soul on board, has been confirmed.

We omitted to notice the following in our last. Mr. Lion, the editor of the *Batavijsch Handelsblad*, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for insulting the Governor-General of Netherlands of India in his paper. The case is on appeal at the High Court.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The break in the Singapore and Batavia cable, reported in our last, has not been repaired, and no further detailed intelli-

gence has reached us, except that the injury is supposed to be about twenty miles from Batavia. The screw steamer *Scout* arrived from England on the 23rd January, en route to China, and the steamer *Adventure*, from Calcutta, with 478 non-commissioned officers and privates, and ten officers for Hong Kong, detachments for different regiments.

The Singapore Directory for 1860 has been issued, and contains a list of all mercantile establishments, government offices, societies, institutions, list of residents, publications, &c.

A distressing accident occurred on the 21st January, on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Pottinger*, from Madras, with troops. It appears that 19 men and women were sleeping in the starboard life boat, when one of the davits gave way. Three were saved by clinging to the lifeboat, one got on board the *Tubal Cain*, which vessel was in tow, and five more were picked up by the boats lowered for that purpose; the remainder were drowned.

The steamer *Shandon*, lately arrived from Australia, via Batavia, is likely to be purchased for local trade.

PENANG.

It is said that Government intends laying down a submarine cable, connecting this island on the north with Rangoon, and on the south with Singapore, Batavia, China, and the Australian colonies. The *Zenobia*, which came down from Bombay, with forty-two convicts transported to this island, and fifteen time-expired men, was employed in taking soundings for the Red Sea cable, and in some places the depth was found to be 2,000 fathoms, taking five to six hours to make one dip of the line. She will, we hear, proceed from hence to Junk Ceylon and Mergui for a similar purpose after the arrival of the Calcutta steamer, by which she expects charts and further orders.

Captain Hawkins's detachment of the 40th M.N.I. is waiting the means of transport to relieve the men of the 22nd M.N.I., now at Labuan.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, 17th March.

The mails delivered this morning bring intelligence of a slack business, owing to the celebration of the Chinese holidays, which commenced on the 23rd January. From Japan we have news of a resumption of business, and of large fires destroying some foreign warehouses; three vessels also have been lost on that coast. Particulars of these affairs will be found elsewhere. The claims allowed by the American Commissioners for losses in the last Canton war, amount to 500,000 dollars, one half of which is in course of payment, and the other half will be liquidated in two years, interest being allowed at 12 per cent. What a contrast to the British claims, of which there is no prospect of any settlement until all our differences are settled; and in the mean time the duties at the various ports have not been put under contribution for this purpose, by which means the Americans have raised the first moiety of their claims. The United States commissioner has signified his sanction to the customs regulations promulgated at Canton by the foreign inspectors. As anticipated in a previous issue, the rates of exchange at Shanghai, owing to the large bullion shipments, have fallen fully 3d.; but by the mails now received there has been a recovery of 2d.

The French authorities are supplying themselves with funds by drawing on France.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The accounts from all parts represent the tea men as holding the remaining stock of the present season for higher rates, which foreigners are not disposed to meet. The arrangements for bringing forward next season's crop are progressing but slowly, owing to the uncertainty as to the settlement of the present difficulties with the British and French Governments; this delay on the part of the tea men will, no doubt, cause the new season's teas to be late in arriving at the shipping port, and most probably a short supply will result. The exports for the present season are—to Great Britain 56,000,000 lbs., against 36,000,000 lbs. last season; to the United States 25,000,000 lbs. against 23,000,000 lbs. At Shanghai the settlements have been 1,400 chests, Ningchow Congous at 26 to 28 taels, 2,000 chests of common country packed at 15 to 20 taels, 1,000 chests flowery Pekoe at 32 to 45 taels, leaving a stock of about 30,000 chests. In green teas, settlements are stated at 9,500 chests, partly for England and United States, leaving a stock of about 60,000 packages of all descriptions. Imperial Taiping is quoted at 18 to 22 taels; Gunpowder, 26 to 34;

young Hyson, 25 to 30. At Foo-chow-Foo the settlements have been 3,000 chests and 1,500 half-chests Congou, at 17 to 21 taels for middling quality; 7,000 ½-chests of Oolongs, at 14 to 20 taels, and 3,000 boxes of scented teas at 24 to 26 taels, leaving a stock of about 50,000 chests of Congou, and 7,000 packages of other descriptions. At Amoy there are no transactions to report, and no stock worth purchasing. At Canton the settlements have been very trifling—too trifling to report. The unsold stock is estimated at 50 chops Oonams and Oopacks, 2,500 half-chests Taysaan, 30,000 boxes scented teas, and 2,000 or 3,000 packages green. About 15 more chops of Congou are expected, which will complete the season's supply.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai the supply from the interior has been very slight. Settlements for the season are about 46,000 bales, being 12,000 less than last season. The settlements of the fortnight are given at 2,700 bales, and the unsold stock at 3,500 to 4,000 bales. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatie Nos. 1 and 2, none; No. 3, 410 to 415 taels per pl.; Nos. 4 and 5, 360 to 400 taels per pl.; Taysaans No. 1, 370 to 385 taels per pl.; No. 2, 350 to 355 taels per pl.; No. 3, 330 to 340 taels per pl.; Nos. 4 and 5, 295 to 325 taels per pl. Long reel, 295 to 330 taels per pl.; Throws, 340 to 415 taels per pl.; Hong Tsatie, 360 to 375 taels per pl.; Shuhing, 290 to 325 taels per pl.; Laeyungs, 285 to 295 taels per pl. At Canton no transactions reported, the holidays having caused a cessation of business.

DRUGS, &c.—Camphor: 200 piculs Japan, sold at 21½ dols. for shipment to Calcutta; 300 piculs Formosa have also been taken for shipment to the same quarter at 24 dols., leaving about 600 piculs in stock.

IMPORTS.

All descriptions of European goods were stagnant, owing to the Chinese new year, whilst imports had been heavy. At Shanghai the purchases of cottons, woollens, metals, and other goods have been very limited; the quotations are without change. An active demand for woollen goods is expected at advanced rates. The deliveries of goods previously sold have been large. At Canton and Hong Kong shirtings and T. cloths had been in fair demand at previous quotations. Cotton yarn the demand was suspended, with large stocks. American sheetings, drills, jeans, have also been neglected in consequence of large sales of damaged goods. In woollens the sales have been comparatively small considering it was the height of the season. Metals fair business has been done at previous rates. Lead is rather higher, tin plates lower. Coals, Welsh, have realised 18 dols. landed; American anthracite, 9 dols.; Sydney, 11 dols.

MANILA.—The *Carmen* and *Anistad*, long overdue, have arrived from Liverpool, and a good business has been done in English cotton goods with very moderate stocks on hand. In exports the season's supply of sugar is over, and none of the new available. Contracts could be made at 5 dols. and 12 cents. for current, and 4 dols. 87 cents. for Pampanga. Hemp: 25,000 piculs have been settled at 4 dols. 75 cents. to 4 dols. 80 cents. for current. Cigars at the last auction fetched 8 dols. 8 cents. for cheroot, and 8 dols. 12 cents. for cigar shape.

SINGAPORE.—The stagnation caused by the Chinese new year has passed over, and a fair business is doing in European manufactures. In exports the transactions have been to limited extent, and prices generally have undergone little alteration. The Chinese holidays have on the one hand limited the supply of the staple articles, while on the other the high rates of freight, and rising exchange, prevent exporters from operating unless at lower rates.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Sugar, 23,894 piculs; gambier, 183,508 piculs; rice, 156,510 piculs; sago flour, 93,827 piculs; pearl sago, 48,462 piculs; black pepper, 47,170 piculs; sapan wood, 36,041 piculs; A. ore, 26,679 piculs; tin, 21,870 piculs; gutta percha, 19,278 piculs; rattans, 17,418 piculs; coffee, 17,398 piculs; white pepper, 13,497 piculs; hides, 11,511 piculs; horns, 2,836 piculs; teel seed, 2,420 piculs; India-rubber, 1,178 piculs; cassia, 801 piculs; nutmegs and mace, 488 piculs; T. shell 110 piculs.

TO THE CONTINENT.—Black pepper, 25,519 piculs; gambier, 23,015 piculs; pearl sago, 7,239 piculs; coffee, 5,772 piculs; rattans, 4,779 piculs; sugar, 2,378 piculs; tin, 2,006 piculs; cutch, 1,771 piculs; sapan wood, 1,323 piculs; rice, 1,113 piculs; horns, 941 piculs; cassia, 342 piculs; white pepper, 276 piculs; hides, 218 piculs; sago flour, 202 piculs; gum dammar, 180 piculs; teel seed, 22 piculs; canes, 220 mila.

TO THE UNITED STATES.—Gambier, 85,597 piculs; black pepper, 24,006 piculs; rattans, 11,432 piculs; tin, 7,187 piculs; coffee, 6,105 piculs; pearl sago, 3,580 piculs; hides, 3,544 piculs; sugar, 3,091 piculs; sapan

wood, 2,168 piculs; cassia, 1,598 piculs; sago flour, 1,372 piculs; India-rubber, 1,274 piculs; gum dammar, 389 piculs; nutmegs and mace, 323 piculs; M.-o-P. shells, 20 piculs; tea, 35,504 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE FOR THE YEAR 1860.

PER BRITISH SHIP MYSTERY, TO LONDON.—2,422 bales gambier, 5,609 piculs; 541 slabs tin, 351 piculs; 2,041 bags sugar, 1,986 piculs; 287 bags teel seed, 262 piculs; 5,104 bags black pepper, 4,190 piculs; 130 bags white pepper, 131 piculs; 1,012 bags coffee, 924 piculs; 1,344 boxes pearl sago, 1,509 piculs; 5 boxes nutmegs and mace, 4 piculs; 39 hhds. tallow, 142 piculs; 37 baskets India-rubber, 50 piculs; 1,055 buffalo hides, 288 piculs; 5,630 buffalo horns, 119 piculs; 11,600 blocks gutta percha, 1,113 piculs; 6,319 pieces sapanwood, 387 piculs; 400 bundles canes, 21,714 in number; 4,508 bundles rattans, 305 piculs. **PER U. S. ship R. B. Forbes, to Boston.**—2,500 bales gambier, 4,438 piculs; 2,040 bundles rattans, 105 piculs; 4,200 bags coffee, 1,543 piculs; in bulk black pepper, 890 piculs. **PER U. S. barque Philomela, to Boston.**—1,000 bales gambier, 2,151 piculs; 7,527 bags coffee, 1,684 piculs; 701 slabs tin, 500 piculs; 262 bundles rattans, 10 piculs; 1,919 bags black pepper, 1,367 piculs; 15 cases gum dammar, 13 piculs; 5 baskets India rubber, 7 piculs; 190 boxes tea.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG FOR THE YEAR 1859.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Sugar, 62,385 piculs; rice, 29,644 piculs; tin, 28,763 piculs; black pepper, 11,773 piculs; rattans, 9,753 piculs; tapioca and arrowroot, 6,071 piculs; cutch, 5,806 piculs; buffalo hides, 3,199 piculs; white pepper, 3,132 piculs; nutmegs, 2,694 piculs; India-rubber, 1,510 piculs; mace, 823 piculs; buffalo horns, 408 piculs; gutta percha, 171 piculs; rum, 210,013 gals.

TO THE CONTINENT.—Cutch, 360 piculs; tin, 315 piculs; sugar, 263 piculs; buffalo horns, 45 piculs; rum, 920 gals.

TO THE UNITED STATES.—Black pepper, 38,510 piculs; tin, 17,370 piculs; cutch, 4,066 piculs; buffalo hides, 3,909 piculs; sugar, 3,447 piculs; rattans, 2,580 piculs; nutmegs, 2,556 piculs; India rubber, 1,521 piculs; tapioca and arrowroot, 1,480 piculs; mace, 244 piculs; white pepper, 18 piculs; buffalo horns, 11 piculs; rum, 60 gals.

EXPORTS FROM BANKOK FOR THE YEAR 1859.

TO EUROPE.—Sugar, 49,234 piculs; rice, 11,503 piculs; sapan wood, 8,580 piculs; hides, 2,891 piculs; pepper, 1,657 piculs; horns, 1,410 piculs; paddy, 600 piculs; T. seed, 548 piculs; sticklac, 79 piculs; gum benjamin, 9 piculs.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai 6 months sight.	Bank. 6s 6½d.	Private. 6s. 6½d. to 6s 7d.
Ditto 3 ditto	..	4 11 to 4 11½
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	4 9½ to 4 10
At Canton 6 ditto	4s 9½d to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	4 9½ to 4 10
At Macao 3 ditto	..	4 2 to 4 2½
Ditto 6 ditto	..	..
At Singapore 3 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)	..	..

Exchange quotations from China have been received to-day, dated the 15th of February. The rate at Hong Kong was 4s. 9½d., showing no alteration, but at Shanghai it had receded from 6s. 6½d. to 6s. 4½d., and was therefore between 2 and 3 per cent. more favourable for this country.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	18,894,345	14,334,366	18,936,780	52,165,491	39,810
Comparative period last season	7,369,016	8,090,500	15,522,173	30,981,689	45,336

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Jan. 1, Solent, 875,938 lbs. and 850 bales silk; 2, Chryseis, 450,300 lbs.; 16, Patna, 379,300 lbs. and 51 bales silk; 20, Donna Anita, 431,800 lbs. and 314 bales silk; Bride of the Seas, 436,380 lbs. and 230 bales silk. From Foo-chow-Foo: 13, Scawfell, 919,800 lbs. From Canton: 15, Robert Henderson, 683,500 lbs; 19, Juanpore, 526,000 lbs.; 15, per Malabar, 2,005 bales silk; 29, per mail steamer, 2,331 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	..	..	..	24,265,038	1,420
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	17,232,276	1,229

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: Jan. 20, Canvas Back, 701,595 lbs
From Amoy: 20, Maury, 426,236 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	..	..	..	2,308,331	3,137
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	333,561	3,943

Sailed since.—Jan. 15, per mail steamer, 478 bales silk. From Foo-chow-Foo: Jan. 20, Boreas, 83,000 lbs.; 29, per mail steamer, 150 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	16,086	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	13,125	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1859	...	...	8,071,773	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	4,205,420	...

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong Jan. 3, Castilian, 30,000 lbs.; 10, Amerherst, 140,125 lbs.; 21, Bonnie Doon, 110,000 lbs. From Foo-chow-Foo: 11, Blanch, 255,000 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	57,334,300	18,004
" 1850 to 1851	...	...	63,972,300	32,143
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	92,240,300	50,180
" 1857 to 1858	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Jan. 8, Vanguard; 12, Versailles; 19, Celestial. From Liverpool: 15, Biobio. From New York: 7, Beaver; 20, Judge Shaw.

At Foo-chow-Foo and Amoy.—None.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Jan. 19, Banian. From Liverpool: 22, Corea; 24, Sir R. Abercrombie. From Newcastle: 24, Agnes. From Sunderland: 26, Corn Taul. From Glasgow: 26, Lawson. From New York: 22, Raven. From Boston: 23, Alfred Hill.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Jan. 13, Carmen, Amistad. From Boston: 10, Winged Arrow.

At SINGAPORE.—From England: Jan. 28, H.M.S. Scout.

VESSELS SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Jan. 8, Chryseis; 16, Patna.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: 13, Scawfell.

From AMOY.—For New York: Jan. 20, Maury.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Jan. 15, Robert Henderson; 19, Juanpore.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: Jan. 14, Spirit of Trade. For Falmouth: 9, Bahia.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Jan. 31, West. For Liverpool: 25, Lady Raglan.

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Cornubia, John Robinson, Melanethon. For New York: Edwin Forrest, Golden Rule.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Aalborg, L. Brown, Spirit of the North, Spartan, Yaratilda. For New York: Flying Childers, Sarah H. Snow. For Sydney: Aaa Packer. For Melbourne: Wild Wave.

At AMOY.—For Havana: Ann.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Saxonville, Abeona, Dominion, Sophie. For New York: Rajah of the Sea. For Havana: Live Yankee, Maria Elizabeth, Governor Morton, Guadeloupe, Pioneer, Santa Lucia, Sigisbert Casard. For Sydney: Agnes, Alfred the Great, Francis, P. Sage, Helios, Justyn. For Sydney and Melbourne: Continent, Eagle. For San Francisco: Eliza and Ella, Flying Mist, James Browne.

At MANILA.—For Falmouth: Torre de Oro. For New York: Aurora, Darde. For Boston: Southern Cross, Winged Arrow. For Sydney: Margarita, S. H. Talbot. For San Francisco: Northern Light.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Laughing Water, Timandra. For Liverpool: Athelstan, Calder, Potosi. For Europe: Jenina Brons. For New York: Azzan.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.—From England and Continent to China: Jan. 14, H. B. M. S. Pearl. From China to England and Continent: Jan. 5, Spray of the Ocean; 8, Albion; 15, Herculean. To New York: 14, Sancho Panza; 16, Surprise. To Boston: 18, Philomela. To Sydney: 14, Benjamin Howard. From England and Continent to Singapore: 18, H. B. M. S. Scout. From Singapore to England and Continent: 11, Queen Margaret; 13, Lady Macdonald; 15, Mystery. To Melbourne: 8, Swiftsure. From Manila to New York: 15, Tzar. From Batavia to Hamburg: 12, Amazone.

CASUALTIES.

JAPAN.—The Nymph, Cornelia, L. Bevan, and Lady Inglis, have been reported as lost in the locality of Simoda. The captain of the Nymph arrived at Kanagawa on the 31st December with his crew. With the exception of three men, the chief mate, and one passenger named Carl. The treasure had been saved. The captain and crew of the Lady Inglis are also saved, but nothing had been heard of the crew of the Cornelia, L. Bevan.

SHANGHAI.—The American ship Bever, and British barque William Gillies, went ashore on the south bank; their cargoes were discharged into boats, and they both floated off.

HONG KONG.—The British barque Albert Edward, with a cargo shipped at Amoy for Foo-chow, put into Swatow on her passage thither in consequence of having sprung a leak forward, but after leaving the last port the leak broke out afresh, and she has put into this harbour in consequence. She will go to Whampoa to discharge and dock.

The British barque Juverna, from Shanghai, put into this port on Jan. 20, in consequence of Captain Burn having become sick; but it appears she had got to leeward of Foo-chow (her destination) sometime before the above occurred.

The Humboldt, from Cardiff, via Singapore, experienced heavy weather in the China sea, in which she shipped large quantities of water, and stove, in bulwarks, &c.

The American ship Golden Horn has lost a main topgallant yard, sprung fore and mizen topsail and fore and mizen royal yards; lost three topallant sails, and split two or three jibs on her passage from Bankok. On 3rd January the hull of a large ship was observed on the Scarborough Shoal.

The British ship Corea, from Liverpool, saw an iron barque in lat. 00.28 N. and long. 130.4 E., which had been out from Sunderland about six months bound to Hong Kong, but they refused on board the iron barque to give the name. The barque was the Corn Taul.

The Sir Ralph Abercrombie lost her main-top-gallant yard, and split fore and many top-sails, in a heavy squall off the Pelew islands.

From Foochow we learn that the British ship Scawfell, in going down the Min, got on shore, and remained there from 10 A.M. until 4 P.M., Jan. 13th, when she got off apparently without damage.

SINGAPORE.—The mail steamer Malabar, Captain Grainger, from China, on nearing her anchorage, came into collision with the barque City of London (belonging to this port, which vessel was lying at anchor, having arrived here the previous day from Penang), and considerable injury was done to the ship—the amount of which is not yet ascertained—and the vessel will have to undergo repairs here.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—The rates to London and New York are as quoted in our last. It is confidently expected that business will improve, owing to the reduced tonnage in port.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—The rates may be quoted as in our last. There is no employment for steamers. The *Viscount Canning* and *Scotland* are leaving for India. The *Hebe* has been fixed to take passengers and cargo to Fraser River, and it is believed more vessels will follow. For New York, freight is offered, but no ship is on the berth. For Sydney there are still likely to be several ships wanted for passengers. The *Continent* has been settled at 9 000 dollars.

At MANILA.—Tonnage very scarce. For England: £2 for sugar, and £3 for hemp. For New York: 6 dollars per 4 bales hemp is probable. The *City of Boston* is the only ship in port, and will likely load for England.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: £2 to £2 10s. For New York: 8 dollars to 10 dollars. Nearly all the available tonnage has been taken up at advanced rates, and ships are still wanted.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Durance	St. Frigate	6
Acteon	Surveying	26	Duchayla	St. Frigate	40
Assistance	St. Transp.	6	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Bittern	Brig	6	Norzagary	Desp. St.	2
Cambria	Frigate	40	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Canilla	Brig	16	Gironde	St. Transp.	12
Chesapeake	Frigate	61	La Capricieuse	Frigate	40
Coromandel	Desp. Str.	6	La Place	St. Transp.	—
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	Lily	Despatch St.	2
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Marceau	St. Frigate	6
Fury	—	6	Marne	—	6
Hercules	Hospital	—	Meurthe	St. Transp.	12
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Mitraille	Gunboat	6
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	Nemesis	Frigate	50
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	Peiho	Desp. Str.	2
Magicienne	—	6	Pregeon	Stm. Sloop	8
McVieille	Ship	6	Pregeon	—	—
Minden	Hulk	—	Primauguet	—	8
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Rose	Desp. Str.	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Saone	Stm. Sloop	12
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	RUSSIAN.		
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	America	Desp. Str.	6
AMERICAN.			Askold	Frigate	44
German town	Sloop	20	Bujarin	Stm. Sloop	10
Fowhattan	St. Frigate	9	Djagutte	Gunboat	3
Hartford	—	20	Gideon	Gunboat	3
FRENCH.			Manjoor	St. Frigate	6
Alarm	Gunboat	6	Novik	Sloop	10
Avalanche	Gunboat	6	Opriknick	Gunboat	3
Catinaut	St. Frigate	6	Plastoun	Gunboat	3
Didon	Frigate	50	Rinda	Stm. Sloop	11
Dordogne	St. Frigate	6	Stroctek	Gunboat	3
			Voyerda	Stm. Frigate	11

SAILED SINCE SEPTEMBER 22.—Pioneer, screw, 6; Scout, screw, 21; Pearl, screw, 20; Imperieuse, screw frigate, 51; Reynard, screw, 4; Snake, screw, 4; Encounter, screw, 14; Centaur, paddle frigate, 6; Sphinx, paddle frigate, 6; Ringdove, screw, 6; Beagle, screw, 4; Odin, paddle frigate, 16; Simoom, screw transport, 8; Vulcan, screw troopship, 6; Urgent, screw transport, 8; and gunboats, Snap, Swinger, Cockchafer, Weazel, Bouncer, Havoc, Hardy, Grasshopper, and Flamer.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

69 Kestrel	79 Banterer	87 Forrester	91 Opossum
72 Clown	81 Firm	89 Haughtly	96 Dove
73 Woodcock	83 Slaney	91 Staunch	97 Drake
75 Watchful	84 Leven	92 Bustard	Insolent
76 Janus	85 Algerine	93 Stirling	

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Iron Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak Wan, Willamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY, FOO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Clusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtze; Mr. Lapraik's Undine; Messrs. Burd and Co.'s Toeywan; Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.'s Remi; Messrs. Russell and Co.'s Peiho (American).

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 14, 1860.

The speech is regarded by politicians of all shades as having a very important bearing upon the questions of the day. The more advanced anti-Bonapartists condemn it as the portentous commencement of a long vista of treacherous incidents yet to come, terminating in a vast and fearful tableau in which Europe in conflagration is to bring down the curtain upon the "grand blaze of triumph" of the Emperor's ambition, desperation, and hypocrisy. He is charged with having gone to the war of last summer not merely for an idea, but for a falsehood, and with having, by his undisguised abandonment of the treaty of Villafranca, and his equally open desire to obtain Savoy and Nice, shown the really encroaching nature of his policy. It is charged also that this was his secret course from the beginning, and that the notion of freeing Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic was but a piece of alliterative trash to tickle the ears and invite the sympathies of the Italian people, while it deluded the rest of Europe. The further charge is that he determined to carry his point at all hazards, and that the much-talked-of commercial treaty was only to enable him to procure enough duty-free coals out of poor Mr. Bull to carry his schemes of glory into effect—poor old John letting the coals go as usual without the ready money of "reciprocity" being paid down, and getting only in exchange for his nubby Wall's-ends a promissory note for certain duties at eighteen months' date, by which time the firm may be smashed up, and the assets made over to whichever of the bankrupt's friends may be lucky enough to gain the fraudulent preference. The more liberal party see, on the other hand, and perhaps with greater justice, a wide field of improvement and prosperity opening both for France and Italy, and which will be greatly increased by the new treaty with England. These more sober people say that the land and its products in Savoy will be vastly enhanced in price the moment they become a portion of so powerful an empire as France. Labour, too, will be more sought after as the manufacturers of Lyons and the neighbourhood extend their mills and their enterprise into the newly opened country. Their working expenses will be reduced, and their capital well secured, while the fresh trade opened will bring an elysium of prosperity to all. There is no preventive to war (or anything else) so strong as self-interest, and there is no doubt that a liberal exhibition of charter-parties and bills of lading will operate as a healthy tonic, which, while soothing and cooling down the chronic and feverish tendency of the French towards *la gloire*, will in like manner dissipate the croaking suspicions of certain parties of the Malaprop school in England, who can never contentedly let well alone, and are never happy but when fanning a quarrel into flame. It is certain, however, that the Emperor has incurred the censure of many of the liberal party by this manifest desire to add to his territory by annexing Savoy; but then if it be true that the Savoyards are in ecstasies about it, and nobody will be seriously damaged, while they are greatly benefited, there does not seem any very great reason why strangers should interfere. It must be a very bad day indeed for Central Italy if her political condition can be made worse than it has been up to the present generation. The Rentes had a slight rise after the speech, but it was neutralised the following day, and a corresponding movement in the London and other European markets, though slight, shows that there is a symptom of uncertainty, if not of uneasiness, about the future in the minds of those keen observers whose operations regulate the commercial exchanges.

I am informed that the writer of the paper on the naval forces of England and France is Vice-Admiral Charner appointed to the command of the French squadron on the China station.

According to the latest accounts Rear-Admiral Page was at Cambogia with a part of the naval squadron, and was busy in raising works for the protection of the mouth of the river. The forts were to be mounted with guns taken from the Annamites. Accounts from Saigon mention also that it is the intention of the French to raise a native corps in Cochin China. The officers are to be French; but Annamites may become officers, yet never more than one-fourth of the whole. A young Christian, son of the Mandarin Sim-Sia, who was martyred about a year ago at Tonquin, has been named as a lieutenant. This young Annamite is only twenty-three years old. He is said to show profound devotion to France. He has been charged with difficult missions and has always conducted him-

self satisfactorily. His influence with his countrymen is said to be great.

The opening of the port of Saigon to ships of all nations, would have taken place on the 1st of Jan. last. Natives, aware of the advantages to be gained by European traffic, crowd into this port with goods, and to every appearance Saigon is destined to become a maritime port of some importance.

Admiral Charner and his staff embarked in the Peninsular Steam Company's ship *Panther* on the 2nd, en route for China.

The French Government, finding there is an insufficiency of Chinese interpreters in China, has raised the student class of the Chinese language from two to six. There are now four in China, Vincent Sales, Ernest Blancheton, Alfred Hubner, and Gabriel Deverier. The others went out with the *Japon* to Shanghai.

The steamer *Japon*, with a portion of the gunboats, has left Toulon, and the steamers *Weser* and *European*, and transports *Pomona*, *Louise*, and *Leonie*, take the balance. There are 15 in all.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has presented a petition to the Government, praying that it will favour by all means the establishment of a direct steamboat service between France, India, and China, and further the establishment of an Indian and Chinese French Imperial Bank. Indian and Chinese raw silk now forms a great part of the material used by the Lyons manufacturers, and the demand for it is increasing every day. They consequently require a regular supply of the article, which can only be obtained by the establishment of a steamboat service between France, India, and China. The Lyons manufacturers estimate their transactions with those countries at 400,000,000*fr.*, and they urge that an Indian and Chinese Bank, established at Lyons, with branches in the East, is required to supply them with the credit necessary to compete with the English manufacturers. Raw silk is scarce in all the markets of France, and there is not much to be obtained in the Italian markets.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, March 10.

After a protracted ministerial crisis, the new Cabinet is at length formed, as follows:—Van Hall, Minister of Finance; Godefrui, the Department of Justice; Van Heemstra, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mutsaers, Minister for the Affairs of the Catholic Religion, and Boscha for those of the Protestant Church. Colonel Casembroot retains his post as Minister for War, Lotsy for the Navy, and Rochussen for the Colonies. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs is Count de Zuylen van Nijvelt, hitherto the Netherlands Ambassador at Constantinople, who has telegraphed his acceptance of the post, and is now travelling home. Till his arrival, the Premier and Minister of Finance undertakes the duties of the Foreign-office. Of these nine ministers, eight of them have been at one time or other members of either the First or Second Chamber of the States-General, and are consequently acquainted with parliamentary debating.

The commission for the correction of sea-charts at Batavia has fixed the geographical position of the time-ball in that city at 6° 7' 40" 2" south latitude, and 106° 18' 7" 5" longitude East of Greenwich. The falling of the ball takes place every day at noon, commencing on the 15th of January last. The commission further give notice that they have completed the hydrographical surveys and published the following charts:—Brouer's Straits (between the Island of Pandjour in the Straits of Malacca and the east coast of Sumatra), the roadstead of Natal (on the west coast of Sumatra), the Bay of Yedo, Ne-e-gata roads.

In my last letter I mentioned the appointment of Dr. Naber, of Haarlem, to be Rector of the Gymnasium or High School of Willem III. at Batavia. The Government are resolved to make this latter establishment second to none out of Europe, but the difficulty is to find professors coming up to the mark required. In this dilemma the commission has advertised, publicly inviting competition. They must hold the university diploma of doctor of one of the learned faculties. The appointments are each worth 400 florins per month, with a rise of 100 florins per month at the end of five years, and another increase of equal amount after ten years' service, besides which they get a free passage for themselves and families as first-class passengers, a present or gratification of 1,000 florins for their outfit, and the enjoyment of one-half their pay from the day they embark till they are duly installed in office at Batavia.

The King has promoted Lieut.-Gen. J. van Swieten, his aide-de-camp extraordinary, to be Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Willem III., in consideration of his

distinguished services as commander-in-chief of the late successful (second) expedition to Boni. The following gentlemen have received the Royal exequatur as Consuls for the Grand Duke of Baden:—W. J. van der Broek at Batavia, M. Hymans at Samarang, and G. Schimmelpenninck at Sourabaya.

THE JAVANESE LANGUAGE.—After seventeen years, the Commissioners appointed to compile a Dutch and Javanese dictionary, have finished the five first letters of the Javanese Alphabet, *lo, no, tjo, ro* and *ko*. The expense at this rate will amount to 816,000 florins (nearly £7,000.)

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EMIGRATION AGENTS IN INDIA AND LABOURERS FOR THE FRENCH COLONIES.—Lord HARRIS then rose to address their lordships on this question. The noble lord, whether by choice or accident, contrived to select for the delivery of his observations one of the most peculiarly ineligible positions that could be found in the House for being heard—an inconvenience that was in no very slight degree aggravated by a feeble flow of enunciation that rendered him, throughout an address of some twenty minutes, "totally inaudible" in the gallery, to which the noble lord's back, speaking from the cross benches, was totally turned, so that all that could be gathered were disjointed sentences at intervals, such as "treaty with France"—"blacks to the colonies"—"so well known to your lordships and the Emperor of the French"—"noble lords and emigration agents"—(hear)—"the remarks I have made," and perpetual waving of a sheet of paper, from which the noble lord ultimately read the following question for the reply of the Foreign Secretary:—"Whether in a treaty, which it is reported is about to be ratified with France, and by which the Government of that country will be authorised to appoint emigration agents at the Presidency or other seaport towns of India for the purpose of obtaining agricultural labourers for the French colonies, care had been taken to insure that the laws, rules, and regulations respecting emigrants for India to the British colonies, at present existing, or as they may hereafter be modified, shall be fully enforced; and, if so, by what means?" The occurrence would not require to be noticed were it not for the fact that the habit, on the part of some noble lords, of becoming less and less audible is every day increasing.—Lord WODEHOUSE was glad the noble lord had taken the opportunity of alluding to this subject, because many persons connected with India were under a misapprehension as to what had been done, and the nature of the experiment proposed to be made. The treaty was not yet signed, and consequently nothing had been ratified. The subject had been under the careful consideration of the Foreign, Colonial, and India-offices, and the noble lord was right in supposing that anxious consideration had been given to see that proper regulations were adopted for care being taken of the emigrants, so that they might not be oppressed, and might enjoy the advantages that were to be secured to them. Before answering the noble lord's question, he would state how the convention originated, because it would be necessary to understand why the Government engaged in these negotiations in order to understand the position of affairs. These negotiations had commenced long ago. Before the late Government came into office they were in progress, they continued under the noble earl the late Secretary of State, and had been continued up to the present time under the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The treaty, though not signed, was likely to come to a conclusion. The negotiations originated in the principle of a scheme so well known to their lordships for the emigration of blacks from Africa. There was only one opinion on that scheme, because in whatever way the French Government did transport these blacks to the colonies, and whatever advantages they derived from it, the system as hitherto carried on was atrocious and objectionable. As the French colonies were in urgent want of labourers, the Government thought that if that labour was supplied from India it might tend to put down the emigration from Africa. He assured the noble lord that the same regulations would be observed for the protection of Indians who were to be carried to French colonies, as to those who were to be conveyed to British colonies. As regarded the French colonies in India it was provided that there should be consular agents appointed, if they did not already exist, who should have the powers of seeing the emigrants placed on board, and seeing that the strict rules to be established should be carried into effect. Before this time a very considerable number of Indians have found their way to the French colonies, so that in the island of Reunion at present, out of 65,000 inhabitants 49,000 are Indians, a very large proportion of them being subjects of her Majesty; many of them are expected soon to return to India, their contracts having expired, and this fact had caused considerable apprehension in that French possession as to the probable dearth of labour. As to the regulations to be observed in the conveyance of emigrants by French vessels, he admitted it was necessary that strict rules should be made as to the number to be carried, the provision of medical attendance, and other important matters. The French regulations were not so satisfactory as our own, but the French authorities had agreed that their rules should be assimilated to ours, and would become eventually the same for the emigrants as if they were conveyed on board English vessels. As to the condition of the emigrants on reaching a French colony, he might say that the provisions established in Martinique were of a satisfactory character—(hear, hear)—and if they were carried out in other French colonies would afford a guarantee of proper treatment, and it was one of the provisions of the arrangement that the Martinique regulations should be put in force. The emigrants were to have a free passage afforded them at the expiration of their contracts. A proper proportion of women were to accompany the emigrants, and the regulations generally were to be such as had been completely successful for our own colonies. It was further provided that the number of deaths among the emigrants, and their change of masters, should be reported to the British consul, to whom, as far as possible, it would be provided that they should have a right of access. As to whether her Majesty's Government had provided that the Indian Government might put a stop at any time to the

emigration, he thought that if such a power had been given the treaty would have defeated the ends of the French Government, who desired to secure a steady supply of labour. He thought the arrangement would be advantageous to the Indian population, as the treaty regulations provided for their proper protection. It was, however, an experiment, and ought to be vigilantly guarded, but if it were found that by this means we were able to put an end to the so-called emigration from Africa to the French colonies, he thought the interests of humanity would be furthered. (Hear, hear.) The Government had provided that the coolies should have access to our consuls, and that the French authorities themselves should be obliged to give the most ample returns to our consuls of the number of coolies introduced, the mortality, and other details, which would tend to give the security sought. His noble friend said he assented to the treaty on the sole condition that the deportation of the blacks from Africa by the French authorities should entirely cease. That provision had not been absolutely introduced into the treaty, although its introduction, with some other alterations, had been attempted. Her Majesty's Government had received a distinct pledge that the slave traffic would be at once discontinued on the eastern coast of Africa, and that it should cease early in 1861 on the west coast. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl asked if securities had been taken for the unfettered return of the coolies. He was glad to say that there was an express provision for that purpose in the treaty. He also asked whether the five years' contract was identical with the contract we had in our colonies, or whether there was any reference to a three years' limitation of service. That was a question which he could not answer; but the French Government, in the course of the negotiation, had made great concessions, and his impression was that it was a five years' engagement absolute. With respect to the amount of space allotted to the emigrants, it had not been found necessary to insist upon stringent regulations. We allowed at present twelve superficial feet of space for each adult, and a space between decks of ten feet. The French did not allow much more than half that. It had been under the consideration of our emigration commissioners to reduce somewhat the allowance of space in the case of emigrants to our own colonies; some negotiation had taken place on the subject, and the decision came to was, that for Calcutta the space allowed to each emigrant should be seventy-two cubic feet, and for Madras sixty-two cubic feet. He believed that the duration of the treaty was for two years certain, terminable after that by a notice of eighteen months, at a particular month in the year—February, he believed—so that, practically, it was a treaty for three years and a half, continuable, unless notice were given of its termination. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH hoped the noble duke would take into consideration the state of the unfortunate coolies in the French colonies after notice had been given of the termination of the treaty, and who would then be deprived of all protection under the treaty. (Hear.)—After a few words from Lord HARRIS in reply, the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE "FRIEND OF CHINA."—Mr. F. JAMES called the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies to the case of Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, who, after conviction for a libel, had been sentenced to be imprisoned in the felons' gaol in Hong Kong for the period of twelve calendar months. Mr. Tarrant was convicted in September last of a libel on Colonel King, who held an official position in China. Mr. Tarrant was a gentleman and a scholar. He had held a position in the colony and had afterwards become the editor of the newspaper called the *Friend of China*, and he wrote some able articles exposing the system of corruption which beyond all question was practised in Hong Kong, for Sir John Bowring had stated before a committee that he was bound to confess that there was a system of corruption among the officials there which he had in vain endeavoured to suppress. Mr. Tarrant was tried on the 29th of September, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment on the criminal side of the gaol. He was tried, in the absence of the chief justice, by Mr. Adams, who had been member for Boston; and it was due to Mr. Adams, so far as his humanity was concerned, to state that he had recently arrived at Hong Kong, and was not aware of the severity of the punishment, the character of criminals Mr. Tarrant would have to associate with, or the wretched accommodation of the prison. Mr. Adams went himself and saw the gaol, and joined in a remonstrance to the government, with the whole of the jury who had tried the case, for a remission of the sentence, and Mr. Tarrant's removal from the criminal side of the gaol to the place allotted to misdemeanants. This was refused; and Mr. Tarrant endured the greatest possible privation and misery. He suffered so much in his health from the association with criminals, and from the heat of the wretched place—for the gaol was constructed for Chinese prisoners—that he was, after a time, removed to an hospital, whence, however, he was subsequently again sent back to the gaol. The punishment was altogether most severe, and not warranted by the circumstances of the case.—Mr. C. FORBESCUX replied that, according to a private letter from the then acting attorney-general, Mr. Tarrant was treated with as much leniency as the gaol permitted; and in November last the visiting justices revised and altered the rules of the gaol so as to permit Mr. Tarrant to be placed apart from the other criminals, and with as much accommodation as the gaol allowed. At the same time it was to be admitted that gaols in China were different from gaols here, and the gaol at Hong Kong was one which urgently required enlargement and improvement. This operation was in the course of being carried out, and a large sum of money expended for the purpose. (Laughter.) But, with respect to Mr. Tarrant himself, the case was only a question as to the discretion of the Government in carrying out the sentence of a court of justice; and he must say that the exercise of that discretion was not quite so easy a matter as some gentlemen thought, the fact being that these libels, personal libels in the newspapers of Hong Kong, had gone on for many years past to such an extent as to render it necessary that no excessive lenity should be shown to a person who had so conducted himself. Perhaps, however, he could best answer the hon. gentleman's question by reading an extract from a despatch dated in December last. The direction given to the governor in that despatch was, that if, on its receipt, Mr. Tarrant's health had suffered, or was in danger of suffering, he was to be at once removed from the criminal side of the prison to the debtors' side; that, whether his health suffered or not, at the end of six months from the date of his

imprisonment he was at all events to be removed to the debtors' side of the gaol. And the despatch ended, "It has been urged,"—it was written by the Duke of Newcastle,—"it has been urged upon me by some who disavow the slightest sympathy with Mr. Tarrant's writings that the latter half of the sentence should be altogether remitted, and that he should be discharged from prison. I must leave to your judgment how far such an act of leniency should be resorted to." No answer had yet been received to this despatch. When it did arrive he would be happy to give his hon. and learned friend the information which it contained; but he must say that he had every confidence in the good sense and judgment of Sir Hercules Robinson, who had just gone over to the colony, and who was perfectly free from all the local and personal quarrels that agitated society there, and he hoped that before this time the gentleman had the subject of his complaints removed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—(March 5th.) Sir DE LAOR EVANS was understood to ask a question of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs when he proposed to allow the House to express its opinion as to the policy of the Government in reference to our relations with China, and whether the noble lord would have any objection to lay on the table a statement of the present expenses and the salaries of those gentlemen who formed the diplomatic mission in China, and an estimate of the probable expenses, both of the mission and the nature of the charges that would be required for maintaining our relations with that nation?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that when the hon. and gallant member brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, he would make a statement of the expenses of the mission.

SINGAPORE.—Mr. GREGSON asked if the Government had arranged with the Viceroy of India to transfer the control of the Government of Singapore and the Straits from Bengal to the Colonial office; and, if so, when it was proposed to complete the transfer? Sir C. WOOD had always been of opinion that it was desirable to transfer the government of Singapore to the Colonial office. The noble lord who preceded him wrote a despatch to the Governor-General of India, asking what were the views of the Indian Government as to this transfer, and whether it had any objection to it. In the month of December last, an answer to that despatch was received. It stated the concurrence of the Government of India with the proposal. He had communicated this decision to the Colonial office; but no answer had been received, and it was impossible to say when the transfer would take place.

On the motion for going into committee on supply, General Sir DE LAOR EVANS rose to move a series of resolutions to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, no sufficient proof had been adduced that the Government had authorised the late attack on the Peiho forts; that the recourse to arms to force a particular route for plenipotentiaries proceeding to exchange ratifications of peace was unprecedented and inconsistent with the objects of an amicable mission; that although a military demonstration might now be necessary to restore satisfactory relations with the Chinese Government, yet were the failure of an unauthorised collision made the pretext for an attack on the city of Peking or the conquest of territory, such a step would be contrary to every principle of international law; that the House participates in the peaceful expressions used in her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament with regard to the Emperor of China; that, similar peaceful expressions having been stated to have been employed by the Emperor of China, it was most important to choose a plenipotentiary of reliable experience and of conciliatory temper and judgment to conduct the negotiations and direct her Majesty's forces. The hon. and gallant member, however, confined himself to that portion respecting her Majesty's speech, having heard that Lord Elgin was to be despatched, of whom he had a very high opinion. He should, however, like to know what instructions had been given to his lordship, whether they were strictly defined, and whether the naval and military commanders would be kept under his control.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it would be very unwise to give very restricted instructions to a minister going on such an important and far-distant expedition. At 16,000 miles away, circumstances might arise which would prevent their being obeyed, but even if that were not so, it would be very inexpedient—in fact it would be a breach of duty—to make public instructions given to our naval and military commanders. Lord Elgin had gone over to Paris for the purpose of consulting with Baron Gros, with whom he had formerly acted, as to the two ambassadors having the supreme command over the commanders of the forces, and the power of stopping military operations when they thought fit. That would have been very desirable, but it was hardly possible, because the naval and military commanders would represent that they could not then be responsible for the safety of their ships and men. He did not wish to revive the question about Mr. Bruce's proceedings, but unless they demanded some reparation for the injury we had received, it was evident the lives and property of Englishmen would no longer be safe. Whether they went up rightly or wrongly, it was clear that Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope had no notice that their passage would be obstructed, and after what had happened, he (Lord John Russell) must say that some reparation was necessary. Our demands had been extremely moderate, and he hoped there would be no necessity to go beyond the first portion of the instructions given by her Majesty's Government. Nobody could regret the whole affair more than he did, but it was quite wrong for anybody to say that we were going to China for the purpose of obtaining territory. There were no boundary questions to settle there or anything of the sort. All we required was security for the persons and property of our countrymen. The trade of Shanghai and Peking was very considerable, and as there were large numbers of persons engaged in it it was very necessary that we should have a resident minister either at one place or the other. He might reside at Peking or at Shanghai, and make occasional visits to Peking. Lord Elgin would proceed almost immediately on his mission, and the Government had great hopes from the knowledge that he was animated by the most pacific feelings and the greatest anxiety to do the best he could for the interests of his country.

TRADE BETWEEN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES OF INDIA AND THIBET.—In answer to a question from Mr. W. Ewart, Sir C. WOOD said the matter was under the consideration of the Government, and Lord Elgin had been instructed to use his influence to restore the trade. He was happy to say that since 1853 the trade had increased from £180,000 to £393,000. There had been English commissioners appointed just before the war broke out, to meet the Chinese commissioners from Thibet, but unfortunately they had been murdered on the road, and nothing had been done.

Spirit of the Press.

THE NEW MISSION TO CHINA.

The question of our commercial relations with the Asiatic empires of China and Japan is at once simple and complicated. Under the idea of a peaceful treaty of commerce between the West and the East, the former exchanging its manufactures for the abundant natural productions of the latter, the thing is simple enough. It means merely that Europe and Asia, instead of fighting like a couple of barbarians for intangible "glory"—he most glorious who sheds most blood—should become a couple of civilised merchants, bartering the productions of their respective countries for tangible gold—he most likely to pronounce for durable peace who most successfully shows its value to the material interests of mankind. There is certainly not much romance about this view of the case, no stirring incidents of field and flood, and nothing to form the elements of a grand epic, which shall wreath its author's name with immortality a generation or two hence. It is a very unpoetical and worldly, a very matter-of-fact and pounds, shillings, and pence conclusion we reach. Granted; and that this is just the reason why we think a treaty unstained by human blood ought, if possible, to be effected. The ring of gold and silver is far more musical than the roar of cannon and the clashing of swords, and international peace always tends to the increase of wealth, while war as naturally scatters it. All this has been said repeatedly, and we recur to it now with some degree of pleasure, because, notwithstanding the calamity at the mouth of the Yellow River, Lord Elgin still cherishes the hope of a peaceful and prosperous trade with China. He said the other day, on receiving the freedom of the City, "It was hoped and believed that the treaty which had been entered into with the authorities of the Chinese Empire would be the forerunner of a peaceful and prosperous trade with that empire of 400,000,000 people. Gentlemen, I do not yet abandon that hope. On the contrary, I have a firm conviction that it will be fulfilled at no distant period." This expression of confidence was loudly cheered, and Lord Elgin's judgment and experience warrant the conclusion that he would not have expressed himself in this manner without strong reasons. We learn from another source that the Emperor of China is disposed to make every reasonable concession for the purpose of averting further hostilities, and that if these pacific dispositions are met in an honourable spirit by England, all further contest may be avoided. For the peaceful solution of the Chinese difficulty we have contended once and again. On the cost, the immorality, and the necessary inequality of a war with China, we have frequently spoken, and nothing in relation to this matter could give us greater satisfaction than the knowledge that the Elgin Treaty will yet be ratified in an honourable and amicable manner. It is extremely desirable that these things should be fully and clearly put before the Imperial Government. If this were done, we should entertain the most sanguine hope of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, for the Chinese mind, though narrow and prejudiced, is acute and selfish, and would readily perceive that if we come as unarmed merchants, trading for gain, we must of necessity increase their wealth by our abundant silver, and their personal comfort by the introduction of our science and art. But two things we must do. We must repent of and abandon our opium iniquity, and we must give up the wickedness of bombarding a town crowded with innocent people, whenever a greasy mandarin trifles with our liberties. It is in their nature to deceive, but we can correct that tendency without the use of red-hot cannon-balls. In a word, if we would approach them as our intelligence and sense of justice, and professed allegiance to the loftiest standard of morality, teach us that we should, the complications that have surrounded a very simple question would speedily be unravelled, and better days for the East, with its enormous masses of human beings, would speedily dawn. This is a consummation that all classes of our countrymen cannot but desire, whatever variety of motive may prompt that desire; and it is very gratifying to find the noble earl, to whose opinion we have alluded, cherishing the hope that its realisation is not very distant. We believe it would greatly facilitate the issue desired if Lord Elgin himself were sent back to China to take up the Treaty just where he left it, and to bring it to maturity as speedily as convenient. He is clearly the man for this delicate, but highly important service.—*Morning Advertiser.*

TRADE OF JAPAN.

The despatches connected with the stoppage of trade at Japan have been made public. The only new features are a copy of Mr. Alcock's despatch to Lord John Russell, and a communication from the East India and China Association, calling on our Government to put a stop to such disgraceful occurrences as are exhibited in the applications of Messrs. Telge, Eskrigge, and others, to the Japanese Treasury. The *Times* and other journals have duly condemned, in leading articles, the conduct of these gentlemen, and it has been assumed that they are all *British* merchants; this is not, however, the case, and, considering the unbusiness-like style of their correspondence, they would be more correctly designated as Messrs. Tag, Rag, and Bobtail. To Lord John Russell Mr. Alcock says:—

"Insecurity of life, and the almost total stoppage of a trade not without promise at this port, are the first of the untoward conditions to which I have alluded. And if, on the other hand, there has been throughout much to complain of in the Japanese authorities and officials, a bad system, or no system, of administration, and little desire to facilitate a trade which they believe must impoverish them, not the less that they see it begins with a run upon their gold currency, there has, on the other, been much cause for dissatisfaction given by foreigners. The purchase and shipment of their gold coins they look upon as neither more nor less than an act of lawless spoliation, and an abuse of treaty provisions, intended only to secure a fair exchange of produce. Set at defiance by foreign dealers, and overreached by their own subjects at the instigation of the former, it can hardly be wondered at that they should have watched the conduct of both with indignation, and been further embittered by their consciousness of their helpless-

ness to put a stop to it by the adoption of their usual summary and strong-handed measures. The burning of the Tycoon's palace has given them a temporary relief from their perplexities, and been made to furnish a plea for so many extravagant things—all tending to the suspension of treaties, and total stoppage of trade here—that I cannot help thinking the fire, if not invented for the purpose, has been at last regarded as a very fortunate incident. They have certainly succeeded for the moment; although they cannot hope to maintain, as a permanence, a state of things in direct violation of treaty provisions. Under plea of labour and expenses to be incurred consequent on the destruction by fire of the Tycoon's castle, they have stopped the further issue of silver itzibou, interdicted the sale of copper, and further laid restrictions upon the sale of all Japanese produce in request by foreigners; thus striking, in both directions, at the root of all commerce. They have even hinted that until the place is rebuilt there is no remedy. With more or less pressure, and delays inevitable, they will be brought, no doubt, to abandon the specific restrictions on which the finger of the foreign diplomatic agents can be laid; but to prevent action in some other direction, leading to the same end, is indeed a hopeless enterprise. The foreigners, subjects of the various treaty powers, at Kanagawa, have done their best to justify the policy and confirm the fears of the Japanese authorities, as to the course foreign trade would take, and its results. Nothing could well have been worse than the conduct of the body generally; and the acts of many individuals are altogether disgraceful, as I think will be evident to your lordship on perusal of the enclosed dispatch and documents attached. There is, unfortunately, a great deal of misconduct which no law can touch, and many acts of the most mischievous tendency not easily brought under the clauses of a legal enactment. Even when specifically denounced with pains and penalties attached, it is often in these countries very difficult to obtain such evidence as will bring the offence home to the parties implicated, in a way to insure legal conviction. Japanese, both authorities and people, will complain, but not appear in fitting time and place to give evidence; and yet their complaints of injury, which must thus go unredressed, may have been perfectly well founded. Hence much of the impunity and licence which has hitherto marked the conduct of such persons. Of course, no action of the British authorities could impose any check on the misdoings of Americans, Dutch, and others; and these alone would suffice, if all else were amended, to fatally damage the foreign position. All the consular agents, except our own, are themselves traders, unsalaried, and mixed up with the practices objected to in others—an evil long and deplorably fruitful of mischief in China. Public opinion, with its salutary restraining power, is wholly wanting, unfortunately, also, in a small community of some twenty commercial men of all classes and divers nations, who believe that in this distant corner of the world they are safe from exposure. It may still, however, be brought to bear upon them with effect, I hope, even here, by invoking the public opinion of the larger communities in China."

TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK AND SIAM.

The official *Gazette* for the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg publishes the text of the "Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation," concluded between Denmark and the kingdom of Siam, dated Bangkok, May 21, 1858, and ratifications exchanged Sept. 15, 1859. The following contains a digest of the principal stipulations:—

Art. I. guarantees mutually the liberty and safety of their respective subjects in the dominions of the other, and grants them the privileges accorded to the most favoured nations.

Art. II. provides the right of appointing consuls and agents.

Art. III. Danish subjects in Siam to enjoy full and perfect religious toleration, with permission to erect churches and perform divine service.

Art. IV. Danish subjects having complaints to make against the Siamese authorities, must do so through their consul.

Art. V. stipulates that Danes can for the present only establish themselves permanently at Bangkok and its immediate neighbourhood, but they are at liberty to travel and trade in any part of the Siamese dominions.

Art. VI. Natives of Siam are permitted to enter the service of Danish subjects there, but remain subject to the laws of their own country.

Art. VII. Danish subjects cannot be obliged to remain in Siam against their will. All Danes travelling in the interior must be furnished with a passport from the local authorities, which will be granted on application through the Danish consul.

Art. VIII. Within the prescribed limits Danish subjects may purchase and rent houses, land, and property, to a distance of four British miles from Bangkok, provided they have been resident in the country for ten years.

Art. IX. has reference to the manner of settling disputes between Danes and Siamese.

Art. X. stipulates that Danish subjects are only amenable to their own laws in Siam, but that the consul is responsible for the due administration of justice.

Art. XI. In cases of piracy and robbery committed on Danish subjects and their property in Siam, full restitution shall be made; or, if it be not possible to recover the articles stolen, adequate compensation shall be made.

Art. XII. Deserters from Danish ships of war and merchant vessels in Siam must be delivered up to the consul.

Art. XIII. Should a Danish subject become insolvent in Siam, the consul is empowered to take possession of the assets and account-books, declare dividends, and wind up the estate, in which he shall be supported by the Siamese authorities.

Art. XIV. If a Siamese subject refuse to pay a Dane the just and lawful debts due to him, he must complain to the local authorities through the consul, and prompt justice will be rendered him.

Art. XV. The property of subjects of one state dying intestate in the dominions of the other, shall be administered by the respective consul.

Art. XVI. Danish ships of war may enter freely the river and anchor at Paknam; but if they wish to proceed up to Bangkok, they must first obtain permission from the Siamese Government.

Art. XVII. Ships of either state entering the ports of the other from stress of weather, or for repairs, shall receive all possible assistance from the local authorities, and be furnished with fresh provisions, the needful labourers, and everything else required to enable them to proceed on their voyage. In cases of shipwreck on the coast, everything saved must be delivered up to the captain or the supercargo, or in their absence to the consul.

Art. XVIII. On payment of the stipulated import and export duties, Danish vessels and their cargoes shall be free to navigate the waters of Siam without being subject to any charges for pilotage, anchorage, or tonnage dues.

Art. XIX. The duty on goods imported into Siam by Danish vessels shall in no case exceed three per cent. *ad valorem*, which may be paid in kind or in money. All disputes between Danish merchants and the Siamese customs-house as to the value of goods, to be referred for arbitration to the Danish consul and a Siamese official, who in case of need may jointly appoint an umpire for final settlement. Duties can never be imposed again on the same goods, and duties paid on landing to be returned if the goods are re-exported.

Art. XX. Export duty on Siamese produce exported in Danish vessels cannot be higher than that fixed in the general tariff of the country; but the Government of Siam reserves to itself the right of adding from time to time other articles not mentioned in the tariff now in force. The duties on such additional articles shall, however, bear a just proportion to those now chargeable with duty.

Art. XXI. On payment of the above-mentioned duties in Siam, which cannot be increased without the consent of Denmark, Danish subjects are permitted to import from any country all goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not actually prohibited or subject to a monopoly on the day that the treaty be signed. But the Siamese Government reserve the right of prohibiting the export of salt, rice, or fish, if there is just cause to fear a scarcity in the country; such prohibition, however, shall not affect contracts for delivery made before the publication of the said order. Coined money, provisions, and personal effects are exempt from the payment of duty. Should the Siamese Government reduce their duties in future, such reductions are to be fully participated in by Danish merchants and vessels.

Art. XXII. The Danish Consul is bound to see that his fellow-countrymen respect the laws and regulations in force in Siam.

Art. XXIII. All privileges, rights, and immunities, now or in future granted to the subjects and citizens of any foreign state, shall be in like manner extended to the subjects of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Art. XXIV. After the expiration of twelve years from the day of the ratifications being exchanged, the present treaty shall be subject to a revision on either of the high contracting parties giving the other due notice in writing of his wish to do so, and commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to negotiate on the alterations and additions that may be deemed necessary by experience.

Art. XXV. This present treaty shall be in force from the day of its being signed, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within the space of eighteen months from this day, or sooner if possible.

Signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries at Bangkok in the kingdom of Siam on the ninth increasing day of the seventh month of the year 1220 according to the Siamese era, and the 21st day of May A.D. 1858.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The only items to notice in connection with this expedition are, that two squadrons of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards are to proceed from Malta to Hong Kong. The officers proceeding are:—Colonel Sayer, Major Slade, Captains Bradbury, Mitchell, Alexander, and Wingfield, Lieutenants Sidney, Grews, Hudback, Crewe, and Marsland, Cornet Sedley, and Dr. McSheehy.

Rear-Admiral Hope has been gazetted as Vice-Admiral of the Blue, until further orders, and Colonel Wilmot has been appointed Judge-Advocate-General of the army in China.

According to advices from Alexandria, it appears that one battery of the Royal Artillery which left this country in the *Himalaya*, embarked at Suez on board the Indian navy steamer *Berenice* for China on the 15th February. The remaining portion are still on board the *Himalaya*, in the harbour of Alexandria, awaiting the arrival of the *Bentinck* or *Hindustan* at Suez. A portion of the officers proceeded by the mail steamer. Notice was made in our last issue of the inferior speed of the *Berenice* which was built at Glasgow in 1835. The 14th Dragoons did not arrive from Bombay by this vessel as expected, in consequence of her insufficient accommodation, and it is since reported that they go on to China.

Lieut.-General Sir J. Hope Grant was to leave India for China in H.M.S. *Feroze* during the present month, and will be succeeded in the command of the troops in Oude by Brigadier-General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B. It is rumoured that Sir W. Mansfield will not proceed as second in command.

Lieut.-Colonel Elkington, 6th Royal Regiment, goes as Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Captain Green, 77th, as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, to Sir John Michel's division for the China expedition.

Some alterations have been made in the troops to be despatched from India, and, according to last advices, the Queen's regiments proceeding were as follows:—3rd, 6th, 8th, 37th, and the first battalions of the 60th, 67th, 73rd, and 99th.

The *Caduceus* chartered freight ship, Captain Cass, arrived at Spithead on the 4th inst. from Hong Kong, with military and naval invalids, in military charge of Captain M. Legge, second batt. 1st Royals, and in medical charge of Surgeon Becker. The wife of Captain Legge is the only other passenger by the ship. The invalids comprise, military—Royal Engineers, 6 men; Royal Artillery, 13 men; 2nd battalion 1st Royals, 47 men, 8 women, and 17 children; Medical Staff Corps, 3 men; 78rd Regiment, 1 woman from the Cape. Three men of the 2nd battalion 1st Royals were landed at the Cape and sent to the hospital there. Three births have occurred on the homeward voyage, and 26 deaths (military)—viz., 21 men, 1 woman, and 4 children. Fifty-six naval invalids embarked at Hong Kong, and others at the Cape and Ascension, making a total of about 82. Of these, 10 have died on the voyage. Fifteen of those embarked at Hong Kong are from Admiral Hope's squadron. The *Canaan*, also from Hong Kong, bound to Spithead with invalids, was spoken by the *Caduceus* on the 3rd of February, in lat. 0°32' N., long. 19°16' W. The *Caduceus* experienced strong south winds in the China Sea, although late in October, and in the Straits of Banca was much detained, which prolonged the passage to Table Bay. Between Singapore and Table Bay the weather was generally fine, with the exception of a violent rotatory gale for a few hours off the south end of Madagascar. From the Cape to England had very fine weather; the north-east trades blew from a direction unusually northerly, making the ship's track far to the westward. After leaving the trades had fine weather and fresh winds between south-west and west-north-west, with high barometer, until arriving in the Channel. She proceeded on to Gravesend, and landed the troops, who were mostly forwarded to Chatham.

The hired transport *Canaan*, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Spithead with 150 naval invalids on the 13th inst., from Hong Kong, in charge of Lieut. Woodman, R.N., Admiralty agent, and Dr. A. Watson, R.N., surgeon in charge. The greater portion of the invalids are from Admiral Hope's squadron. Dr. Watson states that all the wounded have progressed most favourably, and that only four deaths have occurred during the voyage home. The following officers and passengers have arrived by the *Canaan*:—Mr. H. Ley, master, R.N.; Dr. Charles A. Lees, assist.-surg., R.N., invalided; Mr. W. Bicknell, second master, R.N., ditto; Mr. Powlett, midshipman, R.N., ditto; Mr. Moysey, assist.-engineer, R.N., ditto; Mr. Bertram, assist.-engineer, R.N., ditto; Mr. Mitchell, gunner, R.N., ditto; Mrs. Bampffield, wife of Capt. Bampffield, 1st Royals, two children and servant; Mrs. Bangall, family and servant. The ship sailed from Hong Kong on the 13th of October, 1859, calling at Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Two of Captain Grant's military cooking-wagons have been delivered over to the commandant of Woolwich garrison, Major-General Sir R. Dacres, K.C.B., at the recommendation of the select committee of the Arsenal, with directions from the Minister of War to travel them a distance of 500 miles. One of these wagons is fitted with an ambulating boiler for cooking while troops are on the march, and the other is fitted with a set of the pontoon kettles for cooking in the field. Each wagon is said to be capable of cooking for 800 men, and, as they have been specially constructed and fitted for the purpose of being deposited as patterns in the Royal carriage department in Woolwich Arsenal, they are considered to be good specimens of the excellent work of that establishment. Independently of the facilities afforded for cooking, the consumption of fuel for the ambulating boiler is not one-eighth part of the present Government allowance. Sufficient apparatus upon this principle has been shipped for the service of 5,000 men in China.

The following despatch has been published:—

"Head-quarters, Hong Kong, Jan. 14.

"Sir,—The brigade of Royal Marine Light Infantry having from its reduced numbers been formed, in accordance with instructions, into one battalion, I think it my duty to request you will be pleased to convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my sense of the good order, efficiency, and discipline of the two battalions composing the brigade, which reflect credit not only upon Colonel Holloway, C.B., commanding the brigade, and officers commanding, but also upon the officers belonging to the two battalions. The forbearance of the non-commissioned officers and men on and since the capture, and their general extremely good conduct during the two years the allies have occupied the city of Canton, have been most creditable to them as soldiers and to the corps to which they belong, and are deserving of the approbation I have now the honour to express, and which will, I am satisfied, be gratifying to their Lordships. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, C. T. VAN STRAUBENZER, M.G., commanding her Majesty's troops in China."

In consideration of the eminent services of Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., during the late operations in India, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to promote this distinguished officer to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the army.

The Queen has also been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Francis Leopold McClintock, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D.

The present chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., will, according to a report at Plymouth, succeed to the naval command there on the retirement of Vice-Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., whose term of service expires on the 4th of May.

The batch of new gunboats ordered by the Admiralty from private con-

tractors in the autumn of last year, are rapidly approaching completion. The *Torch* is complete in her hull and engines, and has been turned over to the Government to be fitted for sea at Chatham. The *Cormorant* and *Race-horse* have been launched, and are being fitted with engines in the West India Dock, and many of the others are in a state of great forwardness. It is almost certain that by midsummer the whole of the fleet will be ready for service.

Euryalus, 51, screw-frigate, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., having on board His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, arrived at Spithead on the 28th ultimo, from the Mediterranean.

On Monday morning Vice-Admiral of the White Henry William Bruce paid a visit to Admiral Bowles, at the official residence in the Dockyard, Portsmouth. The Rear-Admiral Superintendent and officers belonging to her Majesty's naval service, doing duty at that port, were present, and Admiral Bowles, C.B., introduced them to his successor, Vice-Admiral Bruce, and in the most feeling and courteous manner expressed the gratification he had experienced in presiding over so efficient and gentlemanly a body of officers. The admiral then bade all an affectionate farewell. At noon Vice-Admiral Bruce hoisted his flag, white at the fore, on board the *Excellent*, Captain Hewlett, and saluted the flag of Admiral Bowles with 17 guns, and the compliment was duly returned from the *Victory*.

The launch of the *Hove* was most successfully effected from No. 2 shed at Pembroke dockyard on Wednesday last. From an early hour in the morning the sightseers poured in from the surrounding country. At a few minutes before 9 o'clock Miss Ramsay, daughter of General Ramsay, and niece to Capt. George Ramsay, C.B., Captain-Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard christened the vessel, the dog shores being knocked away, she slid off in a few minutes. Her armament will be as under:—Lower deck, 32 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9ft. long; middle deck, 30 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9ft. long; main deck, 32 32-pounders, 68 cwt., 9ft. 6in. long; upper deck, 26 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 9ft. long; upper deck, 1 68-pounder pivot, 95 cwt., 10ft. long; total, 121. Her complement of officers and men will be 1,130. Her engines are of 1,000 horse-power, and are made by Messrs. Penn and Son, of Greenwich.

The Channel Fleet, which was ordered to proceed to Lisbon on the 23rd ult., but, in fact, to watch the proceedings of the Spanish fleet off Morocco, consisted of the following vessels, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles H. Fremantle:—Royal Albert, 121, screw, flag of the commander-in-chief; Queen, 86, screw, Captain C. F. Hillyar; Trafalgar, 90, screw, Captain Fanshawe; Donegal, 101, screw, Captain Broadhead; Algiers, 91, screw, Captain W. D. O'Callaghan; Aboukir, 90, screw, Captain D. Curry; Edgar, 91, screw, flag of Rear-Admiral Erskine; Mersey, 40, screw, Captain Caldwell; and Melpomene, 51, screw, Captain C. J. F. Ewart. The *Diamant*, 32, screw, Captain J. H. Cockburn, which formed part of the fleet as far as Plymouth, put into that port to repair damages sustained by a collision with the Queen, when getting under way at Portsmouth, by which her bowsprit and figure-head were carried away, with other damages, which the dockyard authorities report will take twenty men three weeks to repair.

The Government has presented a number of beautifully executed maps and plates of the Crimean campaign to the non-commissioned officers' library at the Royal Engineer establishment, Brompton-barracks, the whole of the sieges and other operations in which the British forces were engaged being faithfully represented.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the large memorial which is to be erected at the eastern entrance to Brompton-barracks, to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, was performed on Thursday afternoon by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in the presence of Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of Fortifications, and nearly the whole of the generals and other officers of the Royal Engineers, and a large concourse of spectators.

Major-General Boomfield has assumed the command of the second Infantry Brigade of the division at Dublin, vice General Cunyngham, C.B., who proceeds to India. Col. Wood, C.B., of the 97th Regiment, will succeed to the command of Colchester garrison.

The experiments with Mr. Whitworth's guns were resumed upon the sands to the right of Southport, when a large number of gentlemen from Manchester, Liverpool, and other places were present. The 3-pounder and 12-pounder were fired at different elevations, which was announced by the recorder of the firing as very satisfactory, especially the 12-pounder. It is stated by the friends of Mr. Whitworth that the Whitworth 80-pound gun has beaten the Armstrong 70-pounder. The shots ricocheted admirably, the average distance at which they rested being fully 6,500 yards, or more than 3,000 yards beyond the first grazes.

Major-General Russell, of the Royal Artillery, and Sir Robert Hill, who commanded the Blues at Waterloo, are among the list of deaths.

Dr. Arnott has been appointed to the *Chesapeake*.

Preparations are being made for the intended distribution of an award for salvage services rendered to the treasure on board the *Ava*, between the 12th March and 26th July, 1858, by the *Chesapeake*.

The Prussian frigate *Thetis*, Captain Jackmann, accompanied by the schooner *Frauenlob*, sailed from Spithead early yesterday morning for China. The *Elbe* transport still remains at Spithead, and is not expected to leave prior to the arrival of the *Arcona* screw frigate from Southampton.

The *Overland Friend of India*, of 8th Feb., just to hand, announces that the orders given for regiments to embark for China are contradicted so often that it is impossible to give any correct account at present. Regiments have been asked to volunteer *en masse*, and there is too good reason to believe that there has been not a little individual coercion and dissatisfaction in consequence. As the term of foreign service of the 47th, 65th, and 70th Native Regiments, now in China, has expired, the men will be allowed to return to Bengal as soon as the Bombay native troops sent to relieve them arrive in Canton.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

G.—Your informant is quite correct.

J. T.—We will write to our correspondent and ascertain.

T. R.—The required information will be found in this issue.

The service of plate presented to Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour will be on view for two weeks at Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's, New Bond-street.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published at 3 P.M. on the day of the delivery of the Mails.

We have altered the form of our Commercial and Shipping Intelligence, by placing the portion relating to China and other parts of the Far East, immediately after the "Summary of News."

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

THE ELGIN-SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY.

The correspondence on this subject, which has been published, extends over forty-five folios, and is consequently quite out of the limits of our journal. A large portion of the same is between Lord Elgin, Count Poutiatine, and Mr. Reed, and does not in any way affect the questions at issue. We are at a loss to discover why they are introduced, for they simply give a guarded and feeble acquiescence to the proposals of Lord Elgin, who decided that if Admiral Seymour had furnished him with gun-boats at the end of March, the Four Powers could have steamed quietly past the Taku forts to Tien-tsin, but that the delay to May had lessened those chances; in fact, as his secretary lately described it, "the golden opportunity was lost." Admiral Seymour hesitated—in fact, he declined to enter on such a risk—and in this he was fully supported by the French Admiral de Genouilly, with whom he appears to have acted most cordially throughout; indeed, they may be said to have most religiously stuck to their cloth, and resented the encroachments of the Plenipotentiaries on their powers, or rather their serious responsibilities to their respective Governments. After various consultations and correspondence between the 26th of April and 18th of May, it was finally decided at a conference held on board the French frigate *Audacieuse*, that the allied admirals should take the Taku forts as a preliminary step. This they considered to be a *sine qua non*, and with what facility they afterwards conveyed the ambassadors to Tien-tsin is well known. We are not alone when we say that the decision of the admirals was the correct one. Lord Elgin may be a very good diplomatist, but we trust the experience he now possesses will preserve him from attempting a similar interference with the military part of any expedition he may be intrusted with. What would have been the position of Admiral Seymour had he acted on the suggestions of Lord Elgin and failed?—could he have met his superiors at the Admiralty? Unquestionably he would have been a ruined man, and we think the public must agree with his course of action, which was, to take and destroy the forts before attempting to convey the Ambassador and his suite past them. It seems that throughout this transaction Admiral Seymour acted with the same prudence which had secured him success on all his operations in the South, and we cannot too strongly condemn the course pursued by Lord Elgin in permitting his secretary, Mr. Oliphant, to publish this part of the expedition, and we trust some steps will be taken by Government, to prevent the recurrence of such scenes as have been witnessed in our Houses of Parliament in consequence of such publicity. Notwithstanding that Admiral Seymour was the aggrieved party, we have the highest authority for stating that he would not have in any way made public the disagreement. Like a proper servant of the Crown, and studying his interests and not his own, he was content with the investigation and decision made by the Admiralty on the subject. We may conclude by stating that any attempt to revive the matter in Parliament will be put down. The following letter has been published from Lord Elgin to Mr. Oliphant:—

"My dear Oliphant,—As I see that you are blamed for some statements in your narrative of my mission to China and Japan, I think it due to you to state that I was cognisant of your intention to write that book, and that my advice to you was, that

you should give to the public the fullest information on all topics of general interest, and that when you were compelled to touch on political points, you should confine yourself strictly to what had been made public in the despatches already submitted to Parliament, abstaining from reference to matters with which you were acquainted only through the confidential relations in which you stood to me. Having seen your work, both in proof and in a published form, I am bound to say that I think you have adhered very faithfully to this rule.

"The best evidence of the care with which you conformed to my advice will be furnished by a comparison of your work with the papers which have lately been submitted to Parliament.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed)

"ELGIN AND KINCARDINE."

The following is an extract from Lord Elgin's despatch, showing his views in reference to proceeding up the river Peiho, We may observe that in extracting this, and the Admiral's reply, we give the essence of the 45 folios. The Admiral, in another despatch, gives it as his opinion also, that he could not sooner despatch the fleet against the monsoon; even as it was the gales were hard enough to carry away the mainyard of the *Calcutta*, and the powerful steamer *Yang-tze*, we remember, at the same time had to put back to Foo-chow, when near Gutzlaff.

"My mode of proceeding would, therefore, have been this: I should have moved into the river with the English gunboats, and having passed the forts, I should have waited until the French, Russian, and American Plenipotentiaries joined me, with such vessels as they could collect. We should have proceeded then in a body towards Tien-tsin. If the Chinese had attempted to obstruct our progress, they must have compromised themselves with the United States and Russia, as well as with England and France; for the four powers would have been, as regarded the matter in hand, physically and morally inseparable—physically in their conjoint movement up the river, and morally in respect of any cause of offence which might have been thereby given to the Chinese Government. The probability is, however, that no such attempt would have been made, and that before the end of last month a powerful fleet, carrying the flags of the four great maritime nations, would have been collected in the vicinity of Tien-tsin, in a position to arrest, if it were deemed advisable to do so, the passage of the junks carrying grain to the capital, and to enable the Plenipotentiaries to command the respectful attention of the advisers of the Emperor of China for the demands which they had to prefer on behalf of their respective Governments. I have considered it necessary to make this statement, in order that your Lordship may be able to appreciate correctly the situation in which I have since that time found myself, and to pass, with full knowledge of the facts, judgment on the course which I have followed. I have only to add, in conclusion, that the above-mentioned combination failed, because Admiral Seymour neglected to furnish the force, 'especially of gunboats drawing little water,' for which I had applied before I left Hong Kong for Shanghai, and which I understood him to have promised."

Sir Michael Seymour says in regard to this:—

"I have had two years' experience in Chinese warfare, and anyone who has been long in China will bear me out in the assertion, that nothing but the conclusive evidence of irresistible force will ever fully satisfy the Imperial Government. I consider, therefore, as stated in my despatch reporting the operations at the Peiho, that the Chinese having been allowed time to fortify their position, and being confident of their strength, the capture of the forts under such circumstances would have a greater moral effect on the Imperial Government than if we had attacked them when less prepared. Subsequent events fully bore out my opinion. It was ascertained that guns from Tien-tsin, and even from Peking, had been conveyed to the forts at Taku, and that all the available military force was also assembled there. At one blow, therefore, the whole of their guns were captured, and their army driven like a scattered rabble into the surrounding country, to spread everywhere the reports of our invincibility, and the destructive and terrific missiles we made use of. To this brilliant and complete success I attribute our total exemption from annoyance while at Tien-tsin, and the conclusion of a treaty within a month after which may be said to open the whole of China to the world, and which may in a few years develop a field for commercial enterprise of which we have at present no conception."

RUSSIA ON THE PACIFIC.

So little is known by the general public of the commercial resources and capabilities of the dominions of Russia in Asia and America, and it is so seldom that anything respecting the extent and nature of their trade in the far East is permitted to transpire, notwithstanding the recent relaxation of the hitherto rigidly enforced censorship, and [the present comparative freedom of the press in that empire, that we sincerely rejoice to find ourselves in a position to lay before our readers some interesting facts connected with the subject, and to give them some account of the trade of those distant and generally supposed inhospitable regions, derived from the latest and most authentic sources. When we consider for a moment the gigantic extent of the Russian dominions, stretching away to the eastward through one-half the continent of Europe, the whole of Asia, and a good part of America, till stopped by the British frontiers of the newly created colony of British Columbia; when we consider that this immense tract is not separated,

like our own foreign possessions, from us, and from each other, by many large intervening countries and seas, but extends in one unbroken stretch for more than 200 degrees of longitude,* with only one single break in the continuity of land, scarcely worth mentioning in connection with the thousands of miles in question—for the Behring Straits are not wider than the Straits of Dover—in the absence of railways, and even of roads of any description, across the rugged mountains of the Ural, and over the boundless uncultivated steppes of Siberia, with only here and there a little town or large village, “like angels’ visits few and far between,” where the electric wire is unknown, and indeed unheard of, by the nomadic tribes, rusticating in their primitive innocence; where the waters of the North Pacific Ocean have scarcely ever been ploughed up by the noisy steamer, nor the purity of its atmosphere destroyed by dense columns of black smoke, issuing from begrimed funnels and settling into a dark bank of cloud on the horizon; when we consider these drawbacks we shall not be surprised to find the following account refers to the events of 1858, though only just received in this country.

“We have been favoured with a copy of the report of the Russian American Trading Company, showing the result of their transactions in the above-mentioned year (1858), and circulated amongst the shareholders for their information, on the state of the company’s affairs. The report commences with a financial statement, and gives a balance-sheet of their income and expenditure, congratulating the shareholders on the steady increase and favourable prospects of their commercial operations.

The receipts of the year are stated as follows:—

	Silver Roubles	Cop.
Sale of furs and tea, ...	743,543	89
„ other articles	333,664	99
Total.....	1,077,208	88

The expenditure of the company during the year is thus classified:—

	Silver Roubles	Cop.
Salaries of officers administering the affairs of the company	157,974	37
Transit dues on furs and tea, customs duties, insurance on goods, and other expenses	444,062	93
For the defence of the colonies	309,775	18
Dividend of 20 roubles per share	149,680	00
Added to the reserve capital	14,968	00
„ „ pension and widows’ fund	748	40
Total	1,077,208	88

The furs and other articles of the chase obtained during the hunting season of 1858 were exported from the colony to Ayan by the company’s own steamer *Grand-duke Constantine*, and forwarded in the usual way through Siberia. A part of the furs suited for the China market was left at Irkutsk, to be sent up to Kiachta, in order to barter it for tea, whilst the rest was forwarded on sledges to St. Petersburg for sale; besides which, a valuable cargo of walrus’ teeth, sea-cats’ skins, and castoreum was shipped at New Archangel for St. Petersburg, by the ocean route, on board the company’s clipper *Kamtschatka*. The quantity of sea-beavers exported in 1858 was not so large as in previous years, when the large stocks that had accumulated during the late war were shipped off, but the skins of foxes of all sorts and of the lynx were double the number of those exported in 1857. The take of stone-foxes and river-beavers amounted to a fair average, and were sent as usual to New York for sale, where they are in great request; but a trial parcel of sea-cats, white foxes, and sea-beavers, sent in the same vessel, proved an unfortunate adventure, and will not be repeated, as they always command a ready sale at remunerative prices in the Russian home market, as well as at Kiachta, for consumption in China. This fur trade appears to have reached a very respectable development, for in one part of the report we find the exports of 1858 classified as follows:—Sea-beavers, 909; young Kamtschatka beavers, 117; young bears, 100; 4,140 foxes, of which 365 dark brown, 856 blackish-grey, and 2,919 red; stone-foxes, 2,245; sea-cats, 5,000; river beavers, 2,000; otters, 1,087; lynxes, 213; making a total of 15,811 skins,

* The Russian empire extends from the confines of Prussia in about 20 deg. east longitude, round by the east to the frontiers of British Columbia, in North America, situate 132 deg. west of Greenwich, and consequently stretches over no less than 208 deg. of longitude, being considerably more than one-half of the circumference of the globe. Even in those high latitudes the absolute distance of the two extreme points from each other is about ten thousand miles.

and 1,126 beavers’ tails. All these were sent to Siberia; 8,295 furs and the beavers’ tails were sent to Kiachta to barter for tea, and the remaining 7,516 furs overland to St. Petersburg; whilst the exports by ocean route were 20,664 sea-cats, 139 bears, 295lbs. castoreum, 11,273lbs. walrus’ teeth, and lastly, to New York, 12,839 sea-cats, 4,004 river-beavers, and 544 white stone-foxes. In addition to the above the chase on the Amoor produced 2,250 sables, which were sent exclusively to St. Petersburg.

The company’s tea trade during the year was accompanied by the most favourable results, for the furs and beavers’ tails were all immediately sold, or rather bartered, for no less than 2,198 bales of tea. The quality of the gunpowder tea offered by the Chinese was inferior, both in quality and quantity, to that of the preceding year, and the company were consequently only able to obtain 387 chests of it. The very unsatisfactory quality of this description of tea was ascribed to the leaves having been gathered too late in the season. From Shanghai the company imported 4,943 chests of tea, 3,823 of which were sent on consignment to Hamburg, by their own ship the *Cesarowitsch*, and, being of very good quality, were sold by the company’s agent there at very remunerative prices. Besides the above furs, the produce of the chase of 1858, the following articles of fur, proceeding from previous years, were sold at Kiachta:—360 sea-beavers, 40 young Kamtschatka beavers, 7,212 sea-cats, 3,772 river-beavers, 915 otters, 485 white stone-foxes, and 112 lynxes; total, 14,896 furs and skins together, 3,748 tails of different animals, and 4,657 bears’ paws. All these were bartered at Kiachta for 2,335 chests of tea of different descriptions, about one-half of which had been realised, and the rest was in the market at the company’s depots at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Besides the cargo of tea sent to Hamburg by the *Cesarowitsch*, the company consigned 1,120 chests to London by the ship *Anna*, which were also sold at very satisfactory prices.

It may not be irrelevant to the subject to say a few words here relative to the origin of the Russian American Company, and the discovery of what is now known as Russian America, which was more the work of chance than scientific exploration. About the year 1775 some Russian adventurers, with more spirit of enterprise than scruples of conscience, had discovered the Aleutic (or Fox) Islands, and realised considerable wealth in trading with the native islanders, whom they treated with overbearing pride and great cruelty. It was in consequence of complaints that reached St. Petersburg about that time that the Empress Catharine II., in a letter dated March 2, 1776, to General Tschitscherine, then Governor of Siberia, instructed him “to recommend the merchants trading with those newly-acquired islands to treat the natives, their new brothers, with an affable and conciliatory spirit, and to be careful not to injure them by fraudulent dealings or vexatious exactions.” Deeply impressed with sympathy for these “new brothers,” Gregory Schelekoff, an enterprising young merchant, conceived the idea of joining with others to trade with the natives of these distant regions, and, his proposal receiving ready support, he fitted out, at their joint expense, three vessels, with which he sailed, on the 16th August, 1783, from the mouth of the river Ourak, in the Sea of Okhotsk. After passing the first island of the Kurile group all in company, they were separated on the 12th September by a heavy gale, which lasted twenty-four hours, and after being in great danger they eventually succeeded in meeting again at Behring’s Island, the appointed place of rendezvous. There they repaired damages and passed the winter, and in the ensuing summer continued their voyage, and arrived on the 21st June at the island of Kyktak or Kodiack. Their first reception on the part of the natives was anything but favourable, and they were obliged to use force to effect a landing, but Schelekoff managed to conciliate them in a very short time, and, having thrown up some entrenchments to secure himself and his followers from any sudden attack, hoisted the Russian standard and took formal possession of the island and adjacent territory in the name of the Empress Catharine. The successful results of this undertaking awakened the jealousy of other adventurers, who got up a rival company for the purpose of driving away the original colonists; but instead of a meeting in arms, at Schelekoff’s suggestion the two bands of adventurers made common cause and merged into one trading company, which was placed the following year under the immediate protection of the Empress, and received the name of the Russian-American Company in virtue of the Imperial Ukase, dated July 8, 1799. The company’s territory extends over the north-

west portions of the American continent as far as the British possessions and the country of the Esquimaux, and includes the numerous islands to this northern Archipelago as far east as Japan. Their trading capital amounts to seven millions and a-half of silver roubles, in 7,500 shares of 100 roubles each. In the course of time sixteen shares have become lost or forfeited, and we have shown by the above financial report that they pay twenty silver roubles each share annually, which is equal to twenty per cent. Their principal establishment is at New Archangel, on Sitka Island.

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND MISSION.—We have good grounds for confirming the statement in our last, that his lordship will proceed by the next mail. It is believed Mr. Oliphant will accompany his lordship. Baron Gros will also proceed as French ambassador, and Lord Elgin is now in Paris arranging the intended mission. It is reported that the Emperor is more pacific in his intentions than the following extract from his late speech implies:—"As regards China, a serious expedition, combined with the forces of Great Britain, will inflict on her the chastisement of her perfidy."

MR. TARRANT'S CASE.—This case has been brought forward in Parliament by Mr. E. James, and by the answer given by Mr. Fortescue, it is presumed that Mr. Tarrant will be released at the expiration of six months. Considerable anxiety exists among the friends of Mr. Tarrant here in consequence of the non receipt of letters from him for four mails.

SINGAPORE.—Sir Charles Wood, in reply to a question put by Mr. Gregson, stated that no objection existed to the transfer of that settlement to the Colonial-office. It only remains now for the Duke of Newcastle to accept of the same, which, it appears, he is at least tardy in doing, and we trust, for the interest of the settlement, he will decline it, and that the final resolve will be to put it under the Indian Government here *not* at Calcutta.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.—The importation of Chinese at Cuba is to stop on the 31st Dec. next. A petition from California has been presented at Washington, signed by 100,000 citizens, against the further introduction of Chinese.

NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—A project is announced for a road between Pegu and China.

JAPAN.—Mr. Alcock's despatch to Lord J. Russell has been published. The Supreme Court at Hong Kong has been empowered to adjudicate on cases originating in Japan.

RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—General Count Mourawieff Amoursky, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has arrived in the Russian capital from a journey which he had made to China and Japan, with the ratifications of the treaty between the Court of Peking for the cession of territory situated in Mongolia, on the banks of the Amoor.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.—Arrangements are being made to work the company's coal mines at Labuan on a large scale.

CHINESE AT FRASER RIVER.—It has been announced that the Chinese were likely to get the principal benefits of the mines. They were arriving in large numbers, and while others were grumbling and hesitating, and in too many cases drinking and gambling, the Chinese were proceeding at once to the mines.

CHINESE INGENUITY.—Some ingeniously-made gold eagles were in circulation at New York. The eagle is split, and the vacancy filled with a white base metal. It is stated that the white metal is known to the Chinese. It is supposed that they emanate from the Chinese quarters of San Francisco, California, where many counterfeit gold coins are in circulation, all of which are well executed, and taken in the California Branch Mint. This metal, like the gong metal, is still a secret with the Chinese.

HONG KONG APPOINTMENTS.—In reference to the announcement which we make elsewhere of the pension granted to Mr. Chief Justice Hulme, we are enabled to state that it has not yet been decided on whom the vacant appointment shall be conferred. The applications of Mr. Mercer, the colonial secretary, and Mr. Mitchell, the acting chief magistrate, for pensions, also have not been determined.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—We understand the total amount realised by subscription for this gentleman amounted to £9,000. His health is still very indifferent, and Captain Brooke has proceeded to Borneo as chief of the Sarawak Government, and representative of Sir James. All efforts to induce the British Government to purchase the settlement are now relinquished.

THE STEAMERS "IMPERADOR" AND "IMPERATRIZ."—These vessels, the property of Messrs. Newall and Co., the Electric Cable contractors, have completed the laying of the Red Sea cable, and the *Imperador* returns to England at once. The *Imperatriz* had been offered a charter to convey troops to China.

THE FRENCH COOLIE TRADE.—The following remarks are from the *Times*, on the discussion which took place in the House of Lords on Coolie emigration from India to France.—"The transfer of men and women from a land where population is in excess to a land where it is deficient is a proceeding so comprehensively beneficial that to impede it would be to injure one of the greatest interests of humanity. That precaution should be adopted to insure the Coolies as good terms as can be obtained is certainly proper, nor can we quarrel with the sentiments on which Lord Elborough's objections were based. We only say this,—that, considering the actual position of the Coolie in India, and his prospective position as a well-paid labourer in a French colony, it would, in reality, be false philanthropy to oppose any barrier to his emigration."

MEETING ON CHINA.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the 28th ult., to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in reference to the impending war with China, with a view to the settlement of the present difficulty without further bloodshed. About eight or nine hundred persons were present. The chair was taken by Alderman Baldwin. Resolutions were passed reprobating the conduct of Mr. Bruce, declaring that the circumstances of the dispute furnish no sufficient ground for further hostilities, and calling on the Government forthwith to make choice of a plenipotentiary of reliable experience and of conciliatory temper and judgment. A memorial to the Queen, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, were also adopted.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF CEYLON.—The friends of Mr. Paul Ivy Stirling will be disappointed at the appointment of Mr. Creasy as Chief Justice of Ceylon. Mr. Stirling has been for many years Attorney-General at that island and Hong Kong previously.

DR. MACGOWAN ON JAPAN.—This gentleman has been lecturing at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, with the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The subjects touched upon have been similar to those lately given by him in Scotland, which we have noticed from time to time. These lectures are illustrated by drawings and various articles of Japanese use, and will be found very interesting even to those who have visited that country, and especially to the general public. The doctor delivers one of a series to day, at Willis's-rooms, and, we understand, will continue them at various parts of the metropolis, previous to embarking for his native land, the United States.

THE SUPREME COURT AT HONG KONG.—The *Gazette* of the 2nd March notifies that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom, for investing the Supreme Court of Hong Kong with appellate jurisdiction in cases of civil suits between British subjects heard and determined under the authority of her Majesty's Order in Council of 3rd of March, 1859, by British consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of Japan.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S MAIL CONTRACTS.—As already announced, the mail packets between Suez and Sydney will in future call at Point de Galle instead of St. Louis (Mauritius), commencing with the packet of the 12th inst., and *via* Marseilles on the 18th. Mails for Ceylon can be forwarded by these opportunities.

CHIEF JUSTICE HULME.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Hulme, for twelve years Chief Justice of Hong Kong, has been pensioned by Government on half-pay (£1,500 per annum). We trust his successor, who we doubt not will be Mr. Adams, who at present holds the acting appointment, will discharge the duties with the same satisfaction to the community as Judge Hulme. Throughout his career he has ever advocated the interests of the colonists, and was foremost in checking any encroachments of Government. This conduct, on one occasion, indirectly caused his suspension, but he very wisely put himself on board the mail steamer carrying home the charges against him, and, if report be true, was simply informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he was re-instated, and accordingly he returned at once to his post, and so strong was the feeling that the principal streets were illuminated. His decisions were tempered always more by the merits than the law of the case, but we think he can challenge a comparison of his decisions for legal correctness also—at least we only know of one or two exceptions. We regret he could not be aware of his pension before leaving Hong Kong, as his retirement would have been marked by the community in a suitable address and testimonial, somewhat similar to that of Admiral Seymour. We sincerely hope he will live long to enjoy what he has undergone so many risks and privations to secure. Many of the residents in Hong Kong will regret the loss of his society, but will consider him better here than taking his daily walks in the "Happy Valley," with his "belt and revolver," during the reign of terror established by Commissioner Yeh. He always looked so perfect an English gentleman in these excursions.

A NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—The *Times* has the following:—"A new opening to China, which might, it is alleged, be effected at small expense and with little difficulty, and which, while it would save about 1,500 miles in distance, would bring us into communication with certain rich provinces of that empire containing a population of 80,000,000, is being actively urged on the consideration of the Government. Among our Indian possessions none have made more rapid strides than the province of Pegu, and its chief port, Rangoon, promises to constitute at some future day an emporium in the far east of those possessions that will rival the prosperity anticipated from Kurrachee in the west. The distance from Rangoon to the south-western provinces of China is only 500 miles, and the plan is to make a road of that length. Two hundred and fifty miles of it would be through our own territory, to the Burmese frontier, and the remaining 250 would be across Burmah to the Chinese city of Esmok. It could be either a bullock-road, a tramroad, or a railroad, as economy or expediency might in the first instance dictate. According to the views of the Rangoon merchants and other persons of experience with whom the scheme has originated, the entire work would be simple. The Burmese Government are friendly, and it is alleged that the special authorities of the

district through which the road would pass, are cordially desirous of promoting not only a transit commerce with China, but also a direct increase of intercourse with our people. The country, also, is affirmed to be free from difficulties, to be highly favourable to health, and to possess abundant resources. Assuming these statements to be correct, it would seem marvellous if we were to delay acting upon them, and, even if it should prove that objections and obstacles have been overlooked, it is scarcely probable that they can be insurmountable. A great point in connection with the matter is, that the portion of China which would be placed in connection with us is one which, although reputed to be extraordinarily rich, and to be carrying on by roads, rivers, and canals, a most active inland trade, is at present shut out from all exterior commerce, and destined to remain in that condition unless the proposed work be executed, or the French succeed in effecting a transit to it through Cochin China. Hence there is every reason to induce the Government to undertake, at all events, a careful examination of the suggestion. The movements of Russia to obtain complete control over the inland operations of China in the north have apparently been as successful as they have been vigorous and adroit, and it would be well at least that we should not remain dormant while superior means are open to us in the south.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, G.C.B.—We have already noticed, in a previous issue, that in March of last year the British and foreign merchants and chief inhabitants of Hong Kong determined to present Sir M. Seymour, the admiral commanding the East India and China station, with a testimonial of the esteem in which they held him, and of the sense they had of the services which he had rendered them during a period of unprecedented difficulty and trouble. In an address to Sir Michael they thanked him for his services, and intimated that they had transmitted to Europe £2,000, to be expended in a testimonial, the choice of which was left entirely to him. The fruit of this was to be seen during the last few days at Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's, of New Bond-street, the silversmiths chosen by Sir Michael to carry out the design. The testimonial consists of about forty pieces of plate, of which seven may be said to be the principal. The chief of these is a centre piece, consisting of a handsome shaft, rising from a base, on which are views of Peking, Canton, and Victoria, Hong Kong, and the inscription. Above this are pedestals for four figures, representing China, Great Britain, Commerce, and Navigation, the latter accompanied by symbols of naval power. The ornament of the shaft is Chinese, combining the tea plant, sweet orange, and other indigenous plants. Dividing the compartments of the base are four Chinese dragons, and around the base of the two larger candelabra, for seven lights each, the symbol of China is also to be seen. There are also two simpler candelabra for five lights, two soup tureens, a large waiter engraved with inscription and the arms of Sir Michael, two dessert stands, sauce boats, domed covers, &c., all in silver. The testimonial presents a splendid *ensemble*, and is worthy both of the donors and the recipient. It has been designed throughout by Mr. Thomas Brown, an artist attached for many years to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment. The inscription is as follows:—"Presented to H. E. Rear-Admiral Seymour, K.C.B., commander-in-Chief of H.M. naval forces on the East India and China Station, by the British mercantile community of Hong Kong, in testimony of their sense of his distinguished services during the three eventful and anxious years of his command, as well as of their heartfelt esteem and regard for his private worth, March, 1859." Mr. Thomas Dent, Mr. T. A. Gibb, and others, made the formal presentation.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN.—The following is from the pen of an officer of the U. S. ship *Porkattan*:—"The *Porkattan* (he says) was the second American ship which entered the port of Nagasaki, no English, French, or Russian flag having floated there before. At that time a few Japanese junks, a small Government steamer, a Dutch ship from Batavia, and a Chinese junk were the only shipping in the harbour; but on his return there were a hundred Japanese junks and about twenty foreign merchantmen at anchor there. The merchants who reached Nagasaki first were making great profits, and they sought to keep the trade in their own hands by refusing to give strangers any information respecting it. The 'stars and stripes' were floating from a tall flag-staff, indicating the residence of the American Consul, Mr. Walsh. Three American houses were already established there. A quarter had been assigned to the Americans just outside the city, and was commodiously situated for the anchoring of vessels and the discharge of goods. A wharf was being constructed, the wall being carried out a good distance into the bay, and the Custom-house being located only a few rods in the rear. On the opposite side of a small creek floated the old Cross of St. George, and from the very spot where tens of thousands were martyred, and where, till within three years, the cross was annually trampled under foot by an imperial edict, which had been in force for nearly two centuries and a half. The British consulate, a new and handsome edifice, had once been a Buddhist temple. Near it was another house, embowered in trees, which was occupied by the agent of the Oriental and Peninsular Mail Line of Steamers, which connects Japan with Suez, in Egypt, and thus with Europe, England, and the United States. A steamer connected with the same line runs once a month between Shanghai and Nagasaki, which also carries a mail, as well as merchandise and passengers, the latter paying only 150 dol. for a two days' passage. The Dutch settlement at Desima had been almost destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in better style and with more liberal design, some of the houses and stores being allowed to be occupied by merchants of other nations. Only one or two Dutch vessels were in port, and those looked dismal and decayed by the side of others, larger, newer, and of better construction, which seemed to share in the life, energy, and enterprise of those who owned and manned them. The little island of Desima, where the Dutch are located, is only forty or fifty rods long, by about twenty or thirty broad; it is surrounded by a high wall and gates, and connected with the town by a solitary bridge, always guarded by soldiers, even when the gates are closed and barred at night. This place had been the goal of a handful of Dutchmen for more than two centuries; the only representatives during that period of European civilisation in that distant land, and where they had lived in such a state of licentiousness and degradation that even now, when the subject of Christianity is named to the Japanese of Nagasaki, they point to the Dutchmen who have lived there for ages, and say, if they renounced their own religion, and embraced Chris-

tianity, they would become as immoral and vile as they. But with their gains, they have lost all prestige and influence, and never can recover them now that the Japanese discover how grossly they have been deceived. The square appropriated to the Russian bazaar had become a solitude. The goods had been carried away and scattered in stores over the city. The owners and sellers (whose smiles and salutations—'Ohio!—Good morning! How do you do? and invitation to trade, 'Avatta!—Look here! made business so pleasant) were all gone. An English house in Hong Kong had hired all the ground and the buildings."

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO THE EARL OF ELGIN.—The following is a description of the gold box presented to his lordship with the freedom of the City on the 1st inst.:—"The gold box was placed on a table beneath a glass shade, and attracted universal notice from the beauty of its design and brilliancy of its execution, being made of eighteen carat gold, covered with bouquets of flowers, intermixed with elaborate piercings, and surmounted by three figures, viz., that of Britannia, in the centre, with a Chinese upon her right hand and a Japanese upon her left hand, in the costumes of their respective countries. As a whole, connoisseurs have pronounced this box to be one of the finest works of art in gold ever produced in England, or indeed in the world. His lordship, in reply to the address of the Lord Mayor, who complimented him on his missions to Canada, China, and Japan, said—My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, allow me in answer to that enthusiastic applause with which you have received me in the presence of my son, to express a hope to assure him how well, how kindly, and how generously the citizens of London know how to reward those who do their best to serve their country. (Hear, hear.) It is altogether out of my power to find words to express what I feel, for I have always considered the favour and approbation of the authorities and corporation of this great city one of the greatest rewards to which a public man can aspire. (Hear, hear.) I need hardly say, then, that I receive this beautiful casket, with the document which it contains, as one of the most precious memorials of my public life, or that I can hardly claim such a token of your esteem, or deserve the flattering terms in which the City Chamberlain has complimented me, pleased as I feel. And I am bound to state that my feeling of gratitude is not without alloy, and that one portion of my public services which has been referred to, owing to the circumstances of the present time, contrasts unfavourably with the circumstances of the time when the vote of the corporation was taken, of which this ceremonial is the result. I cannot but feel that the freedom of the City of London was voted, not alone because I was Governor of Canada and of Jamaica at important periods, but that my subsequent career is embraced in the vote. (Hear, hear.) In Canada I was principally engaged in establishing that principle of colonial self-government, in trying an experiment, the success of which, I am bold to say, set at rest all perplexing doubts connected with the self-government of colonies, and which has bound the colonies to the mother country by ties far stronger and more durable than any that could be created by the rule of coercion. I shall always look back with pleasure and gratification to that part of my public career connected with Canada, a career in which I devoted my energies to the establishment of a wide franchise, the promotion of education, the extension of trade and commerce, and the creation in that colony of a fitting home for freeborn Englishmen. (Loud cheers.) And I brought to bear upon that work, whatever might be my other merits, at least one qualification—a profound belief in the loyalty and capacity for self-government which characterise the people of our country in all parts of the world. (Cheers.) But I know that the freedom of this City is not conferred upon me only because I occupied that important position at an important period in the history of Canada, nor only because of the part I took in the conclusion of the treaty of Washington, to which the City Chamberlain has referred, but I may remind you that when I went to Washington a British Admiral and an American Commodore were sailing on the coast, with instructions founded upon opposite conclusions, and that a single indiscreet act upon the part of one or the other of those two naval officers might have brought on a conflict which would have involved us in all the horrors of war. (Hear.) With regard to the treaty of Washington there has been a good deal of talk lately about reciprocity treaties, and I may say that if all such treaties work so satisfactorily as that between Great Britain and the United States I think we shall not have much reason to complain of reciprocity treaties. (Cheers.) I happened to meet Mr. Buchanan, then ambassador here, but now president of the United States, about two years after the conclusion of that treaty, walking in Hyde-park, and said to him, "I hear, Mr. Buchanan, by the reports of the Chamber of Commerce at New York, that the trade under the treaty has troubled." (Hear, hear.) He said, "Oh, that isn't what I hear; I hear it has quintupled—(cheers)—so that that treaty has not acted prejudicially at all events. (Hear, hear.) But it was not for this only that you have conferred the freedom of the City; nor merely because I concluded a treaty for opening to commerce the kingdom of Japan; but it was, I know, because it was hoped and believed that the treaty which had been entered into with the authorities of the Chinese empire would be the forerunner of a peaceful and prosperous trade with that empire of 400,000,000 people. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not yet abandon that hope. (Cheers.) On the contrary, I have a firm conviction that it will be fulfilled at no distant period. (Renewed cheers.) But I cannot deny that a great calamity has happened to prostrate it for the present—although even that calamity was marked by circumstances which rank it among the great deeds of heroism. (Cheers.) But while I express my conviction that by this calamity and its attendant consequences the fulfilment of our hope is but deferred, I confess that the impression which that calamity and its consequences produced on me was so painful, that when I was honoured with an invitation from the Lord Mayor to attend on this occasion, my first impulse was to request that the ceremony might be deferred until the treaty of Tientsin had been ratified. But, upon second thoughts, and from the way in which you have received me, I thought that it would be both more manly in myself and more respectful to this court to come forward at once, cast myself on your kindness, and find in your generous forbearance an encouragement to more successful efforts in time to come. (Loud cheers.) This is the spirit in which I present myself to-day to be the recipient of your bounty, and I accept the honour you have conferred upon me with the determination and the hope that for the time to come, wherever I may be, and under whatever circumstances I may be placed, my conduct may give you the assurance that I am not unworthy of

it. (Loud cheers.) It was then ordered that the address of the Chamberlain and the reply of the noble earl should be entered upon the journals of the court; and the earl, after shaking hands with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and many of the commoners, withdrew. The court then broke up.

Laurence Oliphant, Esq., has been "Gazetted" as Captain to the West Middlesex Rifle Corps.

A gigantic salamander of Japan is being exhibited at the Zoological Gardens. It inhabits the lakes of the basaltic mountains of Japan, where it was discovered by Dr. von Siebold.

A return was made on the 2nd inst. which shows that 49,000 ounces weight of letters, and 492,000 ounces weight of papers, were transmitted to China in one year. The total quantity to India, Ceylon, China, and Australia, was 15,779,000 ounces.

The Siamese Twins are still living in Surrey Co., North Carolina. At a late revival the wife of Chang was baptised. Chang and Eng seemed to be much concerned for themselves, and requested an interest in the prayers of the minister.

It is announced by telegraph that two American barks sailed from San Francisco for Japan on Dec. 24, to obtain cargoes of fancy goods and other productions of that country, such as have recently sold in California at enormous profits, and we are informed that some skilful designers accompanied these vessels with the purpose of furnishing Japanese mechanics or artists with models after which to manufacture articles better designed for the American market, the object being to get the advantage of Japanese skill in execution for the manufacture of articles of furniture, &c., after plans designed by Americans.

The Royal Asiatic Society has sent a number of valuable Chinese publications to New York, which have excited much attention. The works were printed at Shanghai, in the office of the *North China Herald*, and No. 1 of the series is the first publication ever issued in the north of China, and, besides being a curiosity in its way, contains articles of great research, and of particular interest to Oriental scholars. Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Jewett (for Public Library), Dr. Dana (Academy of Arts and Sciences), various Salem institutions, Harvard College, and numerous individuals interested in such matters, have purchased copies, finding them works of rare value.

SIR JOHN BOWRING AT LEEDS.

Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S., on the 21st ult., attended a special meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of making some observations on the commercial treaty with France, &c. Sir John said that in 1831 or 1832 Lord Clarendon and himself were appointed commissioners to endeavour to induce the French Government to make some reductions in their tariff, but the powers of monopoly prevailed. Since then, however, a generation has passed away, and Bastiat had destroyed the exclusive and protective system. Men like Leon Faucher, Chevalier, and Walewski, had formed another school of political economists, who had been exerting far greater influence upon the country than a few French colonels, desirous of using exciting language towards England. They had prepared the mind of France to a considerable extent for the adoption of free trade. Under the old regime, any proposition to make important changes in the tariff of the country would have been sure to have met with the opposition of the House of Representatives, but the present Emperor had obtained the power to make such changes regardless of their opposition. After expressing his conviction that the revenue of France would be increased by the adoption of free-trade principles, Sir John alluded to an allegation made by Mr. Disraeli and others in the House of Commons, to the effect that really nothing had been gained by this treaty, inasmuch as the Emperor had previously engaged to put an end to monopoly in 1861. The Emperor had made no such promise, and it was unjust that Mr. Cobden's exertions, which had really been beyond all praise, should be ignored. He (Sir John) lately visited Paris. He went there with the approval of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, though not in any official capacity. He readily obtained an interview with the Emperor on presenting his card at the Tuileries. The Emperor explained his difficulties on the subject, asked for information on certain matters, and expressed himself both obliged for, and surprised at, the facts which he (Sir John) produced to show that free trade had not only augmented the amount of the exports and imports of this country, and had enabled it to take off millions and millions of taxes, but had also enabled it to add millions to the revenue. He showed the Emperor that with respect to the silk manufacture—in which the manufacturers of England were least able to compete with those of France—England exported seven times the quantity of silk goods that it formerly did. The fact was that by the removal of the restrictive duties on the importation of silk from France, the taste for silk goods had increased, and the English trade in these materials had been extended. Such was the case with other branches of industry. Proceeding to notice the treaty, Sir John expressed his belief that the Emperor of the French had acted very wisely in modifying the tariff for the introduction of wools and woollens into France, and added that he had no doubt but that in the course of time the demand in France for woollen goods would be enormous. The cost of clothing in France, in consequence of the protective system which had hitherto prevailed there, was very high, and he had seen many persons ill clad and shivering in winter whom he should have been very glad to have seen wearing some outer covering of coarse woollen cloth. In conclusion, Sir John said that his reception by the Emperor of the French was of the most cordial character, and he believed that the Emperor was thoroughly determined to give effect to the principles of free trade. He thought it would be a very disastrous event if Mr. Gladstone's Budget did not pass, though he had no doubt that any wise modification of any of its details would gladly be adopted. As regarded the great principles of commerce, as regarded the treaty with France, and as regarded the political interests which were connected with both, he did not believe that in the history of mankind so important, so gigantic a step had been taken as that which had been taken during the reign of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Applause.)

Literature.

Our Affairs in China. James Ridgway, Piccadilly.

An anonymous pamphlet under this title is before us. It shows pretty distinctly that the author has not been a resident in China. To say that his suggestions are impracticable, we think, conveys a correct impression. If, says the writer, "the satisfaction is to consist in the seizure and annexation of certain positions in the empire, we may of course stay our hands as soon as the force is firmly established there, and the civil, military, and fiscal administrations are in due operation. Whether the force is to consist of 1,000 or of 100,000 men, and whether it is to march 100 miles or 1,000, one condition is vital to the security of her Majesty's army, namely, that continuous communications should be perfectly and securely maintained between the advanced posts of the leading columns and the flotilla, in perfectly secure communication with the fleet. Any departure from that principle in China would in all probability lead to abortive political results, with disastrous military consequences." We are glad to perceive, however, he adds his testimony to the imprudence of our late operations at the Peiho. He says, "One frigate and two gunboats would have been ample for our Ambassador to communicate to the Court of Peking our readiness to exchange ratifications. If this notification did not obtain suitable arrangements for the same, it is clear that the treaty remained a valid instrument whereon we could base future claims and operations."

Twelve Years in China. By JOHN SCARTH, Esq. Constable and Co., Edinburgh; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London. (Second notice.)

A more extended perusal of this book enables us to pronounce it as one of the best among the many that have appeared on this interesting country, now occupying so prominent a feature in the consideration of our legislators. It opens with a quotation from Wingrove Cooke—"The plan to pursue in China is this—dare to act honestly, and dare to tell them truth."

The book is full of attractive information, both on the manners of the people and their peculiar avocations, giving such an insight into the Chinese general character and the best mode of treating them to secure and extend British interests in China. Mr. Scarth, unlike so many merchants who have resided in China for years, has taken great interest in the country. We must here remark, however, that it is the most difficult thing for merchants in China to combine literary pursuits with their daily avocations, which extend often from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. There are no railroads to whiz a man off a dozen miles at 5 or 6 p.m., and the consequence is that Chinese merchants come at all times to transact business, and the temptation to get "a certain chop of teas" settled, is great. The coloured engravings are true to life, and the map of the rebellion a most arduous and able production. The entire volume is well got up, and written in an easy, graphic, and unassuming style, but it must be read as a whole to be appreciated. We regret our space precludes a longer notice, but would direct special attention to the author's comments on the silk and sugar districts, rebellion, religion, mandarins and government, emigration, character of the people, the *Arrow* affair, Lord Elgin's mission and his interpreters, and the just tribute to Admiral Seymour's conduct.

McClintock's Voyage of the "Fox." John Murray, Albemarle-street.

The twelfth thousand of this very excellent work has been announced. It forms one of the greatest books of the day, it is a national monument, and as a standard work compares with *Oliphant's Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*. The faithful detail of the fortitude and great powers of endurance on the part of the gallant band on board the *Fox*, adds much to the renown of our officers and seamen. A soldier has generally a quick death or a glorious victory, but seamen, in connection with their duties, are subject to more prolonged trials of real courage. The success which crowned their efforts in tracing the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, is of course the thrilling part of the narrative, but to lead up to that through a winter in the Arctic regions, the book must be read. The engravings greatly assist in this particular, and with the volume throughout are well-executed. We are glad to observe that it is likely that the captain, officers, and crew of the *Fox* will be rewarded by a vote of Parliament at the instance of Sir Francis Baring, M.P.

SELECTIONS.

A CHINESE TOPER.—A story is current among them of a great wine drinker, who was able to sit on all the day at table, and, after consuming what would have been sufficient to drive the reason out of half-a-dozen men, would rise up perfectly sober. The Emperor, hearing the fame of this deep drinker, asked him to dinner that he might test his marvellous powers. As the story goes, the King had ordered a hollow figure to be cast in bronze, of the exact size and model of this man, and, as the wine was served, for each cup that the guest drank a similar cup was poured into the opening on the top of the head of the image. This went on for some hours, until at length the bronze statue overflowed, while the guest continued at the table, and rose from it perfectly sober.—*Cobbold's Pictures of the Chinese.*

LORD ELGIN'S MISSION.—I have had occasion to notice how much Lord Elgin was guided by his interpreters, Messrs. Wade and Lay; they did not, in fact, act merely as interpreters, but became the negotiators of the treaty, and were employed in this manner to an extent far beyond what we credited in China. By the papers furnished to Parliament it would appear that Mr. Lay, then an officer in the Chinese service, was the principal party employed in arranging the points of the treaty directly with the commissioners and at their own request. The Takoo disaster would never have occurred had Tien-tsin been opened as a port when the treaty was signed; but with advisers such as Mr. Lay and Mr. Wade, who appear to have thought that it would be dangerous to the empire if foreigners obtained admission to Peking.—*Twelve Years in China.*

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

Corrected up to 3rd March, 1860.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Windsor	26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
2nd do.—Regent's Park	27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
Royal Horse Guards—Hyde Park	28th do.—Bombay; Fermoey
1st Dragoon Guards—Bangalore; Canthry.	29th do.—Preston; Devonport
2nd do. Lucknow; Canterbury	30th do.—Carragh; Parkhurst
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury	31st do.—Ordered to China; Chatham
4th do.—Brighton	32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
5th do.—Aldershot	33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoey
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone	34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
7th do.—Sealcote; Canterbury	35th do.—Oude; Chatham
1st Dragoons—Dublin	36th do.—Devonport; Athlone
2nd do.—Newbridge	37th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
3rd do.—Cork	38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
4th do.—Manchester	39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
5th do.—Aldershot	40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
6th do.—Kirkc; Maidstone	41st do.—Ord. home fm. Jamaica; Dvnpnt.
7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury	42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury	43rd do.—Saugor; Chatham
9th Lancers—Exeter	44th do.—Ordered to China; Colchester
10th Hussars—Hounslow	45th do.—Bradford; Parkhurst
11th Hussars—Birmingham	46th do.—Mooltan; Buttevant
12th Lancers—Ord. home; Maidstone	47th do.—Shorncliffe; Cork
13th Light Dragoons—Pierhill	48th do.—Cawnpore; Cork
14th do.—On passage home; Newbridge	49th do.—Ord. home fm. Barbadoes; Belfast
15th Hussars—Dublin	50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
16th Lancers—York	51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
17th do.—Madras; Maidstone	52nd do.—Sealcote; Chatham
18th Hussars—Aldershot	53rd do.—Calcutta; ditto
Military Train [1st bat.] China	54th do.—Sultanpore; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	55th do.—Carragh; Devonport
Do. [3rd bat.]—Woolwich	56th do.—Ord. to China; Colchester
Do. [4th bat.]—Shnelf; Depot at Aldrsht.	57th do.—Poona; Cork
Do. [5th bat.]—Carragh; do.	58th do.—Aldershot; Birr
Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich; do.	59th do.—Cape; Athlone
Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot	60th do.—[1st bat.]—Bengal; Winchester
Grenadier Guards [1st bat.]—Wel. Barracks	Do. [2nd bat.]—Benares; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor	Do. [3rd bat.]—Madras; Winchester
Do. [3rd bat.]—Dublin	Do. [4th bat.]—Waterford; Winchester
Coldstream Guards [1st bat.] Portn. St. Bar.	61st do.—Ord. home fm. Mauritius; Pmbk.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower	62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
Scots Fus. Guards [1st bat.] St. George Bar.	63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
Do. [2nd bat.]—Wellington Barracks	64th do.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester	65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
Do. [2nd bat.]—Hong Kong; Birr	66th do.—Ord. to China; Colchester
2nd do. [1st bat.]—On pas. to China; Wlmr.	67th do.—Canton; Athlone
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer	68th do.—Madras; Fermoey
3rd [1st bat.]—Canton; Limerick	69th do.—Madras; Fermoey
Do. do. Malia; Limerick	70th do.—Rawul Pinde; Canterbury
4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester	71st do.—Gwalior; Perth
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester	72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester	73rd do.—Ord. to China; Devonport
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke	74th do.—Madras; Aberdeen
6th do. [1st bat.]—Ord. to China; Cichstr.	75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork	76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham	77th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer	78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
8th do. [1st bat.]—Ord. to China; Chatham	79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore	80th do.—Cawnpore; Buttevant
9th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Limerick	81st do.—Rawul Pinde; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick	82nd do.—Bengal; Canterbury
10th [1st bat.]—Devonport	83rd do.—Nusseerabad; Chichester
Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape	84th do.—Sheffield; Pembroke
11th do. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Fermoey	85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	86th do.—Gosport; Templemore
12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer	87th do.—Jullundur; Yonglah
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
13th do. [1st bat.]—Goruckpore; Fermoey	89th do.—Bengal; Fermoey
Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermoey	90th do.—Seetapore; Canterbury
4th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermoey	91st do.—Madras; Chatham
Do. [2nd bat.]—Mullingar	92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
15th do.—Jersey; Pembroke	93rd do.—Sabathoo; Aberdeen
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke	94th do.—Peshawur; Chatham
16th do.—Aldershot; Templemore	95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoey
Do. [2nd bat.]—Clonmel	96th do.—Manchester; Parkhurst
17th do.—Quebec; Limerick	97th do.—Banda; Colchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant	99th do.—Calcutta; Cork
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham	Rifle Brigade [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Win.
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	Do. [2nd bat.]—Lucknow; Winchester
20th do.—Oude; Chatham	Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
Do. [2nd bat.]—Dublin	Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
21st do.—Ordered to Barbadoes; Birr	1st West India Regiment—Bahamas
Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot	2nd do.—Jamaica
22nd do.—Ordered to Malta; Parkhurst	3rd do.—Barbadoes
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst	Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham	Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer	Canadian Rifles—Toronto
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham	St. Helena Regiment—St. Helena
Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to Mauritius	Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone	Malta Fencibles—Malta
Do. [2nd bat.]—Preston	Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

22nd Regiment of Foot—Major General Sir John Lyaght Pennelather, K.C.B., from the 46th Foot, to be colonel, vice General Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, K.C.B., deceased.

46th Foot—Major General John Geddes, to be colonel, vice Major General Sir John L. Pennelather, K.C.B., transferred to the Colony of the 22nd Foot.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Edward Vande'eur to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Payne, who retires.

5th Light Dragoons—William Potter Stephenson, Gent., to be cornet, without purchase, vice John O'Gown Smith, who resigns.

8th Light Dragoons—Thomas Coates, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Goldaworthy, promoted.

9th Light Dragoons—Ensign John George Buchan Hepburn, from the 4th Foot, to be cornet, vice Crofton, promoted.

10th Light Dragoons—Cambré Brabazon Ponsonby, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Barthorp, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—The Commission of Paymaster Coventry to be antedated to Feb. 1.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel William Turnbull Renwick to be colonel, vice Wulff, retired upon full pay; Captain and Brevet Colonel Lintorn Arabin Simmons, C.B., on the Seconded List, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain and Brevet Major George Archibald Leach to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Renwick; Captain Robert Dundas Kerr, from half-pay, to be captain, vice Brevet Major Barry, deceased; Second Captain Richard Warren to be captain, vice Leach; Second Captain Charles Augustus Rice, from half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Warren.

Military Train—For Brevet Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., Lieutenant upon half-pay of the 18th Foot, to be colonel-commandant, vice Brevet Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., &c., which appeared in the "Gazette" of the 10th ult., read Brevet-Colonel John Clark Kennedy, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, 18th Foot, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., &c.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant James Creagh to be captain, by purchase, vice Chrystie, who retires; Ensign Cresswell Keane Charles Rooke to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cumming, who retires; Ensign Fergus Farrel to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Creagh; Hutchison Ponnnett, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bloomfield, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieutenant James George Cockburn to be adjutant, vice Lawrell, promoted.

10th Foot—Lieutenant John Bartholomew Corballis, from the 39th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Lynam, who exchanges.

12th Foot—Captain Francis Williams, from half-pay, Unattached, to be captain, vice Samuel Fairlough, seconded, having been appointed Permanent Instructor at the School of Musketry at Hythe.

14th Foot—Captain James Dickson Mackenzie, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be captain, vice Dwyer, who exchanges.

19th Foot—Lieutenant John Binnie Mackenzie to be captain, vice Uniacke, who retires; Ensign Brumhead Rogers to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie.

22nd Foot—Lieutenant Henry Proctor to be captain, by purchase, vice Couch, who retires; Ensign William Cunliffe Powys to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Proctor; Ensign Louis Richard Grismond Vaughan has been superseded, being absent without leave.

34th Foot—Ensign Lutley Jordan to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peel, promoted; Ensign Charles Edward Leeson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mathew, who retires.

39th Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Lynam, from the 10th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Corballis, who exchanges.

47th Foot—Captain Graham Taylor, from the 53rd Foot, to be captain, vice Garnier, who exchanges.

52nd Foot—Ensign Henry Atkinson Adair to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Julian, promoted.

53rd Foot—Captain Brownlow North Garnier, from the 47th Foot, to be captain, vice Taylor, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Henry Thomas Butler, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Reeves, deceased.

84th Foot—Ensign William Frank Wheatley to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lambert, deceased; Ensign James Murray Thomas Simpson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wheatley, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the "Gazette" of the 21st Feb., has been cancelled; Lieut. William Frank Wheatley to be adjutant, vice Lambert, deceased.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Gage Hall Dwyer, from the 14th Foot, to be captain, vice Mackenzie, who exchanges.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Lloyd Richter Creak Drouet to be captain, without purchase, vice Murray, deceased; Ensign Lionel Lowdham Brett to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Drouet; Andrew True-love Edge, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brett.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—John Shiel, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mesham, promoted.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class Henry de Burgh Adams to be Purveyor to the Forces, vice T. A. Corbett, whose services have been dispensed with.

BREVET.—Colonel Henry Powell Wulff, retired full pay Royal Engineers, to be Major General, the rank being honorary only.

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Miller, of the Madras Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

The Brevet Commission of Brevet Major C. F. Young, Royal Artillery, to be antedated to the 20th July, 1858.

Paymaster James Twibil, 38th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Jan., 1860.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

ENGINEERS.—W. Price to the Cumberland, for service in steam ordinary at Sheerness; J. H. Langley, to the Victoria and Albert; R. Evans, to first-class assistant-engineer in the Melpomene; T. G. Heaven, confirmed to the rank of first-class assistant-engineer in the Melpomene; G. L. Thompson, to second-class assistant-engineer, and appointed to the Styx; and J. Bridgeman, confirmed to the rank of chief engineer.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—W. J. Pollard, to the Hawke.
LIEUTENANTS.—H. G. Hale, to the Greyhound; J. H. Coxon, to the Hero; W. Strickland, to the Royal Albert; H. J. Dyke, to the Marlborough (additional) for disposal; F. C. B. Robinson, to the Chesapeake (additional) for disposal.

MASTER.—J. W. Rea, to the Cumberland.
SURGEONS.—D. Penderth, to the Cordelia; Dr. A. L. Archer (additional) to the Chesapeake.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Dr. J. C. Messer, to the Edinburgh; W. C. Fairbairn to Greenwich Hospital; P. Comrie (additional) to the Chesapeake.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Dr. J. Ferguson, to the Hawke; N. O'D. Parks (additional) and J. F. Kynsey, to the Impregnable.

PAYMASTERS.—G. H. Mowbray, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht; H. Campion, to the Edinburgh; J. Wotton, to be additional to the Victory; S. W. Parker, to be additional to the Majestic.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—J. T. Sutor, to the Nile; J. Marston re-appointed to the Royal Yacht; J. M. Minter, deputy inspector-general, re-appointed to the Royal Yacht.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—J. Bruce T. Truscott, to the Victoria and Albert; J. J. Grathhead, to the Cumberland, for service in the Waterloo; C. H. Houghton, to the Asia, for service in the Nelson.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: W. J. Brown, to the Victoria and Albert, as supernumerary, for service in the Elfin; J. Mears, W. Brown, and J. Prowett, to the Victoria and Albert. Second Class: J. Lankebury, confirmed to the Centurion; G. Tidcombe, to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Penguin. Third-Class: S. Windley, J. King, and W. Ross, to the Figgard, for appointment to gunboats coming forward; W. A. Houghton, to be additional of the Figgard, for charge of the machinery of the Torch.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third-Class: A. B. McLuckie, to the Victoria and Albert; T. Marsh, to the Diadem; B. Anderson (b), to the Wellington, for temporary charge of the Procris; J. K. Harvey, to the Wellington, as supernumerary; J. Tapp, to the Wellington, for service in the Zephyr; E. J. Wilcox, to the Firebrand.

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. E. Fitzgerald and W. Birnington, to the Mersey; A. H. Du Borsaz, to the Centurion.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.		s.	d.	VIA MARSEILLES.		s.	d.
Not exceeding 1 oz.	...	0	6	Not exceeding 1 oz.	...	0	9
" 1 oz.	...	1	0	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	...	1	0
" 2 oz.	...	2	0	" 1 oz.	...	1	9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	...	1	0	" 2 oz.	...	2	0
				" 1 oz.	...	1	9
				Every additional 1 oz. up to 2 oz.	...	2	0
				Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	...	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.				BOOK POSTAGE.			
1 oz.	...	0	4	Not exceeding 1 oz.	...	0	6
4 oz.	...	0	8	Above 1 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	...	1	0
1 lb.	...	1	4	" 8 oz.	...	1	0
1 lb.	...	2	0	" 1 lb.	...	1	9
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.	...			" 1 lb.	...	2	0
Newspapers (under 1 lb.)	...	0	2	Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz.	...	1	0
				NEWSPAPERS (under 1 lb.)	...	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27	..	June 5 and 22	..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30	..	July 5 and 22	..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23	..	Aug. 10 and 24	..	Dec. 15 and 30

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BOWMAN.—On the 24th Feb., at Stangrove, Edenbridge, Kent, the wife of A. Bowman, Esq., of a daughter.
GIBBS.—On the 1st inst., at Park-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of Alfred West Gibbs, Esq., of a daughter.
HILL.—On the 6th inst., at 20, Canonbury-place, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rowland Hill, of a daughter.
HOUGHTON.—On the 6th inst., at 6, Union-terrace, Barnstaple, the wife of A. J. Houghton, Esq., of a daughter.
DAY.—On the 12th instant, at No. 6, Howley-place Villas, the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry M. S. O'Brien, Esq., the wife of Commander George Fiott Day, R.N., V.C., of H.M.S. *Sphinx*, of a daughter.

GRANT.—On the 3rd Feb., at Singapore, Mrs. Charles Grant, of a daughter.
SAUNDERS.—On the 13th inst., at Abergavenny-lodge, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Francis Saunders Esq., of Rio Janeiro, of a son.
WITCHELL.—On the 11th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of J. Witchell, Esq., Lieut. and Adjutant of H.M. 3rd batt. Military Train, of a daughter.
SAVILLE.—On the 14th inst., at Torquay, Devon, the wife of Captain J. Walter Savile, retired list H.M. L.F., of a son.
NEWTON.—On the 14th inst., at Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. Newton, of a son, still born.
PURDON.—At Spring Gardens, Hong Kong, on 21st Jan., the wife of James Purdon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MELBOURN.—On the 2nd Jan., at the British Consulate, Batavia, by the Rev. J. Scott Moncrieff, George Melbourn, Esq., of Batavia, to Anna Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Peile Tolson, Esq., of the same place.

MACDONALD.—On the 10th Jan., at Singapore, by the Rev. H. Smythe, John R. Macdonald, Esq., son of the late Captain Macdonald, of the 91st Regt., to Emilie Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Savage-gardens, Trinity-square.

HAZELAND.—At Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 17th Jan., at the Roman Catholic Chapel, and afterwards at the Protestant Cathedral, by the Rev. W. B. Beach, Francis Innes Hazeland, Esq., to Maria, daughter of the late J. da Silva, grandson of the late Bargo de Porta Alegre.

VAUCHER.—On the 19th Jan., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Albert Emile Vaucher, Esq., Vice-Consul for France, to Christian Elizabeth, elder daughter of Thomas Larkins Walker, Esq., Architect.

RICHARDS.—On the 9th Nov. last, on board the *Nourmahal*, on the voyage from London to Auckland, New Zealand, by the Rev. S. Blackburn, Edward Smallwood Richards, third son of John Richards, Esq., of Norwood-lane, Dulwich, to Eliza, second daughter of Michael Meredith, Esq., of Hereford.

ROWE.—At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, Edmund A. Rowe, Esq., Paymaster, Royal Navy, to Mrs. Annie Shaw.

DEATHS.

CLEGHORN.—On the 10th Jan. last, on his way home from China, Thomas Angus third and dearly loved twin son of the late George Cleghorn, Esq., of Weens, aged 25.

BLOMFIELD.—On the 5th Jan., by the wreck of the steamer *Northerner*, off Cape Mendocino, North America, Francis Blomfield, Esq., aged 32, third son of the late C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

GOLD.—At sea, on board the *Asa Packer*, on her passage from Hong Kong to Foo-chow, Capt. Gold, of Sydney.

MARQUES.—On the 6th Jan., Ignacia Francisca Marques, relict of the late D. P. Marques, aged 75.

JEFFRIES.—At Hong Kong, on 28th Jan., Mrs. Jeffries, aged 45.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following is an account of the gross produce of the Customs' duties. Among the principal items which will never appear again—the duties having been entirely abolished—are silk manufactures, butter, cheese, and tallow.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£
Sugar	4,942,081	5,786,987	5,891,192
Tobacco	5,253,431	5,454,214	5,573,463
Tea	5,030,032	5,186,170	5,408,924
Spirits	2,366,494	2,246,481	2,462,112
Wine	1,965,361	1,827,111	1,982,302
Timber	539,725	576,797	629,808
Fruit	353,050	494,985	597,170
Corn	473,383	586,783	532,900
Coffee	456,805	412,120	431,361
Silk manufactures	250,995	270,540	307,561
Refined sugar	278,336	235,891	223,273
Molasses	150,308	200,418	158,638
Spices	112,559	127,395	134,916
Butter	110,593	95,489	104,587
Tallow	74,776	87,665	75,502
Leather manufactures	65,231	58,117	73,431
Cheese	48,200	44,369	49,656
Eggs	21,169	22,426	24,787
Rice	26,154	33,036	24,503
Watches	14,555	15,133	16,267
Cocoa	11,554	12,796	14,504
Embroidery	10,669	8,521	9,564
Clocks	8,224	7,748	8,978
Caoutchouc	8,952	3,663	7,157
Hops	32,459	37,320	4,434
Woollen manufactures	1,936	1,559	3,808
Worsted yarn	1,776	2,207	3,148
Other articles	265,533	289,941	311,060
Total	£22,956,371	£24,155,852	£25,065,066

The committee appointed to address the Chancellor of the

Exchequer on the subject of imposts on goods imported, &c., make the following remarks:—

"Taking the article of tea as an example—which already contributes one-fifth of the Customs' revenue—the charge proposed is on the average tenfold greater than that now made by the Customs, and would exceed the actual amount of the charges of the dock companies, by whom the operations in question are, in fact, performed. On coffee, sugar, pepper, &c., the dock charge for performing the operations averages about 4d. and 6d., while it is proposed that the Customs shall receive 1s. per package for permitting them. Those for the convenience of trade, such as repacking into small packages, &c., are rated equally out of proportion to the duties discharged; while we can only suppose the application of the tax to the last class can scarcely be intended."

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., with a bonus of £1 per share, being equal to 12 per cent. for the past year.

A prospectus has been issued of the Oriental and Colonial Cotton, Flax, and Fibres Company, with a capital of £100,000 in £25 shares. The object is to stimulate native cultivation in India of some of the products most needed in Europe, by establishing agencies for bringing them to our markets. Punjaub flax and the rheea of Assam, one of the best fibres known, are among the articles especially contemplated.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Smythe, Searle, and Co., it appeared that acceptances had been granted on shipments made by Messrs. Framjee, Rustumjee, and Co., Bombay, which in some cases had only realised 15s., against bills drawn for £450; goods invoiced as goats' wool turned out to be common tow.

According to some of the private letters from Manchester, the profits of that city continue on an unprecedented scale, and are expected for the future, under the commercial treaty and the simplified tariff, to increase even at a still greater pace, supposing the contingency of a cotton failure to be avoided. Three individuals are each said to have recently returned £100,000 to the income-tax, and the general gains of the cotton trade at present are roughly estimated at £1,000,000 sterling per month. During January and February the deposits at the Manchester Savings-bank alone were £37,000.

The winding up in the Court of Chancery of the affairs of the Royal British Bank is now virtually at an end. From Chancery and Bankruptcy the creditors have already obtained 14s. 6d. in the pound.

In consequence of the fall in the China exchanges the bullion by last mail was only £171,894, as follows:—For Calcutta, £105,510; Singapore, £15,625; Shanghai, £15,341; Madras, £25,294; Hong Kong, £7,094; Alexandria, £3,000; and Ceylon, £30.

The telegraphic communication with Malta has been somewhat improved since the late remonstrances, but it still takes 36 hours for the transmission of a message, and longer when the lines are occupied by the Neapolitan Government. The submarine portion of the cable between Cagliari and Malta will not be restored for the present by the company, and consequently messages will continue to come as at present; it is, however, intended to lay a wire specially for the English company through Sicily. A portion of the old Cagliari cable, that is from Malta to Marsala on Sicily, is in working order, and can at any time be used as a duplicate. It is contemplated by the French Government to lay a submarine telegraph from Toulon to Corsica, thence to Gacta, which will connect with the Neapolitan lines, and by this means give us still greater facilities. The messages then will occupy about three hours. We are happy to state that the company intend reimbursing the parties whose messages have been delayed. The link between Malta and Alexandria is still in suspense, and until this is completed the communication with Aden and India is incomplete, and causes a delay of several days. The line between Aden and Kurrachee is reported to be working well, messages and answers occupying only ten minutes. The cable to connect Falmouth with Gibraltar is in a forward state, but it is not yet decided if it is to be used for that line, or between Rangoon and Singapore, in order to connect the latter settlement with India and England. A paragraph has gone the round of the papers, calculating how long messages will be when India and Ceylon are in connection! This cable has been working some months.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee)	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto)	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto)	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 2½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 2½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons	—
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard)	0 6 2½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£237,364
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	8,219
Hong Kong	£20,870	356,645
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	19,525
Penang	—	14,940

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public sales since our last have passed off better than had been anticipated, but the result of the month's transactions show a decline of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. on all descriptions except common Congou, which maintains previous prices. There have been a few export orders for good common Congou which is now in limited supply, and is difficult to buy at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. The lower qualities have realised 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. The large quantity of flavory Congous offered for public sale without reserve, have supplied the demand, and prices show a decline of fully ¼d. per lb. Common black-leaf kinds have sold ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower; the better kinds of these, as also of Monings and Wopaks, are only saleable at a reduction of about 1d. per lb., but they are held with great firmness. Good and fine Kaisows nearly maintain former rates. Tayshans have been difficult of sale at the late advance. In Oolongs and Souchongs business has been limited, and prices show no material change. In flowery Pekoes there have been some few transactions, at prices rather in favour of the buyer. Scented teas have declined 1d. per lb. from the highest point obtained under speculative purchases, some large parcels of common to fair descriptions having been sold without reserve at public auction. The finer kinds of orange Pekoe remain difficult of sale, but Capers are in better demand. There has been some inquiry for the Foo-Chow-Foo qualities. Green teas have not been much in demand, but holders have shown great firmness. Some Taiping gunpowders, from New York, sold at public auction, at rather lower prices, but for most other kinds last month's prices are about maintained. The stock in the United Kingdom is estimated at 64 million lbs.

SILK.—During the month we have had upon several occasions symptoms of a less depressed feeling, but these have successively passed away without any extent of business—prices, however, have been fairly supported. It is supposed that the long-continued quiet may have been caused by the uncertainty as to politics and the financial movements of the Government. This may have affected the home trade, but could scarcely have had any influence upon the demand from distant markets.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24	0 to 26	0	—	—
" No. 3 and 4	22	0 to 23	6	—	—
" No. 5	20	6 to 21	0	—	—
Taysam	18	0 to 20	0	20	6 to 21
Ditto, long reel	16	6 to 17	6	18	0 to 18
Canton	9	0 to 15	0	17	0 to 18
Chinese thrown	19	0 to 21	6	22	0 to 23
Japan	18	0 to 20	0	—	—
Yucuta	11	0 to 23	6	—	—

SUGAR.—Clayed as well as Muscovade Manila has met but a partial demand, and the transactions effected have been on rather lower terms. The limited supply of Sim, again consisting of strong and superior refining sorts, has mostly found ready buyers at improved rates. In Java, no business worthy of note has transpired on the spot, but floating, a cargo has been sold, to be landed in this port, as also some parcels from Holland, and large arrivals have increased our stock to about 2,700 tons.

RUM.—In East India kinds nothing of importance has occurred.

COFFEE.—The improvement noticed in our last has been maintained. Rates may now be quoted 1s. per cwt. higher, chiefly by reason of the small supply.

TOBACCO.—The market is in such a stagnant condition that no deviation can be noticed on last quotations.

RICE.—An improved demand, chiefly for the commoner kinds of soft grain, which has been steadily maintained, and although stiff prices have lately been required, transactions to a fair extent have resulted at some improvement. The total sales comprise 120,000 bags, great-r part soft grain descriptions, viz., common old Maulnain, 7s. 9d. to 8. 3d.; new, 9s. 6d.; ordinary old to fair n-w Rangoon, 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d.; old Necranzie Arracan, 8s. 3d. to 9s.; Larong, 8s.; also Java, of some amount, but prices kept secret.

PEPPER.—Less disposition to purchase has been evinced since our last advice, and while holders have generally shown firmness, the parcels offered have been rather numerous, and in the business done, comprising about 11,000 bags, prices of late have slightly given way, viz. greyish to good black Singapore, 4½d. to 4½d.; common dusty Penang, 4d. to 4½d.; good (Trang kind), 4½d. White has been taken sparingly, but though prices have ruled rather irregularly, no quotable change in the value can be noticed: 350 bags Penang have been sold, common and middling 7½d. to 7½d, good 7½d.; and 300 bags fair Singapore, at 7d. to 7½d. per lb.

SAGO has latterly been rather more inquired for, and about 1,500 boxes Pearl have been placed at full rates. Of SAGO FLOUR 800 bags have lately been taken at 16s.

HEMP.—The demand for Manila hemp has improved, and 2,000 bales have been cleared off at enhanced rates; common to fair current quality £21 10s. to £24, good roping £24 10s. to £26 10s.

JAPAN WAX.—Dull 1088 cases and 20 tubs, nearly all taken; block 70s., saucer 72s. to 75s.

TIN.—The market during the last few days has somewhat improved, owing to short arrivals in Banca. The stock in London of Straits and Banca may be computed at 880 tons, and in Holland at 4,000 tons. Banca may be quoted at 137s. to 138s., Straits 131s. to 132s.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Transactions have been trifling at about our last quotations.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—Business has been dull. Scotch pig has been mostly in request for shipment. Quotations are about the same as in our last.

COPPER.—The great demand for copper which arose at the beginning of the year has subsided, and although the price is maintained, but few transactions of moment take place. The price of yellow metal was yesterday reduced one farthing per pound.

SPELTER.—Market very quiet at £21; stock, 3,264 tons.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £22 10s. to £23 5s.; sheet, £23 5s. to £23 10s.; zinc sheet, £27; regulus of antimony, £51; steel, Swedish keg, £20.

TIN PLATES.—Best Charcoal I. C., 32s. to 33s.; coke, 25s. to 28s. 6d.

STEAM COALS.—Beaside West Hartley, screened, 8s. 6d.; unscreened, 7s. 6d.; small, 8s.; Lambert's West Hartley, screened, 8s.; unscreened, 7s.; small, 8s.; Ward's West Hartley, screened, 7s.; unscreened, 6s.; small, 7s.; Purvis' Hartley, screened, 6s. 3d.; unscreened, 5s. 6d.; small, 7s. (the three West Hartleys are 2d. less at Blyth); Welsh Nixon's Duffryn, 9s. 6d. at Cardiff.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market is exceedingly flat. Goods for India are worse to sell, and, though the engagements of spinners and manufacturers generally keep prices pretty firm, they are rather easier where parties are disposed to press them upon the market. There is also some weakness, as mentioned on Tuesday, in 9-8ths printing cloths.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

During the last fortnight our market has been rather quiet on the whole, for though the navigation, which had been interrupted by the frost, is now again open, and supplies are dropping in from all parts of the globe, speculation has not been entered into to any extent. In the present uncertain aspect of political affairs, a corresponding cloud has been thrown on mercantile enterprises, which, though not enough to intimidate holders of stock, renders purchasers cautious and limits the transactions to the wants of the trade.

COFFEE.—Small arrivals, reduced stocks, and the limited quantity of East India to be brought forward at the March sale in Holland, have had the effect of keeping up the confidence in this article. Sales effected 41,400, of which about one half were floating cargoes taken for the Mediterranean and the North of Europe. No alteration to report in the quotations.

SUGAR commands a steady sale at former prices, and sales of several lots of Java and Manila.

RICE quiet, and the business confined to the execution of small orders from the interior.

TEA.—A good deal of business has been transacted, and common Congou may be quoted 4 sch. banco per lb. higher. A good many arrivals have taken place, and the market again offers a good assortment to tempt purchasers.

POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY MORNING.

The tea and silk markets have been quiet since the 10th inst. No alteration in prices of teas—in silks, Tsatlee No. 5 is now ruling at from 20s. 9d. to 21s. 6d.

A telegram by the through line was received this morning, bringing news from Calcutta as late as Saturday last, the 10th inst. It announces the burning of the *Redgauntlet*, a large vessel sailing for London, with a valuable cargo, and many pecuniary interests will probably be affected by the message, since it is likely that the letters by the next mails may bring orders for insurance.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 22, at New York, from Manila; Leicester, from Amoy; Dido, March 6, off Plymouth, from Shanghai, Beemah; March 10 at Liverpool, from Maulmain, Saama; 12, at Gravesend, from Maulmain, Rienzi; off Portland, from Shanghai, Strathmore; 13, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Renata; Feb. 26, at New York, from Whampoa, Western Continent; 27, from Foo-chow-Foo, Phantom; from Sumatra Monterey; 28, from Singapore and Penang, Tropic, at Boston; Feb. 27, from Foo-chow-Foo, Argonaut, from Manila, William Sprague; March 14, at London, from Whampoa, Lord of the Isles; 13, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Lauderdale; 14, from Woosung, Friar Tuck; 13, at Portsmouth, from Hong Kong, Canaan; at Liverpool, from Manila, Queen of England; 1, off New York, from Whampoa, David Brown; 16, at Deal, from Foo-chow-Foo, Alfred the Great; 13, off Eastbourne, from Batavia, Cosmopoliet; off Portland, from Banjoewangie, Doctrina et Amicitia; 15, at Deal, from Penang, James Piton; 16, from Shanghai, Evening Star; off Falmouth, from Manila, Boldon Lawn.

CASUALTIES.—The Wagoala, Jardine, of and from London for Shanghai, went on shore at about 10.30 p.m., on the 10th March, a mile to the eastward of Folkestone, a portion of her cargo was discharged the following morning, and an anchor having been got out, two powerful steam-tugs

attempted to tow her off at high water, but in vain, in consequence of the very strong wind and heavy swell. About 500 tons of the cargo have been landed quite dry.

The Caducues, Cass, from China, arrived in the East India Docks, 9th March, with starboard quarter stove, and other damage, having been in collision; she had also driven on shore off the Custom-house at Gravesend, having broken from her anchor; she was assisted off by two steam-tugs, and towed to Greenhithe.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 23	Off Dungeness	Java	Minister Van Hall	
— 26	At Liverpool	Manila	Sir John Moore	
— 26	London	Batavia	Solid	
— 26	Cowes	Foo-chow-Foo	Ravenworth	Appleby.
— 24	Off Torbay	Batavia	Tagal	Gobel.
— 24	Off Torbay	Batavia	Europa	Vogler.
— 21	Aberdeen	Maulmain	Lizzie Aisbatt	
— 24	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Knap Hoorn	
— 25	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Eersteling	
— 26	Chatham	Maulmain	Marie	Teulon.
— 26	Brouwershaven	Singapore	Christian Loven	Mattson.
— 12	New York	Manila	Derby (s)	Hutchinson.
— 13	New York	Whampoa	Gildersleeve	Johnson.
— 28	Holyhead	Singapore	Calphurnia	Westlake.
— 29	London	Singapore	Britannia	Krause.
— 29	Deal	Singapore	Maria Diedericka	Van Marian
— 29	Dover	Penang	Emma	Freeman.
— 25	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Susanna	Russ.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Henrietta Maria	De Boer
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Kosmopoliet	Westenck.
— 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maria Adriana	Held.
— 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Vrie Vrienden	Anderson.
— 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Helena and Anna	Lupche.
— 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Verecinging	De Jung.
Mar. 1	London	Maulmain	Ilchos	Stone.
— 1	London	Shanghai	Tung Yu	Taylor.
Feb. 28	Brixham	Maulmain	Henrietta	Mcllin.
— 26	Fowey	Rentwan	Index	Lang.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Zeland	Hauzwinkel.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Lt. Adm. Pjerk Heddes	Parna.
Mar. 2	Deal	Batavia	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
— 1	Salcombe	Maulmain	Rebecca	Hill.
Feb. 25	New York	Penang	Revely	Riley.
Mar. 3	London	Shanghai	Eastfield	Copland.
— 3	Deal	China	Nankin	Mosley.
— 2	Liverpool	Singapore	Countess of Winton	
Feb. 29	Gironde	Batavia	Jessore	Gachet.
— 29	Gironde	Batavia	Johanna	Wetzel.
Mar. 1	Gironde	Batavia	Pallas	Daban.
— 2	Queenstown	Maulmain	Rienzi	
Feb. 29	Cuxhaven	Macao	Harriett	Peterson.
Mar. 5	Deal	Hong Kong	Arlotte	Alleyne.
Feb. 29	Off Portland	Batavia	Oudrk van den Amstel	Krauer.
Mar. 2	Plymouth	Maulmain	Saloria	Hedman.
— 2	Hamburg	Batavia	Europa	Vogler.
— 5	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Caducues	Cass.
Dec. 31	Buenos Ayres	Canton	Eleonora	Alufeldt.
Jan. 2	Buenos Ayres	Hong Kong	Dolphin	Murray.
Feb. 20	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Edith Rose	Hommans.
Mar. 5	Liverpool	Shanghai	Egean	Newton.
— 2	Texel	Batavia	Jeannetta and Agatha	Cleyndert.
— 2	Texel	Batavia	Maria Catharina	De Bos.
— 2	Texel	Batavia	Elbe	Muhlenroth.
— 2	Texel	Banjoewangie	Java Koerier	Dierping.
— 2	Halvoet	Penicwan	Jacob Synes	Schut.
— 3	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Walchieren	Hock.
Feb. 21	Cadiz	Manila	Teide	Cordero.
Mar. 4	Hamburg	Bangkok	Henrietta	Jans.
— 4	Texel	Batavia	Magdalena	Kooy.
— 5	Gironde	China	Singapore	Gilland.
Feb. 29	Santander	Manila	Gertrudis	Aldaminy.
— 21	New York	Manila	Teresa	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	For.	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 23	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Albert	
— 23	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Rosina	Ritchie.
— 27	London	Penang	Julia	Simpson.
Mar. 24	Bartmouth	Batavia	Jan Van Solen	
Feb. 24	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Others	Windhorst.
— 29	London (in balst.)	Hong Kong	Kate	Mowatt.
— 29	London (in balst.)	Cardiff & Singapore	Oscar Vidal	Beniz.
— 21	Glasgow	Batavia	Zambese	Reed.
Mar. 2	London	Hong K. & Whampoa	Terbena	Woodgate
— 2	London	Hong K. & Whampoa	Spirit of the Deep	Hewitt.
— 1	Liverpool	Woosung	Kit Carson	Gurkam.
— 3	London	Hong Kong	Prince of Wales	Raison.
— 1	Liverpool	Woosung	Carrington	Samner.
— 5	London	Singapore	Conference	Webster.
— 6	Deal	Hong K. & Whampoa	Northfleet	Freeman.
— 6	Deal	Singapore	Graces	Farland.
Feb. 20	Messina	Canton	Advance	Renouf.
Mar. 6	London (in balst.)	Cardiff & Woosung	Gauntlet	Borland.
Jan. 21	Buenos Ayres	Reunion & Singapore	Indianola	Hessloop.
Mar. 7	London	Hong Kong	Havering	Rikaby.
— 8	Glasgow	Singapore & Hong K.	Fanqui (S.S.)	Baker.
— 6	Deal	Hong Kong	Malvina	
— 7	Liverpool	Shanghai	Wm. Mitchell	Riddock.
— 7	Liverpool	Batavia	John Bibby	Smith.
— 8	London	Shanghai & Japan	Wagoala	Jardine.
Feb. 18	New York	Hong K. & Shanghai	Magnet	King.
— 21	New York	Hong Kong	Hotspur	Johnson.
— 21	New York	Hong Kong	N. B. Palmer	Low.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Ballarat, cleared Feb. 18.—Additional.—Red wine, 350 gals.; white wine, 1,031 gals.; brandy, 428 gals.; rum, 384 gals.; British spirits, 130 gals.; macaroni, &c., 1 cwt.
From LONDON to PENANG, per Julia, cleared Feb. 27.—Calicoes, plain, 446,308 yds.; twist and yarn, 22,800 lbs.; B linen, £130; long and short

cloths, £40; beer, £260; bottled beet, £310; red wine, 137 gals.; white wine, 454 gals.; brandy, 25 gals.; British spirits, 39 gals.; guano, 62 tons; cottons, £1,700; perfumed spirits, 10 gals.; Sardines, 7 cwt.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Verbena, cleared March 2.—Calicoes, plain, 2,066,390 yds.; printed and dyed, 68,150 yds.; counterpanes and quilts, 100; twist and yarn, 60,400 lbs.; B linen, £109; flannels and blanketing, £739; long and short cloths, £712; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,157; beer, £2,603; bottled beer, £1,368; cordage, £100; gunpowder, £61; sail cloth, £410.

From LONDON to HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, per Northfleet, cleared March 5.—Calicoes, plain, 889,200 yds.; printed and dyed, 101,900 yds.; twist and yarn, 533,200 lbs.; woollen and worsted stuffs, 8,070 lbs.; beer, £340; bottled beer, £356; sail cloth, £160.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Roebuck. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Art Union, Lammermuir, Foam. For Hong Kong and Canton: Balnaquith. For Shanghai: Anglo-Saxon, Thor, Assyrian, Wynaud, Ocean Maid, Excelsior. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ida. For Batavia and St. David's Island: Rhyavis Feith. For Singapore: William Hammond, Ulidia, Benedi.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona, Primera de Espana. For Shanghai: Ocean Gem, Charlotte Ann, Cambalu, Queen of May, Mirage. For Woosung: Horizon, Elizabeth, Wandering Jew. For Hong Kong: Veronica. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Teazer, Mary Lee, Valdivia, Jessie Beazley. For Batavia: Cesar. For Batavia and Sourabaya, Albert, Borsig, Acadia. For Batavia and Singapore: Sarah Huntley. For Singapore: Anglia, Queen Mab, Medora.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Daniel Jeffries, Leven. For Batavia and Singapore: Spanker. For Singapore: Juliet. For Singapore and Penang: Toronto, Three Bells.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore and Manila, Graham.

At HAMBURG.—For Hong Kong: Miranda, Carl Ritter. For Singapore: Heinan. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Argus, Overmann. For Macassar and Batavia: Tylewong.

At NEW YORK.—For Shanghai: Swallow. For Hong Kong: Fairy. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Haze. For Singapore: Magi.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Alfred the Great, William, Indiana, Beemah, Southern Belle, Friar Tuck, Flying Spray, Strathmore, Lord of the Isles, John Scott, Carl v. Ribbeck, Evening Star, Lauderdale, Empress, Ardville, City of Carlisle, Duke of Wellington, Clipper, Lobelia, Florence, Mencius, Rajah of Sarawak, Albion, James Lemon, Sea Nymph, Herculean, St. Ja, Chryseis, Spray of the Ocean, Australia, Solent. At Liverpool: Sydney, Egean, Aden, Chatham. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina, Melphisto, Nancy. At East Cowes and other ports: Canaan, Conheath, Kirkland, Hanover, Naomi, Lady Macdonald, Leonidas.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Anne McLean, Queen Margaret, Bullfinch, Highlander, Planet, Land o' Cakes. At Liverpool: Sea Queen, Amethyst, Isabella Harnet, Chieftain, Mystery. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buena Ayres, Lucy and Harriet.

From MANILA.—At London: Elizabeth, Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Eglington, T. D. Marshall, Queen of England. At Falmouth: Boldon Lawn, Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Malacca, Walsokem, Malvern, Sanderson, James Paton, Undaunted, British Tar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton. At Falmouth and other ports: Jane, Elise, Memesis.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

ARDVILLE, MacLachlan, from Shanghai to London, Dec. 29, 25 S., 5 E.

HELENE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 31, 33 N., 31 W.

LINCELLES, London to Hong Kong, Dec. 7, 5 N., 23 W.

MACAO, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 28, 35 S., 20 E.

VESTA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 25.

VIRGINIA, Penang to London, Dec. 28.

LAWSON, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 13.

OCEAN QUEEN, Singapore to London.

JOHN HARLEY, Manila to New York, Dec. 22, 21 S., 35 E.

GERTRUDAS, Manila to Sardinia, Dec. 24, 33 S., 16 E.

MERPHISTA, Hong Kong to Hamburg, Dec. 1.

CELANTINE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 16, 28 S., 9 E.

CATHARINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 19, 23 S., 3 E.

ELECTRIC, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Jan. 12, 2 N., 19 W.

MATILDA, Manila to Havre, 27 S., 58 E.

INDIANA, Hong Kong to London, Jan. 18, 26 S., 6 W.

BOLDEN LAWN, Manila to Falmouth, Jan. 13, 32 S., 2 E.

SANDERSON, from Penang, Jan. 16, 27 S., 7 E.

LADY CECILIA, Manila to Queenstown, Jan. 19, 22 S., 1 E.

ROBERT AND ANN, Maulmain to Queenstown, Dec. 7, 31 S., 43 E.

ELIZABETH, Manila to London, Jan. 8, 36 S., 20 E.

AUGUSTE AND EMILIA, Newcastle to Shanghai, Dec. 26, 33 S., 17 W.

PHOEBUS, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 11, 29 S., 46 E.

SEA QUEEN, Singapore to London, Dec. 21, 35 S., 22 E.

HELENE AND ANNA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 25, 23 S., 12 W.

CANAAN, Hong Kong to Portsmouth, Feb. 3, 1 N., 19 W.

HORATIO, Shanghai to New York, Dec. 19, 10 S., 103 E.

SYDNEY, Macao to Cork, Dec. 19, 34 S., 30 E.

CASUALTIES.

The Malacca, Bedel, from Penang to London, which arrived at St. Helena on the 16th Dec., with damage, has been surveyed and sold by auction.

The Von der Heydt (Pruss.), Neumann, from Liverpool for Batavia, put into Lisbon, 9th Feb., with rudder broken, top sides open, sails sp'it, &c. She made a good deal of water at sea, but very little at Lisbon. She would have to discharge part of her cargo to get at the lock of the rudder.

The Sea Serpent (Amer.), Whitmore, from London to Hong Kong, put into Rio Janeiro, 9th Jan., leaky. She was there discharged, to repair some slight damage in the bottom of the ship, and on the 7th Feb. was nearly ready to take in cargo again.

The Ann McLean, Lamzed, from Singapore to London, which put into Mauritius 4th Aug., with foremast sprung, has been sold at that port.

The Calloe, Schmidt, from Sourabaya to Amsterdam, put into Mauritius, 21st Jan., and was discharging cargo on the 7th Feb. She had experienced a heavy gale on 15th and 16th Jan., in lat. 26 S., long. 63 E., and sprung a leak.

The Portuguese brig of war Mondego, from China, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were taken into Mauritius by the Uriel (Amer.), Walker, from Calcutta.

The Argo, Dahlberg, from Maulmain, arrived at Gibraltar, Feb. 27, with loss of sails, spars, rigging, &c.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The demand for tonnage is active principally for China. The large number of vessels from this and India will no doubt cause rates in China to recede to the lowest point current last year.

For coals a large amount of tonnage has been fixed "to arrive" from India, the Pacific, and North America, at 51s. to Aden, 45s. or £51 Bombay, 48s. or £52 Galle, £51 Singapore, &c.; about 20,000 tons having been engaged within a few days, rates have become weaker; tonnage "to arrive" is neglected, and for ready ships the utmost obtainable is £57 Aden, £51 Bombay, £52 Ceylon, £51 Singapore, £48 Calcutta, &c. Ships for general cargoes to India are in less demand, the rates offered in London for Bombay being about 42s. 6d. to 45s. per ton on dead weight capacity, 40s. to 42s. 6d. Calcutta, 65s. register ton Kurrachee, 60s. register ton Cape of Good Hope, &c. In homeward charters and freights on the round, we have had an improving business. £6. 10s. Swansea to Aden, and back with teak from Maulmain, £6. 17s. 6d. for the same round, loading outward at Sunderland; 100s. is offered on the round Antwerp to Bombay and back from that port, Cochin, Tillichery, Colombo, or Tuticorin, 100s. Coal port to Ceylon and back, 100s. Hamburg to Java and back, 110s. Coal port to China and back, Maulmain home 75s. Teak, Calcutta to London or Liverpool 55s., Bombay 35s. to 37s. 6d., Manila 50s., Java 50s., &c.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 70s. per ton dead weight; 55s. per ton of 40-foot measurement. To Hong Kong, 60s. weight, 50s. measurement. To Singapore, 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila 50s. to 60s.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 22, Deane, Brabner, from Hong Kong; Windeck, Ritter, for Batavia; 24, Columbine (late Spencer, dead), from Manila; Jan. 10, Emma Jantzen, from Amoy; 12, Energie, Ranadh, from Batavia, and sailed 19th for Amsterdam; 17, Superior, Cullberg, from Batavia; Crouch Brothers, Crouch, from Sourabaya; Dec. 26, Constantia, Sinclair, for Shanghai; Jan. 17, H.I.F.M. steamer Renomme, for China.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 4, H.M. steamer Ringdove, from Spithead, and left 9th for Singapore; 5, H.M. steamer Simoom, from Portsmouth, and left 12th for China; Dec. 17, Forest Eagle, M'Lelland, sailed for Shanghai.

At ASCRSION.—Jan. 27, Jacobus, from Batavia; Southern Belle, from Foo-Chow-Foo.

At ST. VINCENT.—Jan. 25, H.M. steamer Urgent, from Cork, and left 26th for China; 29, Mauritius (s.s.), Cruikshank, and 30th, Melbourne (s.s.), Benson, both from London, and left Feb. 2, for China; 31, Adelaide (s.s.), Bird, from London, and left Feb. 5, for China; Feb. 14, H.M. steamer Khersonese, from London, and left 17th for China.

At ST. HELENA.—Jan. 4, Walsoken, Brigobock, from Penang, and sailed 5th for London; 5th, Leicester, Robins, from Manila, and sailed 8th for New York; 6, Dido, Ipland, from Amoy, and sailed for New York; 7, Monterey, Smith, from Sumatra, and sailed for New York; 8, Borneo, Amaranger, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Rotterdam; 14, Adele, Jaski, from Batavia, and sailed 15th for Amsterdam; 18, Gebrueders Houtman, Bax, from Batavia, and sailed 19th for Amsterdam; 20, Maria Agnes, Brink, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Amsterdam; Phantom, Peterson, from Foo-Chow-Foo, and sailed for New York; 21, Doctrina and Amicitia, Strootman, from Banjoengie, and sailed for Amsterdam; Renata, Koehn, from Maulmain, and sailed for Falmouth; 22, Cornelius Weynard, Eduard Bakker, from Java, and sailed 23 for Schiedam; Regina Maris, Ouwehand, from Java, and Prins Veldmaarschalk, Immink, from Batavia, and both sailed 23rd for Middelburg; Penang, Zwart, from Java, and sailed 23rd for Rotterdam; Friar Tuck, Darlington, from Shanghai, and sailed 23rd for London; Nancy Jacobson, from Whampoa, and sailed 24th for Hamburg; Beemah, Pickernell, from Shanghai, and sailed 23rd for London; 23, Elizabeth, Owen, from Manila, and sailed 25th for London; Maalstroem, Mellnk, from Batavia, and Johannes Christiaan, Obeldt, from Batavia, and both sailed for Amsterdam; Bengalen, Planten, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Rotterdam; Sophie Koningen der Nederlanden, Klein, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Rotterdam; William, Milton, from Shanghai, and sailed 24th for London; Stad Leyden, Dekker, from Batavia, and sailed 26th for Amsterdam; Quatre Bras, Bondix, from Batavia, and sailed 27th for Amsterdam; 25, Canaan, Wilson, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; Vrienden Trouw, Grave-link, from Batavia, and sailed 26th for Amsterdam; 26, Richard Thornton, Sinclair, from Batavia; Heilige Willebrodus, de Boer, from Batavia; 23, Macao, Krill, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Schiedam; 24, Monnequash, Armstrong, from Maulmain, and sailed for Falmouth; Jan Schouten, Meyer, from Batavia, and sailed 25th for Dordt; Manzanilla, Martineau, from Manila, and sailed 26th for Havre; 26, Norway, Meagher, from Macao.

At MAURITIUS.—Jan. 10, Ile Marie, Patour, from Singapore; 20, En-deavour, Wilson, from Hong Kong; 21, Calloe, Schmidt, from Sourabaya.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed) "A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,**WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.****WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX** is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.**WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES**, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.**WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS**, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.**Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.****MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,**

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.**MESSRS. R. and B.** have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.**297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).**

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

EXPORTERS.**TWENTY PER CENT.** allowed on **STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.,** at **ETHERINGTON and CO'S** British and Foreign Paper Warehouse, 9, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.**GOLD PENS** for 5s., equal in every respect of any house at One Guinea, in 3 points—broad, medium, and fine. Warranted for three years.**SAUNDERS BROTHERS,****WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,**
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**TERMS—CASH.**

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	per Beam.	Cream Laid Envelopes	3 0 per 1,000
Thick ditto	4	0	"	Superior Thick ditto	6 0 "
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	"	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3 0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wove	3	0	"	American Buff ditto	3 6 "
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	"	Blue Laid ditto	5 6 "
French Bank Post (No. Size)	4	0	"	Yellow Wove ditto	4 6 "
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	"	Bank Post ditto	8 0 "
Superfine ditto	10	0	"	Commercial Pens	1 0 per gross.

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**COMMERCIAL AGENCY.****THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH"** are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.****A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS**, including **COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**, for **CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG**, and all parts **EAST of INDIA**.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,H.R.H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,Such as **WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c.** Also **IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS**, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectively than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Just published. Second Edition. price 5s.,

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING;
being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844.

With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.

By the **RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.**

London: D. M. AIRD, 340, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on Japan, which Dr. MACGOWAN (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is assisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. Dr. M. may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.**THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE, and OCEAN TELEGRAPH.** A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.Published by **EDWARD HENRY TODE**, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bow-courthouse, Strand, W.C.**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR** super-adds **EAU DE COLOGNE**, as a **TONIC** and **BRAC-ING LOTION**, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 6s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀
片

第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合嬌有藥生吸賣天
不子且丁所呼發片邊
小效紀胸風有其側倫
神病喉傷多號堂在無
疾及嗽舖九大局皆害
難咳藥十羅藥之無般
於下七保丁食而久般

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.**TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS**, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.**MUSIC for EXPORTATION.**—No house can offer so extensive and varied a Catalogue of Works in every branch of Music, and so well adapted for safe investments, as that of **ROBERT COCKS and CO.** Catalogues of all classes of music gratis and postage free.**HAMILTON'S celebrated DICTIONARY** of 3,500 musical terms, 59th edition, 1s. "We consider this the most useful book on musical matters extant. It ought to be in the hands of everybody, whether student, amateur, or professor."—*Leamington Magnet*.**HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE**, enlarged and fingered by Czerny, 242nd edition, 4s. "Every one beginning music must necessarily have their Hamilton, as all school children must have their Murray."—*Devonshire Chronicle*. Also, **HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING**, 15th edition.**CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC**, 59th edition, price 1s."To the learner of the Pianoforte this is a most invaluable contribution. It contains a most clear and lucid exposition of the rudiments of music, suited to the most juvenile capacity."—*Athenaeum*.**THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH**, for the Pianoforte, by the composer of the celebrated Be-treat March. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and of all Booksellers.



TOULMIN AND GALE,

MAKERS OF INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,

7, NEW BOND STREET,

Manufactory—SISE LANE. and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The Lancet states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three Kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKER,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS, which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

BURROWS AND CO., WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

Stores, Lime-street.—Offices, 54, Duke-street.

The proprietors beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the public in general, to their extensive stock of CHOICE WINES of rare vintages.

B and C. are not disposed to comment upon the purity of their wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged by the public and eminent medical men of all countries; as the increasing patronage of the highest families of the land is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their pure Tonic Wines, as being so valuable to invalids and persons of weak stomachs.

A sample case, containing 3 full-sized wine-bottles, will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post-office Order for 6s. 6d., or a dozen for 24s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated wines are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the stomach and debilitating the digestive organs; while pure wines will accelerate the digestive powers—invigorating, strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to invalids, both old and young, and should never be absent from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of the faculty both at home and abroad. To prevent imposition, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All orders to be made payable to Henry Burrows.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs, Wounds, Ulcers, and all descriptions of Sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and permanent treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighbouring nerves, to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels, and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily for suffering humanity Holloway's Ointment accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

COPLAND AND CO., Original Preservers of JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN. 30, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES. THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS. 11, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH. USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT. THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao. Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any blade. Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s. Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THOMAS CLAY & Co., 4, KING STREET, Covent Garden, W.C., SURGICAL MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of TRUSSES of every description, Umbilical Hernia, &c.

Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards; Elastic Stockings, 6s., 7s. 6d., to 15s. Post-office Orders payable Charing-cross, W.C.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d. Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c. Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c. Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on. Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c. India-rubber Urinals, for Railway or Night use. Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c., and every other department connected with the business. Also a Patent Chain Pocket to prevent Picking or Cutting.

Address, THOMAS CLAY and Co., 4, King-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

A liberal discount to the Trade, the Medical Profession, Charitable Institutions, &c.

EXPORT AGENT.—An Agent Wanted by an eminent Continental Perfumer, whose manufacture is particularly adapted for exportation to all climates. A fixed salary guaranteed, with a liberal commission allowed on sales effected. Only competent salesmen, who command an extensive connection among shippers, need apply. First-rate references required. Letters addressed to M., care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

HENRY BOXBY AND CO., EXPORT BEER MERCHANTS, Agents for, and bottlers of, BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS'S STOUT. 40, LIME-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c. "NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT. PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus at attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA

can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on Her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling. Constituted by Act of Parliament. SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec. London—81, Lombard-street, E.C. Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street. Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street. Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBERRY AND SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD; London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carmine, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Bohnsen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue. Established A.D. 1746.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 225, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by
STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA,
&c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR
and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY hook Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (off Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

Regular Trader, with quick Des-
patch. For SHANGHAI Direct, the
celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUD,
A 1 13 Years, 546 tons Register, DAVID
REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.

—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing
barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 1 13 years,
396 tons per register, coppered and copper-
fastened throughout, JOHN SPLATT, Commander; lying
in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation
for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs.
THORNTON and WESTS, 41, Swan-street; or to KAN-
GEL, WOOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP.



FOR HONG KONG and CAN-

TON, the fast-sailing Clipper, BALNA-
GUTHIE, A 1, Thirteen years, 435 Tons Re-
gister, JOHN MONCREIFF, Commander,
lying in the London Docks. This Ship has excellent ac-
commodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and
Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the

splendid Aberdeen Clipper, ASSYRIAN,
A 1, 555 tons register, WILLIAM SHEP-
HERD, Commander, lying in the London
Docks. This Ship has superior accommodation for Pas-
sengers, and is well known for her rapid Passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and
Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAM-

POA, the favourite and well-known
Dundee-built clipper, STRATHMORE, A 1,
450 tons register, J. MANN, Commander;
loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper
has made some of the fastest passages on record, and
having been built expressly for the China trade, offers a
most desirable opportunity for shippers of fine goods or
specie. Will have quick despatch. Apply to Adamson
and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



REGULAR LINE of PACKET

SHIP. To sail on the 20th of April. Last
Shipping Day the 18th. For HONG KONG
and CANTON, the celebrated clipper ship
LORD OF THE ISLES, A 1, 691 tons register, William
Jameson, Commander, lying in the East India Docks.
This fine ship is not excelled in speed by any vessel in
the China trade, and delivers her cargoes in perfect order.
Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, &
LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING

will despatch the following high class,
British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tns.	Class.	Docks.
Shanghai.	Anglo Saxou	693	A 1 13 years	St. Kath.
Kurrachee.	Christabel	401	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Bombay.	Caldera	731	A 1 13 years	London
Cape of Good Hope.	Premier	307	A 1 11 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Francis Ban-	355	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Port Natal.	Palmas	263	A 1	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation
for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will de-

spatch the following first-class VESSELS
to their respective destinations. They are
well adapted for their several trades, and are
confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination	Ships.	Tns.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Foani	628	G. Innes	March 20
Shanghai	Beemah	887	J. Pickernell	Quick de- spatch.
Calcutta	Cherokee	700	W. Allan	March 24
Bombay	City of Que-	663	H. Auld	March 24

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley,
Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE

LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and
cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the
interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercan-
tile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d.,
per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COM-

PANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS,
and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS,
TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES,
HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping
prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,

33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies
is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND
GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by
post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest
intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold
Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c.
Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly

Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail,
giving the latest information from the South African Colo-
nies. Price 5d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA

REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISTED,
1860. Every night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY
and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which
can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from
11 till 5; Area 2s., Gallery 1s.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is
greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in
London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumb's Arrow-root to careful ex-
amination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be
perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all
respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is
usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which
bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alic-place, Alic-
street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford,
Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd,
Moorgate-street; Meades, Canberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical

Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED
FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never
thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins,
Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency,
are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as
it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfort-
able and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promot-
ing health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business
or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rup-
ture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the
prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and
loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should
possess this Belt, for putting aside its use on board ship,
it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and support-
ing the back."
"MARK PERCIAVAL."

These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITEBURN, Chemist, 174,
Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker,
WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars
free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist
and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM.
ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE
REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and
expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books
fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Ma-
chines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality,
Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London.
Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE
HOFMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with
prices, forwarded on application.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT,
Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 0d. | Syra, 39s. 0d.
Chios, 37s. 0d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now
be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or
Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20
words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles,
£2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia,
via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Mar-
seilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words.

Further information to be obtained at the Company's
offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec
No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS,

LONDON, manufacture and supply the following ma-
chinery, of the most improved construction, and with all
the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam
Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels,
Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping
Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts,
and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane,
and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry
docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply
the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and
filling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch
works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works,
chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufac-
tories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on applica-
tion to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical
Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne
and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless

LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING
MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2,
Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the
Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from mer-
chants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal
discount allowed.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-

teux Genevois).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is
the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia
(nervous pains), &c. and is the bottle. The FER QUE-
VENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most eco-
nomical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be
had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des
Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEFAU, 19, Haymarket,
London.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be
obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions
for Vol. II. commenced on the 26th Nov. 1859. Price
18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage.
Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for
each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by
the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Am- sterdam, and all Continental cities.	POST-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESNAN and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and CO.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOGGON, and CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN and CO.
Melbourne	GORDON and GUTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United King-
dom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective
Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER,
Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by
WM. TWEEDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish
of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, March 17,
1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 33.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1860.

{ Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LIST OF PASSENGERS	193	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	199
LATEST ADVICES	193	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	200
SUMMARY:—		LEADING ARTICLES	204
JAPAN	193	NAVAL AND MILITARY	208
CHINA	193	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	208
PHILIPPINES	195	TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK AND	
COCHIN CHINA	195	SIAM	207
SIAM	196	LITERATURE	208
BORNEO	196	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	210
JAVA	196	COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT	210
MALACCA STRAITS	196	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	210
SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STA-		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	213
TION	198	ADVERTISEMENTS	214

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Jan. 15
Kanagawa			" 22
Nagasaki			" 22
CHINA—			
Pekin			" 5
Shanghai	Dec. 10	Feb. 3	Feb. 7.
Ningpo			" 8
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 4	" 5
Amoy	" "	" 3	" 8
Swatow			" 15
Hong Kong	Dec. 27	Feb. 10	" 14
Canton		" 11	" 14
Macao			" 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 3	" 9
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			Jan. 25
SIAM—			
Bangkok			Feb. 2
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Jan. 19
Sarawak			" 26
JAVA—			
Batavia			Feb. 7
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 10	Feb. 16	" 22
Penang	" "	" 14	" 24

The present mails may be considered as fully two days in advance of their due date. Last year they arrived on 30th. The next are due on the 13th prox. The outward ones close this evening.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th March.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Messrs. Cowdrey and G. Grey. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. Walkinshaw, Mr. J. P. Watson, Dr. Arnot, R.A. To Singapore: Mr. J. Fry. From Marseilles, 25th March, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Marr, Messrs. J. S. Coyne, Bursanet, Nuchtriel and Stricken. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw, Mr. D. O'Vail. To Singapore: Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. J. de Fennes. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Putt-farcken, Mr. Strokharch.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. W. Chapman and J. Bedwell, Lieut. Morrah. To China: Lieut. F. C. B. Robinson, Captain Wiltshire, Ensign Jarvis and Macfield, Staff Surgeon Rennie. To Singapore: Mr. J. B. Mackie. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chalderot, Mr. Hayes. To Singapore: Mr. H. Haakman. To Shanghai, Mr. J. Flowerdew. To China: Lieut.-Col. Neale. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. L. Cateaux.

Per P. and O. str., 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. W. Strachan. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. H. Lavers, Mr. Mecham. To Singapore: Mr. R. S. Scott. To China: Lieut.-Colonel Muter, Ensign Pardoe. From Marseilles, 28th April to Singapore: Mr. W. Helderwan, Mr. H. Haakman. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Burrows.

Per P. and O. str., 12th July, from Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. J. Ten Brink.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child.
Per Maria Veronica, Captain Mulder, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. van der Noorda, Messrs. Kroon and Rubenkonig.
Per Hercules, Captain Siedenburgh, from Nieuwe Deep to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kupfer and family, Messrs. J. D. Groot, S. van der Mohr, Lieut. Munter, Second-Lieut. H. Stevels, Dr. Hoogen-Straaten, Regimental Surgeon, and 150 troops.
Per Steamer 20th April from Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Gifford.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per Mail of 10th Dec.—Miss Simpson, Staff-surgeons Daniel and Home, Assistant-surgeon Snell, Messrs. Gibbons, Dunnaway, and Menzies, Sergeant Merritt, Rev. Mahe, Right Rev. Dr. Defleches, and Messrs. Harley, Stubbs, Stokes, Bishop, Burnet, Ley, Bell, and Mr. Jaret and child. For Shanghai: Mrs. C. Wilson and Mrs. Sillar and child.
Per Mail of 27th Dec.—Mrs. Gaby, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Nicholson, Assistant-surgeons Orton and Cumming, Messrs. Elliott, R.N., A. Beauchamp, Loup, Guye, Napier, Edwards, Bayly, Tukes and Killeringham. For Shanghai: Messrs. Carre, Cam-prover, Saillard, Benzard, de Vaissiere, Brincomb, Lagarriere, Protet, Desbois, Brenannaur, and Aspinall.

Per Ringlander, from London.—Messrs. Miles and Kielman.
Per Francis I., from Marseilles.—Monsr. Imbart, and three Italian Padres, Scirati, Giacomo, Volenden Simeon, and Gaet na Fairui.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The American frigate *Powhattan* was to leave on the 10th February for San Francisco, with the Japanese ambassadors, and suite of seventy attendants.

It appears that the *C. L. Devan*, which was reported by last mail to be lost, is all safe.

NAGASAKI.

A meeting has been held in connection with the fires reported in our last, for the purpose of establishing a Volunteer Fire Brigade, and for the formation of regulations and bye-laws for the government of the same. All residents will become members, and are required to attend in person, armed with an axe, and wearing a distinguishing badge, at any alarm of fire; there are also to be station-houses, in which will be kept hook-ropes, ladders, buckets, and lanterns. H.M.S. *Roe-buck* has been cruising outside, testing the Japanese coal, and trying to find out where the principal mines are in this vicinity; she proceeded to Yedo direct to try and obtain permission from the Emperor to see the mines, and how they are worked, or could be worked, and if possible to make contracts for regular supplies. An engineer who is on board her, states that from the appearance of the different samples of coal he has had, he is of opinion the Japanese, not understanding the art of mining, work indiscriminately from bad or good seams, thereby producing a mixture unfit for general steam purposes, but that there must be splendid coal in the country, if they will only allow of the aid of a little science in working the mines.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The death of Hwashana, lately assistant to Kweiliang, the Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has been reported to the Emperor, and the following edict has been issued:—
"Hwashana, lately president of the Civil Board, was a man of excellent natural abilities, and of extensive learning, owing to which he had been raised to the rank of a member of the Hanlin College. He had frequently had the honour to be pro-

moted by our father, the late Emperor, until at last he had reached the position of assistant president of the Civil Board; and since we ascended the throne we raised him to the rank of president of the same Board. He was diligent, attentive, and laborious, and was always competent to perform the duties of his post. Just as we were going to employ him—his years being few and his strength to bear the duties of office good—we suddenly received intelligence of his death, which event has caused us much grief. We have issued commands that his corpse be wrapped in a Tolochin winding-sheet, and we have appointed Tsacche, our nephew, accompanied by ten officers, to repair to the place where the corpse is lying, to offer up sacrifices; and we have issued commands that his family be presented with three hundred taels to pay the expenses of his funeral, which sum will be obtained at the Kwan-choo-sze. The Civil Board will carry out every observance which is due; and all penalties of office which Hwashana was lying under shall be removed. We command that his son named Hekae, employed in the Military Board, after a period of a hundred days, be introduced to us by his superior officer.—Respect this."

The *Gazette* announces that a party of soldiers, carrying some 27,000 taels of silver from Niu-chuang to the capital, was set upon by a band of mounted robbers, near Ning-yuen. The robbers fired a volley, and the soldiers took to their heels, leaving the treasure to the freebooters, who speedily made off with it. His Majesty orders the suspension of the sub-prefect of Ning-yuen, and threatens him with further punishment if he does not recover the money and catch the bandits within a month.

SHANGHAI.

We have to repeat the remark made in our last issue, that there is no intelligence as to the action of Mr. Bruce or the Chinese authorities.

The London mail of the 10th Dec. arrived on the 3rd February.

A court of inquiry has been held on the loss of the *Lady Inglis*, reported in our last, at which the finding was as follows, viz.:—From the evidence of the master and chief mate, it appears that the vessel struck on the night of the 25th December last, on a reef not laid down in the chart, off the Cape Omac-Saki; and the court, having very maturely and deliberately weighed the circumstances of the case, are of opinion, from the evidence adduced, that no blame is to be attached to the aforementioned Mr. Henry Twizell, master of the late British barque the *Lady Inglis*, for the loss of the said vessel, but the court is further of opinion that blame is attributable to the lee lookout at the time the ship struck. Capt. Twizell, Mrs. Twizell, infant and servant, with two mates, carpenter, steward, and four boys of that ill-fated vessel, arrived here on the 26th Jan. by the *Azof*, from Kanagawa.

If the reports concerning the rebels be correct, the government has now much more to fear from them than from the outsiders, Russians, French, and English, all put together. The largest part of the old Kwang rebels appear once more to be directing their course towards the north; and the local bands, now as formerly, go before them, and follow in their way. The belief is strong among the native officials in Shanghai, that the rebels are close to the capital of Honam, being already in possession of the prefectural city Kweitch, on the right bank of the Yellow River.

On the 20th January a funeral mass was celebrated at the Cathedral of Tuncadon for Madame de Montigny, wife of the Consul-General of H.I.M. the Emperor of the French, at this port, whose death, which happened at sea between Malta and Marseilles, on the 5th November, has created unanimous and well-deserved regret among the community. The bishop himself officiated on the occasion, and nothing was wanting which could give proper solemnity to the mournful ceremony, in which the friends of M. de Montigny took a part.

Messrs. Crampton, Hanbury, and Co., have addressed a letter to the *North China Herald*, complaining of the settlement at the Consular Court of their case against Chang, and which was confirmed by Mr. Bruce as reported in our last. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Azof* continues to trade to Nagasaki.

NINGPO.

Matters in connection with the coming war with foreigners are continued to be treated with the indifference as noticed in our last. The New Year's rejoicings have passed off quietly, and the only topic now exciting general attention is a rather serious fight which has lately taken place, in the adjoining Foo of Shaou-lying, between the retainers of an extensive landowner and his tenantry, in consequence of his attempting to exact

exorbitant rents. Some tens on both sides were either killed or wounded, which led to the intervention of the Ningpo Taotao with a force of Braves, Shaou-ying Foo as well as Ningpo being under his jurisdiction. They have already succeeded in capturing two of the ringleaders, thus restoring tranquillity to the disturbed district.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

It appears that there are eight foreign flags hoisted at this settlement, namely, British, United States, Danish, Hamburg, Spanish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Swedish. The foreign population consists of 55 British, 37 Americans, and 13 Germans, &c. We noticed in our last several attacks upon Europeans. A correspondent of the *China Mail* reports the following:—"On the 25th of January, our worthy consul and family were out strolling towards a flower garden. As they had occasion to return through a village in the vicinity, the natives mobbed, insulted, and pelted them with mud, &c. This act of wanton impudence, we learn, was without delay reported to the prefect, and we have no doubt that instant vengeance was demanded upon the heads of those vulgar creatures. Nevertheless it is but to-day, as we were looking towards the gates of the palatial residence of H.B.M.'s representative, we beheld, and lo! there were issuing forth four or five portly policemen, all *cap-a-pie* rigged as *ch'ai-yih*, and our curiosity was satisfied only when we were assured they were proceeding with the *Lien's* warrant to visit the obnoxious hamlet, and capture the insulting villagers. This after nearly a fortnight had expired since the day of the insult! Probably such sickening delay of attending to the claims of justice is traceable to the necessity, which a Chinese mandarin would insist upon, of observing certain forms, communicating with this official and that board, and waiting for many days, &c.; but all we can say is, out upon such red-tapism."

The British Consul has issued a notice to foreigners that they had better desist from rapid riding along the narrow streets, and throughout the villages, and to avoid taking dogs with them.

SWATOW.

A collision has taken place between the Chinese Custom-house boats and the British barque *Chin Chin*, Captain Saunders, of Hongkong. The *Daily Press* thus reports the case:—"Captain Saunders duly reported himself at the Double Island Custom-house, and obtained a permit to proceed to Swatow. During the night Captain Saunders' attention was drawn to a China boat which had anchored so close to him as to give him a foul berth. He hailed the boat, when a notorious ruffian, named White, answered in the most blasphemous obscene manner, stating that it was a Custom-house boat, and that he would take the ship, &c. &c. He commenced preparing for action, beating the Chinese crew in a brutal manner, and then hove up the anchor. Captain Saunders warned him not to come alongside, but the scoundrel was violent and abusive to a degree, Captain Saunders then fired his double-barrelled gun with a ball in each barrel over the China boat, trusting that the man might be intimidated; but no, he went on loading the guns and run right under the *Chin Chin's* bows. The crew of that vessel being Europeans were hardly likely to submit to this. They collected on the forecastle, and, finding threats useless, they fired into the China boat twice only; first small shot, and then a bullet. The small shot wounded some of the Chinese, and the bullet took fatal effect on another. The boat then sheered off, and, after attaining some distance, fired both grape and cannister at the *Chin Chin*, fortunately without effect; but such was the forbearance of Captain Saunders, that, although his large guns were loaded, he never returned this fire. In fact, from first to last, the lenity and circumspection evinced by those on board the *Chin Chin* is worthy of all praise. There being no tribunal to refer the matter to on the spot, Mr. Lay has come down here to have the subject taken up. As law here goes by favour, like kisses, Mr. Lay being of course a bravado to the patronage of the Bruces, will naturally move effectively, and cause Captain Saunders both trouble and expense. We are sure that the public sympathy will support Captain Saunders, and that he need fear nothing; for in our Supreme Court ample justice will be done, and all extraneous influences ejected. Meantime the *Chin Chin's* papers being in possession of the Chinese Custom-house, the vessel is virtually under seizure. One of Her Majesty's gun-boats was despatched to Swatow to procure a settlement and examine into the matter. The following notification has been issued by the Customs' authorities:—"The Governor General and Hoppo of the district, having issued instructions on the 18th day of January, 1860, that a

portion of the duty upon opium, viz., ten taels per chest, should be levied upon the article on its discharge from the ship. The public is hereby notified, that the abovementioned amount will henceforth be collected by this office.—W. Wallace Ward, Commissioner of Customs."

HONG KONG.

Further reinforcements have arrived from Calcutta per steam troop ship *Adventure*, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Sargent, 3rd Buffs, Lieut. Beeville, 19th Bombay N.I., Capts. Gaynar and Burton, 99th Regt., Lieuts. Townshend and Jacob, 99th Regt., Ensigns P. Folliot, B. Somerset, E. Egan, and 487 men.

The emigration to the British West Indies continues to proceed satisfactorily under the superintendence of Mr. Austin. The *Minerva* cleared on the 8th Feb. with 233 men, 65 women, 8 boys, 2 girls, and 2 infants; total, 310. The *Red Riding Hood* which we noticed in our last, sailed from Whampoa on the 23rd January. One of the most prominent features of Mr. Austin's management is the ample space he allows them on board ship. The *Minerva* is a vessel of 829 tons, and has only 310 on board; in former times, a vessel of this size would have 400 to 500. We have much pleasure in announcing that the Governor of Hong Kong has reduced the period of sentence passed on Mr. Tarrant to six months; this period would expire on the 20th inst., consequently at this date that gentleman is free. A perusal of the following letter, published in the *China Mail*, will show there was much need of it:—

"The Gaol, 1st February, 1860.

"M. MacLeod, Esq., *China Chronicle*.

"SIR,—A friend has just sent me your issue of Monday, and draws my attention to the article regarding what you call the violent and injudicious clamour on the subject of my incarceration; and you designate the *China Mail's* account of my treatment as purely fabulous. You opine that the press demanded strong and forcible means to reduce it; and you assert that each of your contemporaries has been obliged to apologise and retract. Permit me to tell you that the *China Mail's* account of my incarceration was in no way fabulous. I read the article hastily, and returned the paper. I presume that of Thursday last was the one you refer to. If anything, it was understated, not overdrawn. Yes, it was considerably understated; and not only may the Governor flog me, but punishment of some kind has been threatened, and that simply for resenting, in the presence of a justice of peace, a coarse insult. Why, no longer ago than Saturday week, I was so grossly insulted by the gaol governor, that I had to send for a justice of the peace, and wrote both to the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of the Colony, and yet I have no redress, and am still liable to have my bed-clothes, person even, searched, when the gaol governor wishes to annoy me. If I give him my word of honour there is no tobacco in my cell, which is what he wants to find, he tells me he won't take my word. To a sensitive man, as everyone in Hong Kong knows me to be, is not this cruelty? Indeed, what with anxiety about this treatment and other matters, I am so nervous and afflicted with pain over the region of the liver (incipient inflammation) that I am obliged to-day to put myself in the doctor's hands. What do you mean then, sir, by affirming an untruth? Have I not enough to contend with without your addition? You may opine what you like about the strong means requisite to reduce the press, but please adhere to truth when you point your inferences. Excepting in my libel actions (five, or properly four), I have never been called on to retract. Two of my libels (?) were justified in court. For one I paid £100; and when I tell you the subject was Dr. Bridges's moderation in costs, you will judge how far morally I was wrong. As regards the action for which I am in here, do not be too hasty with your decision; it may be that Colonel Caine will find he dug a pit for another, and fell into it himself. I have omitted one call for retraction,—a call which I point-blank refused; and when I tell you that if my informant on the subject lied the *Times'* correspondent lied also (as it turned out, if General Van Straubenzee's word were preferable), you will see how far I wilfully offended. I mark this letter private, to indicate that I do not want it printed. I have no doubt but Mr. Wilson is quite able to defend his own allegations in this respect. I perfectly agree with you that the 'clamour' at this stage is in marked contrast with what preceded; and to me, who may be deemed an impartial observer, the clamour savours much more of fear for their own chickens (as Wilson once put it) than of commiseration for me, who might die and be d—d, I'm sure, for aught they care personally.

In conclusion, let me ask you to leave me and my affairs alone. Nothing that you, one and all, can say, will abate one jot of my imprisonment—nor, I am confident in the belief, will it abate the progress of truth about to vindicate itself. As I wrote this, my dinner meal came, one mouthful (I am serious) of boiled pork, and three of vegetables. I've gulped it down in less time than I could write this page full. Had I the means to send, or would the craving of a hungry stomach permit, I would have sent it all to you as a proof of the style of my treatment, 'a plain unvarnished fact.'—I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. TARRANT."

H.M.S. *Imperieuse* and *Pioneer* arrived on the 31st of January.

The *Chey Chase* and *Yangtze* both started for Shanghai together on the 11th of February, upon the delivery of the Europe mails. Much interest is felt here as to the result of the race. Steamers on the coast find but poor employment, and it is rumoured that the fine American steamer *Peiho*, which has latterly maintained a rapid communication with all the open ports and this colony, will shortly be withdrawn. This will be a sad pity, and it would be a most expedient act if the British and United States Governments were to allow her owners a subsidy.

The rumours at Canton alluded to in our last have proved to be entirely without foundation. The case of *Tam Achoy v. The Captain and Officers of the Steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court.

The *China Chronicle* announces that the editor of the *Daily Press* has been committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions for a libel on the Rev. M. Lobschied.

The Hong Kong Government *Gazette*, printed and published by Mr. D. Noronho, has the following return of notes in connection with the Oriental Bank—Notes issued, 627,970 dollars; specie in reserve, 300,000 dollars;—and of the Chartered Mercantile Bank—Notes issued, 342,291 dollars, exclusive of those issued before incorporation; specie in reserve, 150,000 dollars.

His Excellency Governor Robinson and Acting Judge Adams seem to be conducting their respective duties to the satisfaction of the community. This is a relief to parties in this country who have interest in the colony, for during the past ten years the dissatisfaction and squabbling has been quite intolerable.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The enthusiasm in favour of the war between the Cross and the Crescent still continues, and has taken a more tangible shape by a voluntary subscription opened under the auspices and by the direction of H.E. the acting Captain-General. No doubt a large amount will be collected, for the whole of the natives and Spaniards will subscribe according to their means. Don Gabriel Gonzales, who is appointed to receive the subscriptions, has given for himself and children 300 dols.; the commercial firm of Bustamante and Nephews 2,000 dols., and its head, Senor de Castro, 1,000 dols. more; the editors of the *Boletin* subscribe 200 dols., and the people employed in their establishment jointly 60 dols. A pretty large sum has also been contributed towards the re-erection of the church and college of the Catholic mission at Hong Kong, which were burned down some months ago.

On Captain Norie's (of the *Rajah*) last visit here, he was presented by the foreign community with an address and a gold watch and chain, in testimony of the esteem in which he is so generally and deservedly held here by all who know him.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

We noticed in our last the opening of this port we now subjoin the French Admiral's proclamation, dated February 2:—"By intolerable acts of cruelty—imprisoning and torturing some, and putting many to a painful death, the Annamese Government committed towards French subjects the most culpable acts. To put an end to such a state of things, France declared war against the kingdom of Annam, and Spain, which had equal injuries to resent, united her soldiers to those of France. The Emperor of the French commissioned me to establish by a treaty, and to secure for the future on a firm basis, the relations of French subjects with those of the Annamese country, similar to those existing in civilised countries, even as in China and Japan, or to continue the war. I exerted myself strenuously to obtain by a treaty that which is recognised by nearly all the nations of the earth—namely, a certain freedom of commerce and the guarantee

that no French subject would be unprotectedly sacrificed to the caprice of the uncivilised mandarins. I stipulated also that in the precincts of the kingdom none, if duly obeying its laws would be persecuted solely for their religious principles. I was not even granted these simple and to them unimportant conditions; the Annamese Government places itself without the pale of civilisation, and obliges me to continue the war. My first act is to place the city and territory of Saigon under French authority, no Annamese soldier or mandarin will be allowed within it, and if captured will be considered and punished as a spy. The laws and usages of the country will be respected, but the administration of justice and measures of public safety will be in the hands of the French authorities. The ulterior steps which I shall shortly take will be beneficial, and bring to this city a large trade. The justice and equity of our laws, protecting equally the rights and interests of all men, will no doubt call from all parts numerous inhabitants, and you will soon learn to appreciate and rejoice at the blessing of the benign influence of European civilisation.—Saigon, 2nd February, 1860.—The C. Amiral Commandant-en-Chef, PAGE."

SIAM. BANKOK.

The following interesting particulars have been placed at our disposal by a correspondent dating from Bankok, 28th January:—

"I have just returned from a journey to Pra Bat, the Mecca of the Buddhists of this part of the world. There is shown to you the footprint of Buddha imprinted in the rock, above which is built a gorgeous little temple almost covered with a bright mineral which resembles gems of various colours at a short distance. Pra Bat is built upon rocks jutting out from an almost perpendicular hill; it may be appropriately called the City of Temples, as there is not a single dwelling which is not occupied by Zalapouns. Pagodas and wats, containing Buddhs of various influences, are only to be seen, and most of them are difficult of access from the slippery nature of the rocks, which are much foot-worn. The last temple I visited contained a Buddha whose sole influence was that of curing gout. It resembled Magog very much, in a sitting position; and two pilgrims were manipulating his swollen legs.

"A white elephant has been seen above a hundred miles from Bankok. The first person who gives information of a white elephant receives, besides other privileges, one hundred catties of silver—£1,000. The second king, accompanied by his brother Chow Fa, grand master of the elephants, with a numerous suite, will leave Bankok on or about the 1st of Feb., for the purpose of catching it. Great rejoicings will follow should they succeed. The last white elephant died on the 8th Sept., 1855, but, as a facetious missionary observes, 'the nation still moves on prosperously.'"

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bankok Calendar* for 1860, a very creditable production, from which we make the following extract:—

"Dec. 12th.—Sir Robert Schomburgk, accompanied by Mr. Clark, interpreter, left on a tour overland to Maulmain *via* Chang-mei, the capital of the tributary kingdom of Laos. He will, it is hoped, make many valuable geographical observations in regions as yet very little known by Europeans, which is true with regard to three-fourths of Siamese territory. The sovereigns of the country even, with all their praiseworthy advance in knowledge, know very little of their own domains. Native maps cannot be relied upon at all."

BORNEO. SARAWAK.

The following is a continuation of the article noticed in our last, which was communicated to the *Straits Times*:—

"The country is rich—very rich—in mineral wealth of nearly all kinds, and requires merely an adequate capital to be developed. There is, we have been informed by the very party who examined it, a coal stratum extending through upwards of a million acres. Gold-dust is to be found beneath all the dry river courses along the declivities of the mountains and hills. Iron is abundant all over. There are diamond mines—now left unworked—copper ore has been discovered, which would yield 70 per cent.; and there are even pearl oyster banks.

"The agricultural resources of the country are great likewise. Paddy yields two hundred-fold. Borneo could be made into a rice-growing country, which would supply food for fifty millions

of mouths. Indigo thrives beautifully. We have seen the plants there far higher, and more leaf, than any in Bengal. The forests could supply gutta percha for many a decade yet to come. Manchester and Liverpool cry out more cotton, more cotton! Here is Sarawak capable of producing—and in fact does produce, though, as it must needs be, because of the paucity of cultivators—the best, A 1, of cotton. Sarawak is really an El Dorado compared with the West Indies, after which so many ran mad in dreams in the times of our great-grandfathers. What is required is capital, and a spirit of enterprise. British enterprise must either have degenerated during the last few centuries, or it must have been spread into a thousand channels, widely apart, that such a country as Borneo is still left untouched. The Dutch—exclusive in spirit—are secretly tapping the wealth of the island; but it is after all only a fraction of the wealth that they abstract with all their efforts. Let a band of 100 English gold-seekers, or prospectors, settle down on any part of the island, and they could defy any force the Malays might bring against them. They would always have the Dyak—the more numerous—population with them, if they regarded the sanctity of their homes, and did not take advantage of their obedient good-nature to tyrannise over them in any way. Cannot such a band, even of forty or fifty, be formed from among the 2,000,000 of half-starved, wretched Irish peasantry? Verily, yes, with a *leetel* money, and a *leetel* energy, and a *leetel* persuasion. The Jesuit missionaries at Labuan, too, would not be sorry. Just as Rome colonised whatever conquests she made, and just as England must colonise India before she can hope to be permanently established in it, even so must Rajah Brooke colonise Sarawak ere he can hope that his demise will not be the occasion of serious troubles."

JAVA. BATAVIA.

The war on Boni has been brought to a close by the complete reduction of that country. On the 14th December General Van Swieten proceeded with a column from Palakka to Pampanua, accompanied by the Prince Aru Palakka and his followers. The march was accomplished in three days.

The contract entered into between the Dutch Government and Messrs. Enthoven and Co. for lighting Batavia with gas has occasioned considerable surprise there, as it was apparently concluded without the knowledge of the Indian Government, which was in treaty with Mr. R. W. Thompson for the same purpose.

Out of a detachment of European troops which lately arrived at Batavia, 23 out of the men were landed in irons. The leader of the mutiny on board the *Alcor* had been tried by court martial and condemned to death.

MALACCA STRAITS. SINGAPORE.

Mr. Groll, the chief engineer of the Singapore and Batavia Cable, has discovered and repaired the two flaws announced in our issue of the 28th of February. We regret to add that he believes the fracture near Batavia to have resulted from an attempt to cut it, in order to obtain the wire and gutta percha. The other break near Lucipara was most probably occasioned by a ship's anchor. The line is again open.

The *Singapore Free Press* announces a report that a Bill would be speedily passed through the House incorporating the settlement under the Colonial-office. Our contemporary will find, on receipt of the last outward mail, that his information is in advance of the facts.

Her Majesty's Indian Navy steamer *Punjab* has arrived here, having in tow the transport sailing ships *Cressy* and *Sir Robert Seppings*. The *Punjab* left Madras on the 1st instant. On board of each of the transports are 250 men of Her Majesty's 44th regiment, for service in China.

H. E. General Montaubon, the French Commander-in-Chief, has arrived in the mail steamer *Ganges*, and landed under a salute; there was a guard of honour at the landing place, and most of the officials were in attendance to meet His Excellency, who was shortly to embark and proceed in the mail steamer to Hongkong.

PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* has the following:—"In the ordinary course of nature the fruit season of the Straits includes the months of June, July, and August; but there are exceptions to this, as was the case last year, when trees produced as heavy crops in the second season as in the regular fruit months.

Trees thus sometimes bear two crops in one year, but when they produce in this double ratio they generally take a rest for the next year; and even in this bountiful climate of ours trees that bear a heavy crop one season give but an indifferent one the next. This irregularity of season does not appear to be local. It extends over the Straits, nor is it confined to indigenous trees. The nutmeg crops are so inconstant as to defy the calculations of the most experienced planter. Collections rise and fall irregularly and without any appreciable cause, so that it is impossible for a planter to predict with any exactness what his crops are to be. This uncertainty in the Myristic crop is so marked that even in neighbouring estates of similar extent, the difference in collections amounts to several thousands daily, and coolies are often blamed, sometimes without reason, we believe, for making away with the nuts. This fluctuation in the case of the nutmeg may arise partly from cultivation, but as very few indigenous fruit trees receive any attention whatever, or manure beyond what nature bestows on them, it is clear that cultivation can have nothing to do with it in their case. The reason which strikes us as best accounting for the phenomenon is the varying succession of drenchings and droughts to which the Straits are exposed. The latter part of the season of 1859 was remarkable for the amount of rain, and for a second drought which took place in July, and we are inclined to believe that the heavy rains after the drought may have something to do with the second fruitage. We have heard of root pruning and other appliances for checking the growth of plants and throwing them into a bearing state, and there may be some truth in the reason ascribed by the Malays for the *musim dua kichil*—the little fruit season,—high winds shaking the branches. What crops we have seen at this time have been on trees either pretty well exposed or growing near the sea. To the naturalist the subject is well worthy of attention, and we trust some of our older residents will favour us with their views on the subject. Colonel Low mentions that besides the usual crop of the three months above named, there is occasionally a small irregular one at some intervening period; but as this is all he says on the subject, the crops may not have been so plentiful then as now."

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, March 26, 1860.

The outward mails of the 27th December reached Hong Kong on the 10th February, the present advices being up to the 15th, being 40 days *en route*, or fully three days quicker than usual. The China New Year's holidays have passed off, and business has been actively resumed at all ports. The most noticeable event is in connection with the new Chinese customs at Swatow, which will be found detailed in our summary. A long examination of coolies for the Havana has taken place before the allied commissioners at Canton, who have addressed a circular letter to all the consuls on the subject, in which they make the following remarks:—"We doubt not that you will concur with us in thinking that it can be no sufficient defence of the system to say that this violence and deception is in most cases the act of the Chinese, and not of foreigners engaged in the trade. The latter must long ere this have become acquainted both with the true character of the instruments they employ, and the abuse to which the payment of head-money must lead; and there is moreover evidence to show that the ill-treatment of which the coolies complain is not unfrequently inflicted on board the foreign vessels, and by foreign hands." The following examination of one of the victims may be taken as a specimen of the whole. The *Daily Press* has published 60 examinations with some comments intended for the information of the members of Parliament:—"Ung Cheo-Fo, a Tartar, states: About 12 days ago I was selling herbs in the street of Canton; it was in the south suburbs. A man (Chinese) came up and asked me to go to Honam to fetch something to Canton, got into a boat and was taken to Chung Chow. I objected to go to that place, and was struck. I was placed on board a foreign ship and asked if I would go to a foreign country. I declined. The foreigner said I was to be taken back, as I had refused to go. I was again put into the kidnapping boat and beaten on my back with the flat of a sword. I received four blows, and was told I must, when on board the foreign ship, say I was willing to go, or I should be killed. I was afraid, and consented to go. I was kept below in the foreign ship, my dress was changed, and I was not allowed on deck. There were 189 coolies down in this place; we had plenty of room and plenty to eat—all were unwilling to go, and had been kidnapped. Six days ago I was

brought away from the foreign vessel." It appears the *Messenger* is still detained, and that the *E. Pereira*, *S. Casard*, *Solide*, are loading for the Havana, and the *Galilee* on French account for Martinique. It is reported that this trade at Macao is to stop on the 1st of April, and at Swatow the new Custom-house officers will look into abuses.

The Spanish Government, it is announced, intend running their mails between Manila and Singapore, instead of Hongkong, as hitherto. We presume this applies only to the S.W. monsoon season.

An important legal case has been tried at Hongkong, arising out of the purchase of a cargo of rice made by Messrs. Revelly and Co., of Penang, at the request of Mr. Gassett, of Hongkong, which resulted in a verdict for the defendant, the amount claimed being about 25,000 dollars, owing to the rise in the price of rice at Akyab, which Mr. Gassett contended he was not liable for.

Business at Japan appears to be fully resumed, and it is expected that the port of Miaco will soon be opened.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—All accounts agree in the shortness of the supply of the present season, but greater confidence appears to have sprung up among the tea men in making arrangements for the next season's supply. Our export tables show an increase of nearly twenty millions over last season to Great Britain, of two millions to the United States, the Continent one and a-half millions, and Australia two and a-half millions. At Shanghai the settlements are announced at 7,500 chests of Congou, at 24 to 26 taels for Ningchow, 25 for Kaisow, and 21 for Hohow. The market may be considered to have had a downward tendency. At Foo-Chow-Foo settlements 16,000 chests of Congou, at 10 to 15 taels for common, and 16 to 20 for better kinds, 3,000 half-chests of Oolongs, at 18 to 22, purchasers being very difficult. To the United States the season appears to have closed. At Amoy no settlements or shipments. At Canton 28 chops of Congou are reported at 25 to 32 taels for Oopacks.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai the settlements are reported to be nearly 3,000 bales, at rates slightly in advance of last quotations. Tsatlee No. 1 is quoted at 4.55 to 65, Taysaam No. 1 3.85 to 90. The settlements appear to be 10,000 bales short of last season, the unsold stock is about 4,000 bales. At Canton the stock is very small, rates being 465 dols. for re-reeled Kum-Chook.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: no settlements reported—stock 3,000 piculs, for which 17 to 17½ dols. is asked. Cassia Buds: A settlement of 60 piculs is reported at 34 to 36 dols., leaving no stock. Cassia Oil: Settlements have been made at 295 dols., and can now be made on easier terms. Star Aniseed: No settlements are reported—50 piculs are on the market, for which 18 dols. is asked. Aniseed Oil: Can be had at 210 dols. Galls: No settlements—stock 100 piculs, for which 18 to 19 dols. is asked. Rhubarb: No settlements—stock 300 piculs, 35 to 65 dols. is asked.

IMPORTS.

At Shanghai shirting and T. cloths have been sold to a fair extent. At other ports the sales have been on an average. American drills are quoted at rather less rates. Woollen stocks have been considerably increased, but sales continue at a slight reduction. Cotton Yam: Stocks heavy and prices lower.

METALS.—Stock of iron large. Tin and lead in fair request.

MANILA.—The import market is in the same firm state with light stocks. The *Reyna dell'Oceano*, with a cargo of English goods from Liverpool, had put into Batavia dismantled. In exports, 16,00 piculs of sugar current clayed had been sold at 5 dols. 18c., and 3,000 at 5 dols. 12c.

SINGAPORE.—During the fortnight there has been more animation in the demand for manufactured goods, and as the arrivals have been small, the stocks of suitable descriptions, particularly plain grey goods, are now very small in first hands. In exports the shipments in progress for England are on a very small scale, the shortness of supplies tending to keep up prices beyond the views of most shippers.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Aurora for New York: hemp, 15,683 piculs; sapan wood, 493; cigars, 262 mil. Per Southern Cross to Boston: hemp, 22,784 piculs; sugar, 8,935; sapan wood, 897; cigars, 1,015 mil. Per Winged Arrow, to Boston: hemp, 9,083 piculs; sugar, 3,833; sapan wood, 620; cigars, 410 mil. Per Margaret Mitchell to Sydney: sugar, 17,600 piculs; coffee, 240; rope, 244; cigars, 1,466 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per *Laughing Water* to London; gambier, 1,346 bales, 3,308 piculs; black pepper, 4,573 bags, 3,321 piculs; white pepper, 240 bags, 233 piculs; 141 bags curch, 163 piculs; 262 boxes sticklac, 214 piculs; 152 slabs tin, 302 piculs; blocks 19,517, bags 65, gutta percha, 1,579 piculs; 39 bags cubebs, 25 piculs; 89 baskets India rubber, 250 piculs; 6,183 bundles rattans, 378 piculs; 55,600 canes; 137 cases merchandize; 431 boxes tea; 1 case cigar.

Per R. B. Forbes, to Boston: in bulk and 70 bags black pepper, 718 piculs; 25 bales gambier, 44 piculs; 24,305 bundles rattans, 838 piculs; 890 boxes tea.

Per *Cyclone*, to Boston: 2,001 bales gambier, 3,439 piculs; 411 pieces sapanwood, 54 piculs; 759 bags sugar, 489 piculs; 113,710 bundles rattans, 4,724 piculs; 650 boxes tea.

Per *Calder*, to Liverpool: 915 bales gambier, 1,953 piculs; 1,348 bags rago flour, 1,484 piculs; 398 bags black pepper, 292 piculs; 197 bags white do., 198 piculs; 1,123 pieces sapanwood, 168 piculs; 2,250 bundles rattans, 88 piculs; 117 boxes gum damar, 124 piculs.

Per *Cambert*, to Havre: 2,109 slabs Malacca tin, 1,510 piculs; 2,006 bales gambier, 4,367 piculs; 603 baskets do., 751 piculs; 7,412 bags black pepper, 5,403 piculs; 3,225 bags coffee, 3,037 piculs; 810 buffalo hides, 201 piculs; 28,072 pieces sapanwood, 409 piculs; 11,360 bundles rattans, 402 piculs; 3 cases nutmegs, 2 piculs; India rubber, 140 piculs; gutta percha, 120 piculs; gum damar, 200 piculs; 2 cases tortoiseshell; 50,000 Malacca canes; 21 baskets, 6 cases, shells; 23 packages sundries; 10 cases Nankeen, 1 case chinaware, transhipped.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per R. B. Forbes, to Boston via Singapore: tin, 549 piculs; black pepper, 1,000 piculs; nutmegs, 107 piculs; rattans, 211 piculs; tapioca, 201 piculs.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai 6 months sight.	Bank.	Private.
per Tael.	6s 4d.	6s 4d.
Ditto 3 ditto	..	4 11 to 4 11½
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	4 11 to 4 11½
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Macao 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Singapore 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Manila 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Batavia 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
(guilders.)	..	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	21,962,007	15,254,166	20,717,680	57,933,853	45,096
Comparative period last season	10,232,016	9,956,000	18,996,419	39,234,435	52,600

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 2, *Spartan*, 795,500 lbs.; 3, *Spirit of the North*, 760,100 lbs. From Hong Kong, per mail steamer: 15 1,678 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	...	...	...	25,392,869	1,530
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	23,317,280	1,456

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 4, *Flying Childers*, 805,600 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	...	...	...	2,391,331	3,137
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	801,311	3,943

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Feb. 15, per mail steamer, 187 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	...	...	...	16,086	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	15,994	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	...	...	...	8,606,898	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,020,957	...

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 3, *Algernon*, 510,500 lbs.; 8, *Concurrent*, 229,500 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
1847 to 1848	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
1849 to 1850	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
1851 to 1852	...	...	...	92,210,300	50,180
1853 to 1854	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
1855 to 1856	...	...	...	65,759,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At HONGKONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Jan. 30, *Cadiz* (str.); Feb. 1, *Ringleader*; 11, *Singapore* (str.) From Portsmouth: Jan. 31, *H.M.S. Imperieuse*. From Sunderland: Feb. 9, *Amoy*, *Trader*. From Hamburg: 6, *Mariet* *Philippine*; 7, *Bertha*, *Kohen*.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Feb. 11, *Caroline Agnes*. From Liverpool: 8, *Crisis*. From Sunderland: 7, *Araby* *Maid*. From Glasgow: 7, *Caledonia*. From Portsmouth: *H.M.S. Reynard*. From Hamburg: 18, *Arab*. From England: Jan. 24, *H.M. steamer Scout*; Feb. 21, *Ringdove* and *Simoom*.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Jan. 24, *Bride of the Seas*; 26, *Donna Anita*; 29, *Melancthon*. For New York: 24, *Canvas Back*.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Feb. 2, *Spartan*; 3, *Spirit of the North*. For New York: 4, *Flying Childers*.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Jan. 29, *Myrtle*; 30, *Norma* (steamer).

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Feb. 12, *Laughing Water*. For Liverpool: 20, *Calder*. For Falmouth: 7, *Imina Brono*. For Europe: Jan. 31, *H.I.M. steamer Catinat*; Feb. 8, *Fanny Kirchner*. For Boston: Feb. 18, *R. B. Forbes*; 20, *Cyclone*.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: *Biobio*, *Cornubia*, *John Robinson*, *Maori*, *Vanguard*. For New York: *Edwin Forrest*, *Golden Rule*.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: *Aalborg*, *L. Brown*, *Yaratilda*. For New York: *Sarah H. Snow*. For Sydney: *Asa Packer*. For Melbourne: *Wild Wave*.

At AMOY.—For Havana: *Ann*.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: *Banian*, *Saxonville*, *Dominion*, *Sophie*, *N. Morrison*. For Liverpool: *Abeoha*. For New York: *Intrepid*. For Havana: *Francois I.*, *J. Wakefield*, *Live Yankee*, *Maria*, *Elizabeth*, *Albero*, *Messenger*, *Solide*, *Governor Morton*, *Guadeloupe*, *Pioneer*, *Santa Lucia*, *Sigisbert Casard*. For Sydney and Melbourne: *Continental*, *Eagle*, *Francis*, *P. Sage*, *Helios*, *Justyn*, *Minnehaha*, *Statesman*. For San Francisco: *Aurifera*, *Black Warrior*, *Eliza* and *Ella*, *Flying Mist*, *James Browne*, *Robert Passenger*, *Viking*.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: *City of Boston*. For Falmouth: *Torre del Oro*. For New York: *Dardo*, *Superior*. For Havana: *Carmencia*. For Sydney: *Margarita*, *S. H. Talbot*. For Melbourne: *Olympia*.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: *Tunandra*. For Liverpool: *Athelstan*, *Potosi*, and *Crisis*. For Cape and Liverpool: *Caledonia*. For New York: *Azzan*. For Sydney: *Alma*.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Feb. 4, *Westminster*. From China to England and Continent: Jan. 18, *Solent*; 19, *St. Ia*; 27, *Chryseis*; 28, *Robert Henderson*; 29, *Scawfell*; 31, *Scampore*; Feb. 2, *Boreas*; 3, *Patna*. To New York: Jan. 30, *Maury*. To Havana: 30, *Ville de Lima*. To Melbourne: 23, *Amherst*; 27, *Blanch*. From Hamburg to Singapore: 29, *Arab*. From Melbourne: 22, *Hanlet*. From Singapore to England and Continent: 30, *Lady Raglan*. From Manila to England and Continent: 20, *Bahia*; 30 *Spirit of Trade*. To Melbourne: 28, *Charlota*. To Sydney: 30, *Margaret Mitchell*.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—The brig *Eena* was lost off Formosa. Captain and crew arrived at Tamsui, after being badly treated by the Chinese. The *China Mail* notices the loss of the *Voltaire*, from Liverpool, off Suzon, but gives no particulars.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—There is no alteration since our last. There is an improved request in small vessels for the coasting trade. There is also a superabundance of large ships.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For England: £2 10s. For New York: 8 dollars.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: £2. For New York: 7 dollars. For California and Australia: 23 dollars to 25 dollars passage money, and 5 dollars to 6 dollars freight. A great decrease has been made in the number of disengaged vessels, and shipping shows a material improvement.

At SINGAPORE.—The demand for vessels for the rice ports has abated, with a slight concession in rates. Tonnage is still in demand. The current rates are £2 for tin, gambier, sago, flour, and sugar; £2 10s for pearl sago and measurement goods. The *Wild Flower* is loading from Sarawak and Singapore for London, at £3 per ton all round; the *Alma*, to Sidney and back, for £700.

At MANILA.—For England: £3. For New York: 7 dollars. There has been a desire to get forward any sugar awaiting shipment, the *Sappho* being chartered for Cork and a port in the United Kingdom at £3 per ton for half-dry unclayed sugar. The *Superior* is loading at 7 dollars 50c. per 4 bales hemp for New York.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

69 Kestrel	79 Banterer	87 Forester	94 Opossum
72 Clown	81 Firm	89 Haughty	96 Dove
73 Woodcock	83 Slaney	91 Staunch	97 Drake
75 Watchful	84 Leven	92 Bustard	Insolent
76 Janus	85 Algerine	93 Stirling	

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: *Fei Ma*, *Sir Charles Forbes*, *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, *Hong Kong*, *Iron Prince*, *Mee Lee*. American: *Pak Wan*, *Willamette*, *Cumfa*, *Spark*. Portuguese: *Inveigado*, *Shamrock*.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig . . .	12	Durance	St. Frigate	6
Acteon	Surveying .	26	Duchayla	St. Frigate	40
Assistance	St. Transp.	6	Dracgonne	Gunboat . .	6
Bittern	Brig. . . .	6	Norzagary	Desp. St. . .	2
Cambrian	Frigate . .	40	Fusee	Gunboat . .	6
Camilla	Brig. . . .	16	Gironde	St. Transp.	12
Chesapeake	Frigate . .	51	La Capricieuse	Frigate . . .	40
Comorand	Desp. Str. .	6	La Place	St. Transp.	—
Cruizer	St. Sloop .	17	Lily	Despatch St.	2
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Marceau	St. Frigate .	6
Fury	—	6	Marne	—	6
Hercules	Hospital . .	—	Meurthe	St. Transp.	12
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Mitraille	Gunboat . .	6
Highflyer	St. Corv. .	21	Nemesis	Frigate . . .	50
Inflexible	St. Frigate	6	Peiho	Desp. Str. .	2
Magicienne	—	6	Phlegeton	Stm. Sloop .	8
Melville	Ship	6	Pregent	—	—
Minden	Hulk	—	Primauguet	—	8
Nimrod	Desp. Str. .	4	Rose	Desp. Str. .	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Saone	Stm. Sloop .	12
Roebuck	Desp. Str. .	6	RUSSIAN.		
Samson	St. Frigate	6	America	Desp. Str. .	6
AMERICAN.			Askold	Frigate . . .	44
Germantown	Sloop . . .	20	Bjarrin	Stm. Sloop .	10
Powhattan	St. Frigate	9	Djugutte	Gunboat . .	3
Hartford	—	20	Gridon	Gunboat . .	3
FRENCH.			Manjoor	St. Frigate .	6
Alarm	Gunboat . .	6	Novick	Sloop	10
Avallanche	Gunboat . .	6	Oprieknick	Gunboat . .	3
Catinat	St. Frigate	6	Palastoun	Gunboat . .	3
Didon	Frigate . .	50	Rinda	Stm. Sloop .	11
Dordogne	St. Frigate	6	Strelcoet	Gunboat . .	3
			Voyerada	Stm. Frigate	11

SAILED SINCE SEPTEMBER 22.—Pioneer, screw, 6; Scout, screw, 21; Pearl, screw, 20; Imperieuse, screw frigate, 51; Reynard, screw, 4; Snake, screw, 4; Encounter, screw, 14; Centaur, paddle frigate, 6; Sphinx, paddle frigate, 6; Ringdove, screw, 6; Beagle, screw, 4; Odin, paddle frigate, 16; Simoom, screw transport, 8; Vulcan, screw troopship, 6; Urgent, screw transport, 8; and gunboats, Snap, Swinger, Cockchafer, Weazel, Bouncer, Havoc, Hardy, Grasshopper, and Flamer.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY, POO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Chusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtze; Mr. Lapraik's Undine; Messrs. Burd and Co.'s Toeywan; Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.'s Remi; Messrs. Russell and Co.'s Peiho (American).

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 22.

Once more has the Emperor executed one of those clever *coups-de-main* for which he has made himself famous. Again has he astonished Europe and the French nation, by announcing one of those model programmes of brilliant diplomacy which, by their invariable success, have commanded the attention while they have shaken the nerves of every state and people that has anything to risk or to lose. And behold!—*comme autrefois*—no sooner are the bills of the play distributed, and the audience are on tiptoe to know what is the plot, and how it will be developed, than the curtain rises up on the final act, and the spectators find they are but just in time for the grand *dénouement* of orchestral brass and stage fireworks. The age of long tragedies and dreary five-act comedies is past and gone. The Emperor knows that well, and like a wise caterer suits his performances to his company. The French people, bold and brave as they are when they have serious business on hand, are light-hearted and impulsive at all times. They love excitement, and tableaux, and glory, and everything that looks sunny and bright, even though the glittering particles presented to them be not always of the genuine metal. What could be a nicer, prettier, more romantic, or more poetical subject for a bit of drawing-room theatricals than a *petite comédie* "by the whole strength of the company," terminating with the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and the "*reclamation et revendication*" of the "French slopes of the Alps"? Such is the last little *pièce de circonstance* produced at the Tuileries with great success—so great indeed, and so sudden, that the critics have not had a chance of condemning it. *C'est un fait accompli*, and before gasping Europe can recover its breath to remonstrate, *voilà messieurs les Savoyards* at the feet, holding forth in the following style:—

"Sire,—In approaching your Majesty, the first sentiment which inspires us is the profound admiration for a sovereign who, after having been elected by the whole of France, has still further extended her glory and prosperity. Sire, so many natural links, so many glorious souvenirs, so many sympathies unite Savoy to France, that she trembled with happiness when the august word of your Majesty gave our country the hope that she would be called to form part of the great French family with the consent of her legitimate Sovereign. A single preoccupation checked her ardour in this matter. It was the fear of seeing dismembered in favour of Switzerland a nationality bound together by affection and so many other ties. The provincial coun-

cillors who represent Savoy have charged us, sire, to deposit at the feet of your Majesty the earnest prayer to protect our country from such a misfortune, and the municipal councillors of the principal towns unite their deputations to ours. Sire, your Majesty will appreciate the reserve imposed on a constituted body, on men who have always been faithful to their king, as they shall also be to your Majesty. But, after the acts of the Government of the King, it will doubtless be permitted us to express to your Majesty the sentiments that we entertain towards France, united to which Savoy shall find, not only greatness and glory, but also sympathy, and the safeguard of all her interests, moral as well as material. From the banks of Lake Leman to the valleys of Mount Cenis, those who have been honoured with the suffrages of their fellow-citizens have approached your Majesty to express the joy that Savoy will experience when she shall be entirely reunited to France, and be able always with that great and noble nation to have but one cry—that of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!'

Such is the language of the patriots who have not been forcibly deprived of their country, but have actually gone all the way to Paris to make the Emperor a present of it. To such a neat and pretty speech what could the Emperor say but what he did say? Why should people who ought to mind their own business stop to criticise the incidents of the *vaudeville*, or comment on the wonderful similarity in the styles of the address and the reply? We should have thought it a great piece of impertinence had the King of Denmark interfered with our English annexations of the Punjab and Oude, and why should we grumble at the French for annexing the territory and willing population of Savoy? Let us read the Emperor's reply, and feel considerably obliged to him for keeping his lively subjects amused as he does, and allowing us to go on with our "shop-keeping" and trading in peace. This is what Napoleon III. says to his newly adopted *enfants trouvés*:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind feelings you have expressed towards me, and I accept them with pleasure. The King of Sardinia having acceded to the principle of the reunion of Savoy and the county of Nice to France, I am enabled, without failing in any international duty, to testify my sympathy and accept the expression of your wishes. The circumstances under which the ratification of frontiers is produced are so exceptional that, while answering the requirements of legitimate interests, they injure no principle, and consequently do not establish any dangerous precedent. In effect, it is not by conquest nor by insurrection that Savoy and Nice are reunited to France, but by the free consent of the legitimate sovereign, supported by popular adhesion. Everybody in Europe who does not yield to the spirit of antagonism of another epoch considers this annexation of territory as natural and equitable. The reception given to the communications addressed by my government to the powers represented by the Congress of Vienna authorise from the greater part of them the hope of a favourable examination. My friendship for Switzerland made me regard as possible the detachment of some portions of the territory of Savoy in favour of the Confederation, but in presence of the resistance manifested among you, the idea of dismembering a country which has created in the progress of ages a glorious individuality, and given to herself a national history, it is natural for me to declare that I cannot constrain, for the advantage of another, the will of the populations. As to the political and commercial interests which bind Switzerland to certain parts of Savoy, it will be easy, I think, to satisfy them by particular arrangements. I hope, then, gentlemen, to be able soon to consider you as members of the great French family. I shall have the honour to realise all your hopes, and the annexation of a country bound by so many ties to France will become for her a new cause of prosperity and progress. When you return among your fellow-citizens, tell them how greatly I have been affected by the manifestation of which you have been the honourable organs. There are among you so many descendants of families who have contributed to the honour of France in the career of science as well as in that of arms, that everything concurs to justify the work of union which is in preparation."

It is announced that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros proceed to China by the mail of the 12th April, and are quite agreed on a pacific solution of the present difficulties.

The news of the telegraphic message which had been despatched to Toulon, countermanding the embarkation of the gunboats for China, has been confirmed by information direct from that place. This fact has made many people regard the Chinese question as about to be amicably settled. Some reports say the boats are not suitable in equipment.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.

The departure of Prince Bariatsinsky, the conqueror of Schamyl, for his seat of government in the Caucasus, had scarcely taken place before he was succeeded by the arrival of another no less celebrated officer, viz., Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, the Governor-General of East Siberia, who, after an absence of ten years, is now on a visit to the capital attended by a large suite of aides-de-camp, secretaries, and domestics. Coming as he does almost direct from Japan and China, and of course able to give a good account of his mission, his reception on the part of the Czar and the members of the Imperial family was extremely flattering, which ensured his being received with great consideration in other circles, amongst whom he is the "lion of the day." Great curiosity is expressed to learn his opinion of the capabilities of the newly-acquired provinces on the Amoor, and I hope to be able shortly to communicate

to you some particulars of the report on the subject which he has drawn up and presented to the Emperor. It is still uncertain how long he will remain here, it being understood that he has applied for a twelvemonth's leave of absence, to enjoy, for a time, the milder climate of Paris and genial warmth of Italy.

Accounts have been received here of the loss of the *Oxus*, Captain Prutz, from London to Nicolayefsk, on the Amoor. She arrived safely in De Castries' Bay on the 18th September (old style), when the director of the Amoor Company sent out the screw steamer *St. Theodosius* to take her in tow, but the latter grounded when about thirty wersts from the *Oxus*, and remained in a position of great danger for seven whole days, when she succeeded in getting afloat again. Just then the frost set in, the thermometer falling 15 deg. Reaumur below the freezing point, in consequence of which the gulf was covered with ice, and the *Oxus* was obliged to proceed to Alaxodate, where she wintered. After discharging a part of her cargo there, she was taken in tow by the steamer *America*, but had scarcely got over the bar when the bows of the *Oxus* were cut through by the ice, and in the course of a few minutes she had ten feet of water in her hold. All attempts to lighten her were of no avail, and though a part of her cargo was thrown overboard, she could not be moved, and, becoming embedded in the ice, was abandoned. It was not before the 14th November that Captain Prutz was able to approach her in order to try to save the rest of her cargo. The latest accounts from Nicolayefsk, up to the end of that month, state that great doubts were entertained of the efforts of the captain being crowned with success.

In a paper on the antiquities of Siberia, read by M. Spasky at a late sitting of the Geographical Society, that learned gentleman gives some interesting particulars of the former history of the Mongolian race, of which the following is an extract:—"More than two centuries before the Christian era, the Mongols were divided into two branches, the Huns to the west, and the Doun-Khous to the east, the latter occupying the mountainous country bordering on the great sandy desert of Chamo, and extending from the Gulf of Corea to the Kin-ghan ranges. Schoun-Bey, who was the founder of the reigning dynasty of the Huns or Western Mongolians, belonged to the Chinese dynasty Kia-Kiou, as did also Doun-Khou, the head of the tribe that bears his name. The repeated hostile incursions of the Huns kept the Chinese for many centuries in a state of continual warfare with their predatory neighbours, who, being at length tired of their continued repulses, made war on their kindred race, the Mongols of the east, and eventually subjugated them completely, with the exception of a small but warlike clan, who afterwards became so powerful as to be a formidable enemy of the Chinese. They had hitherto been tributary to China, but about the middle of the fourth century they asserted their independence, declared war against the Chinese, and, after a succession of triumphal military achievements, took possession of Pekin, under their chieftain Moyoun-Tsioune, at the head of 200,000 men. The Khan Djan-Min was put to death by order of the conqueror, who declared himself Emperor of China, and took possession of the throne."

The last accounts received here from Kiachta state that the Chinese are now again willing to receive produce in exchange for their tea, and no longer insist on payment in specie, a significant sign that China has now enough of the precious metals, of which she has received so many millions within the last few years from Europe and Asia. It is further stated that the Kiachta merchants have sent agents to Japan and China to open commercial relations with those countries, and that they have purchased at Shanghai 10,000 chests of tea to be shipped in neutral vessels for Hamburg, as the direct importation of tea in the ports of Russia has hitherto been prohibited.

The discussion is still going on between the Emperor, the nobility, and the Committee for Emancipating the Serfs. The course adopted by the Emperor to carry out this object is extremely moderate and pacific, and will probably terminate successfully.

The news from St. Petersburg is not satisfactory, from a financial point of view. It appears that there is a complete stagnation of trade—a general dearth of produce—a complete absence of gold or silver coin; this situation, far from improving, is becoming worse every day. The dulness of trade is the principal cause of this financial crisis. It is calculated that silver coin to the amount of 175,000,000 roubles was exported between the 1st of January, 1854, and the 1st of January, 1860. The total amount of the gold and silver coin current at present in Russia does not exceed 220,000,000 roubles. The paper money in circulation increased on the 1st of January, 1859, to 735,000,000 roubles. The financial condition of the country is becoming worse, in consequence of the continued stagnation in the foreign trade which has been in a most deplorable condition during the last

three years. There is but one opinion among the official financiers, and that is, that the Government must contract a foreign loan on any terms, and that the amount cannot be less than 400,000,000 roubles. The circulation of such a sum in the interior of the country exclusively can alone facilitate the operations of the Minister of Finance, and relieve him from paying the interest of the national debt in gold. The Government is about to make an appeal to private speculators to work the gold mines discovered in the districts lately ceded by the Emperor of China to the Emperor of Russia. The Government will offer advantageous terms, not so much on account of the quantity of gold to be obtained as to encourage emigration to that fertile country, which is now a complete desert.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, March 20, 1860.

In addition to the twenty-five vessels chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company for the East, as mentioned in my letter last month, they have taken up another batch for the same destination, as follows:—To sail from Amsterdam, the ships *Amsterdam*, *Maria Veronica*, *Zaanstrom*, *America*, *Princes Frederick of the Netherlands*, *Yssel*, *Petronella Catharina*, *Walvisch*, *Loevestein*, *Hollandia*, and *Sophia Amalia*; from Rotterdam, the *Oldenbarnefeld*, *Gerardus Jacobus*, *Jan van Brackel*, *Nova Zembla*, *Valparaiso*, and *Fop Smit*; from Dordrecht, the *Ida Wilhelmina*, *Biesbosch*, *Juno*, and *Sumatra*; and from Schiedam, the *Stad Schiedam*.

Baron C. J. von Bunsen, son of the Chevalier Bunsen for many years Prussian Ambassador in London, has been spending some months at the university of Leyden for the purpose of studying the language, customs, manners, and religion of the Japanese, under the able tuition of Dr. Leemans, professor at that university, to prepare himself for visiting Japan in his capacity of Secretary to the Prussian Embassy. He has now quitted Leyden to take leave of his venerable father, who resides at Heidelberg, and will then join his chief, Count Eulenburg, to proceed to their destination by the next overland mail.

Accounts from Nieuwe Deep state that the detachment of troops under orders to embark at that port for Batavia by the ship *Hercules*, had arrived here from the East India depot at Harderwyk, but their departure had been postponed on account of the harbour being full of ice. Another detachment, consisting of 125 men, under the command of Lieut. P. F. La Fors, of the 7th Regt. of Infantry, are under orders to embark at the same port on the 26th inst., on board the *Baron van Hardenbroek* for Batavia.

Despatches have been received by the naval department, announcing the safe arrival at Table Bay of the steam corvettes *Reinier Classen*, Lieut. J. E. Van Raders (which sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 18th October last), on the 23rd December, and the *Loo*, Lieut. J. Van Gogh, arrived there on the 29th of the same month. The sailing corvette *Juno*, under the command of Lieut. R. C. Sloos, also arrived at Cape Town on the 15th January. All three were about to proceed to Batavia.

The Dutch troops, at present serving in their East India colonies, are composed of 10,765 Europeans, 437 Africans, and 15,036 natives of Amboyna and other islands, making together a total of 26,238 men.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—On going into committee General Sir DE LAOY EVANS rose to move a series of resolutions to the effect that, in the opinion of the House, no sufficient proof had been adduced that the Government had authorised the late attack on the Peiho forts; that the recourse to arms to force a particular route for plenipotentiaries proceeding to exchange ratifications of peace was unprecedented and inconsistent with the objects of an amicable mission; that although a military demonstration might now be necessary to restore satisfactory relations with the Chinese Government, yet were the failure of an unauthorised collision made the pretext for an attack on the city of Pekin or the conquest of territory, such a step would be contrary to every principle of international law; that the House participates in the peaceful expressions used in her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament with regard to the Emperor of China; that, similar peaceful expressions having been stated to have been employed by the Emperor of China, it was most important to choose a plenipotentiary of reliable experience and of conciliatory temper and judgment to conduct the negotiations and direct her Majesty's forces. The hon. and gallant member, however, confined himself to that portion respecting her Majesty's speech, having heard that Lord Elgin was to be despatched, of whom he had a very high opinion. He should, however, like to know what instructions had been given to his lordship, whether they were strictly defined, and whether the naval and military commanders would be kept under his control.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it would be very unwise to give very restricted instructions to a minister going on such an important and far-distant expedition. At 16,000 miles away, circumstances might arise which would prevent their being obeyed,

but even if that were not so, it would be very inexpedient—in fact it would be a breach of duty—to make public instructions given to our naval and military commanders. Lord Elgin had gone over to Paris for the purpose of consulting with Baron Gros, with whom he had formerly acted, as to the two ambassadors having the supreme command over the commanders of the forces, and the power of stopping military operations when they thought fit. That would have been very desirable, but it was hardly possible, because the naval and military commanders would represent that they could not then be responsible for the safety of their ships and men. He did not wish to revive the question about Mr. Bruce's proceedings, but unless they demanded some reparation for the injury we had received, it was evident the lives and property of Englishmen would no longer be safe. Whether they went up rightly or wrongly, it was clear that Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope had no notice that their passage would be obstructed, and after what had happened, he (Lord John Russell) must say that some reparation was necessary. Our demands had been extremely moderate, and he hoped there would be no necessity to go beyond the first portion of the instructions given by her Majesty's Government. Nobody could regret the whole affair more than he did, but it was quite wrong for anybody to say that we were going to China for the purpose of obtaining territory. There were no boundary questions to settle there or anything of the sort. All we required was security for the persons and property of our countrymen. The trade of Shanghai and Peking was very considerable, and as there were large numbers of persons engaged in it it was very necessary that we should have a resident minister either at one place or the other. He might reside at Peking or at Shanghai, and make occasional visits to Peking. Lord Elgin would proceed almost immediately on his mission, and the Government had great hopes from the knowledge that he was animated by the most pacific feelings and the greatest anxiety to do the best he could for the interests of his country.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said he had hoped that the noble lord would have laid before them some plan of a comprehensive policy for regulating our future relations with China, and for bringing to a close the discreditable position we had hitherto occupied in that country. In the year 1832 our trade with China had first been thrown open, the charter of the East India Company having then expired. Our relations with China had immediately assumed a most irregular character; and the natural result was the outbreak of the first Chinese war. Sir Henry Pottinger had been sent out from this country to terminate the difficulties, and he had concluded a treaty at Nankin which brought the Chinese government into great disrepute with its own subjects. Hostilities had been deferred; but we had submitted to every indignity; we allowed our fellow-subjects to be massacred; and had been kept out of Canton, which ought to have been thrown open to us under the treaty. The affair of the Arrow was only the culminating point in a long series of indignities; but our Government had been perfectly right, inasmuch as, if we were to allow vessels which carried our licence to be interfered with, the trade of our Straits settlements, which rested on the same system, would at once have been destroyed. They next came to the second Chinese war, and the mission of Lord Elgin. All the operations in that case had been admirably conducted both by Lord Elgin and by the gallant admiral who commanded our naval forces. A treaty had then been concluded, which, although an improvement on that negotiated by Sir H. Pottinger, did not embrace a comprehensive policy; and he trusted that any future treaty into which Lord Elgin might enter, would contain provisions for placing our trade with China on such a footing that it might be carried on creditably and peacefully, and with a chance of exercising a civilising influence on the people of that country. But as regarded military operations, he believed that it would be a most fatal mistake for our troops to advance on Peking. He agreed with the noble lord that the insult offered to us called for retribution; but he thought that in the first instance it ought to be put to the Chinese that they should make an ample apology, and give compensation for the loss of our vessels, and for the injury done to private individuals. That was as much as we ought to do at the outset. If that attempt to settle the question were to fail, he would fall back upon Nankin. That city was the strategic point which we ought to occupy in China. It would give complete control over all the great producing districts, by the possession which it would give of all the commercial arteries of the country, and it would then be impossible for the Emperor to collect his revenue. He (Sir James Elphinstone) would first, therefore, take possession of the Taku forts, and then fall back upon Nankin, where he would make it known to the inhabitants that we were prepared to maintain order, and to receive their produce. If our forces were to go to Peking, the fleet must start in the month of April; some time would be required to reduce the Taku forts, and the month of August would have arrived before the troops could reach the Chinese capital. It was the general opinion that in that event the Emperor would retire into Manchouria. Our army would then have to maintain order among a vast rabble; they would have to spend the winter under a climate sometimes 20 or 30 degrees below zero, and their communications would be cut off by myriads of Tartars. They had all heard of the disaster of Cabul; let them not enter upon a course calculated to end in a repetition of that calamity. No doubt we should have a force which could scatter any number of Chinese who might meet us in the field; but the Chinese would not assemble in masses, and would only fight upon their own conditions. He would keep them in check, and take possession of Nankin with a force of gunboats, by which we should be able to maintain possession of the whole internal navigation of the country, and at the same time prevent the Emperor from having access to the fairest portions of his dominions. Our policy in China had hitherto been of a most vacillating and uncertain character, at one time favourable to the rebels, and at another to the constituted authorities. The rebellion itself was not an affair of recent growth, but seemed to have existed in one shape or another from time immemorial. In the year 1820 there had been an insurrection in the province of Kwantung, and among the people employed for its suppression was an American of the name of Magee, who kept a public-house, and who, having afterwards been made a mandarin for his services, used to wait at dinner with the peacock's feather, which was the emblem of his dignity. (A laugh.) The rebels had never been able to create any sort of government themselves, so that our only chance of maintaining regularity at all was to support the Imperial Government. The noble lord at the head of foreign affairs pointed out, in his statement that evening, the eventuality, in case of other negotiations failing, of our being obliged to demand an indemnity from the Chinese; but we could not secure any indemnification unless we held the export

duties of the Chinese in our own hands. Lord Elgin took the same view of the matter in a despatch to Lord Malmesbury in July 1858, in which he described the Chinese treasury as being in a state of penury. Lord Elgin then came to the conclusion that it would be most unwise to drive the Chinese to resistance and despair by insisting upon a settlement of pecuniary claims which under no circumstances could be reasonably satisfied. (Hear, hear.) That settled the question of indemnity.—Lord J. RUSSELL: The claim then was £1,200,000.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said he thought that 120,000 dollars would be as difficult to obtain from the Chinese as £1,200,000.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that was an indemnity for the merchants and the Government under the Tien-tsin treaty.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE: Yes, but the noble lord now asked for an indemnity for the great armaments we were sending out to China. That was impossible. We had the Persian expedition to guide us in our calculations as to the probable expense of this expedition to China. The Persian expedition only lasted about five months, and the sum the country was called upon to pay in order to meet the expenses of that expedition was £2,225,000. How much of that amount was laid upon India he never could ascertain. But that amount was expended upon a small force going a distance of 3,500 miles. Now, the distance from Bombay to the mouth of the Peiho was 5,000 miles, from Calcutta 4,700 miles, and from Madras 4,800 miles. The price of coal for the expedition to the Peiho would be £3 per ton. The horses, artillery, and attendants upon an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men going such a distance, must be much larger than the number which was required for the Persian expedition; and the basis of the operations being India the army must necessarily carry the greater part of its supplies with it. But supposing the whole thing to be done in a few weeks—though he did not expect it would take less than twelve months—and supposing it would not be necessary to leave any force in the country to enforce the provisions of the treaty, in that case his belief was that they would not get out of this Chinese war at a less cost than £10,000,000. (Hear, hear.) And all this was to be incurred at a time when they had a deficiency of £7,000,000 or £8,000,000, which must eventually come out of the pockets of the people. (Hear, hear.) He could not conceive what brought them into this Chinese matter at all. (Hear, hear.) During the sixteen years when he was in the habit of going backwards and forwards to China he found the whole of the French trade to that country was represented by one ship, that brought out claret to China and took back some toys and green tea, the only freight it could get. He believed that that trade had increased a little since, but in a most unfavourable direction; namely, in the carrying coolies, which was neither more nor less than a system of slavery. This trade had been gradually increasing of late years, and was spreading throughout China a distrust and hatred of the Europeans, and especially of the English, because the inhabitants of China could not distinguish between us and the French in regard to this obnoxious trade, believing us to be the great promoters of that trade, because we were the only nation that appeared to have commercial transactions with them to any great extent. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that this coolie question was a most serious one, and must be dealt with summarily by us. (Hear, hear.) He had heard nothing said by the Government as to the propriety of putting a question to the French Government upon this subject, but it was one that was eating into the vitals of every Chinese treaty, and would continue to do so until we took up the matter as we ought to do. The present was a favourable moment for such a course, now that we had an opportunity of placing our trade with China in a position of security such as became a great Christian nation. (Hear.)—MR. BRIGHT said: When the speech with which her Majesty opened the present session first met my eyes, I was glad to observe the paragraph which referred to these unhappy affairs of China, inasmuch as it indicated a disposition on the part of the Government to avoid re-opening the war with China. The resolutions moved by my honourable friend near me were calling upon the Government to support the policy indicated in her Majesty's speech, which is such as I am sure every member of the House will be willing to vote for and the Government willing to accept. Another object of my hon. friend in bringing forward his resolutions was to enable the noble lord to make that statement of which he had given notice to the House a few nights ago. Now, in regard to the statement which the noble lord has made to-night, I confess I am much disappointed. The noble lord has told us scarcely anything, except that the force being sent to China is only one-half of what it was stated to be by my hon. friend near me. It appears to me that on an occasion of this nature, when this country may possibly be dragged into a bloody and costly contest, it is the duty of the foreign minister to be a little more explicit to the House. (Hear.) The Persian war, to which the hon. baronet opposite has alluded, cost this country upwards of £2,000,000, and that was a case about which we had heard nothing when it began or how it had been carried on, except the enormous amount which it had cost the country. (Hear, hear.) We are now apparently involved in another transaction of a similar character, which I think the most robust conscience in this House will decline to accept as a just and honourable cause. (Hear, hear.) Let us for a moment trace the progress of these transactions. I will not go back to the original China war, which was as bad as anything could be, but only to the war which had been commenced by the indiscretion, to use no harsher phrase, of our English plenipotentiary, Sir John Bowring. That was based upon a fraud, and that which the House of Commons, by a large majority, condemned as a positive lie. And although, after a dissolution of parliament, a majority was returned to this House in support of the ministers then in office, yet no attempt had ever been made, nor had any one of those ministers ever dared to induce the House of Commons to reverse its decision and the judgment it had come to on that question. (Hear, hear.) I believe now there could be found scarcely one dissident opinion throughout the country as to the folly and the guilt of that transaction. Well, that war came to an end, and a treaty was made under the auspices of a noble lord now a member of the Cabinet. I think there was in the formation of that treaty a grievous error. There seemed to be a constant wish to introduce something into those treaties which was a special aggravation to the Chinese, but which no man could ever show to be of the smallest use to the trade or honour of the country. One thing was insisted upon which had never before been heard of in China, namely, an English minister taking up his residence in Peking. Now, it is a question still open whether it is really worth while to have a resident minister in any court of the world. (Laughter.) It is, I think, a question whether it would not be better to have all our ambassadors withdrawn, and when we had special questions to arrange with foreign

courts to send out special ambassadors for the purpose. However that may be, the question must be decided by the European powers. That man must have a wonderful notion of English policy and English commerce who thinks that anything can be gained by picking up some veteran diplomatist, and sending him to reside in Peking, which is a place above all others where he would be the least comfortable, and certainly the least wanted. (Hear.) That was a clause inserted in that treaty with the especial object of humiliating the Chinese, and proving the absolute supremacy which the arms of England had obtained over the Chinese. Now we come to the question of the ratification of the treaty, and I cannot understand how it was that the minister who had made the treaty should not have stayed to ratify it. But, however, there may have been reasons for his return. It may be the minister who succeeded was perfectly competent in any subordinate situation which he may have filled; I never heard his name before he was mixed up in this transaction so calamitous to the country and to the Government, and the people of China. In this second case I maintain we are just as wrong as we were in the Canton affair under Sir J. Bowring, and everything the noble lord the Secretary of State said in 1857 would be valid against the cause he has undertaken to apologise for to-night. The House has it, on the authority of one of the officers engaged in the sanguinary and unhappy affair at Peiho, that there was no treachery on the part of the Chinese whatever, and if there had been, and the Chinese had taken the opportunity afforded them of firing upon the squadron, not a single vessel could have survived, or a single person on board of them. It is not worth while, then, to seek to cover this matter by a charge of treachery; on the contrary, we ought to substitute for it a charge of folly and imbecility on the part of our own minister, and, notwithstanding all that may be said about the valour of your Admiral, it was a great indiscretion on his part. I hold that valour and prudence are twins; that, combined, they will do great things, but, separate, they lead to disasters such as this; and I cannot but think that on this occasion the 400 or 500 men were sacrificed to the bad arrangements of the Admiral, and the folly of our minister; and that, I undertake to say, is the opinion of 99 out of 100 men in England who have read the narrative of these miserable transactions. Up to this period of course no man can blame the present Government. Indeed, I believe the noble lord had only taken office about the same week at which the Peiho business occurred, and he cannot therefore be blamed for what happened 15,000 miles away. But the noble lord and his colleagues did not take the steps which might have been expected when they received the narrative of the transaction. No man could read that narrative, either from the correspondence of a London newspaper, from a paper in India, or from private letters, without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Bruce had been guilty of great want of judgment, and that the consequence was a most disastrous failure. But what is to be done with a man who evinces such lamentable judgment? What is to be said when a minister, placed in a responsible position 15,000 miles away, commits an error so grievous, with a result so alarming? Surely it was not prudent to continue such a man in the same position. I do not believe that out of all the world could the ministry have chosen a person more utterly unfitted for the conduct of negotiations in China than Mr. Bruce. Indeed, any gentleman who will read his despatches will see that he never was fitted for the post, for he commences his negotiations under feelings of the most unfair suspicion and distrust. Almost every expression he makes use of shows how much he was disposed to offend rather than conciliate, and he makes it a claim to the confidence of his employers that he wishes to do those things which should most mortify and disgust the dignitaries of the Chinese empire. Surely a prime minister over 300,000,000 of people was a sufficiently great man to meet him. When you intrusted him with the power of negotiating this matter, you had not the smallest expectation that it would lead to such disastrous results, and I am not at all prepared to say that the course which the government are now taking to send out Lord Elgin may not be the right course, but what I do say is, that the noble lord ought not to insist on that part of the treaty giving power to an English minister to reside at Peking. I see no advantage to the country in adhering to that line of policy. If we are a more powerful nation, doubtless we can find a field more appropriate for our arms than the breaking up of a great nation which has existed centuries before we were ever heard of. I consider this nothing but going to war, as the phrase is, for an idea, and that idea about as stupid an idea as any statesman could entertain. The hon. member for Portsmouth has referred to the course taken in the previous war. We are going to enter into this crime—for I cannot call it by any other name—in alliance with another nation. I am not one of those who are always expressing distrust of the Emperor of the French, but I speak on all occasions with respect for the ruler of a great nation, whether it be France, or Russia, or Austria. But it may be the case that the objects of the one government are different from the objects of the other government. The noble lord told us that there is no substantive agreement as to how many of our troops are going out, upon what terms, how the costs are to be provided, and whether any power shall retain territory in China, all of which points were arranged before the commencement of the Russian war. We may, therefore, be permitting ourselves to be dragged into a war with China, which may afterwards lead to serious complications nearer home. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not be happy if he heard the speech of the hon. member for Portsmouth as to the expenses. It seems to me as if parliament and the country had become absolutely drunk, and the words of truth and soberness with which I speak to you are treated as if I was talking of something which concerns the people of another planet. We have a population of 30,000,000, increasing, I do not know how rapidly, every census, and exporting and importing double as much as in former years. This is the vast reservoir from which parliament and the Chancellor of the Exchequer fancy they may draw inexhaustible streams to enable them to carry out their idiotic policy in China. Why, sir, I believe that the expenditure which has been mentioned is the mere fringe of the mass of costs we shall have to pay in reference to this China matter another year. Hon. gentlemen opposite charge me with having a special affection for hon. gentlemen who sit on these benches. I have great admiration for the occupants of the Treasury bench when I find them pursuing a course which is in harmony with what I consider to be the true interests of the country, but I think that it is a great misfortune to them that this difficulty should have occurred, and I should not be surprised if next session the ministers find themselves engulfed by this very China question, which has once before caused a political change in their position. When that discussion took place three years ago I was spending the winter

in Rome, and I remember receiving a letter from the hon. member for Rochdale (Mr. Cobden), written immediately after the division upon the motion which he had submitted to the House respecting our relations with China. I have never referred publicly to the letter, but I remember it contained these words. He said, "Mr. Gladstone's speech was a marvel of persuasive eloquence." That is true, for I have heard the same thing confirmed by scores who listened to that speech. Well, but the right hon. gentleman on that occasion was speaking on behalf of the great principles of justice. He was telling us that what the noble lord calls "English prestige" was utterly valueless to a nation unless it was based on that which was equitable in its policy to other nations. I am not blaming the Government for a policy which is inequitable, I am only warning them against two things—against their partnership with another power in transactions which they cannot control, and against making demands on the government of China based upon disasters caused by the folly of your own minister, and which you had no right, in the sight of God or man, to make. I believe, looking back to the transactions of this country with China for the last few years, that there is nothing more vile or vicious to be found in our history, and that we have no page in our annals more full of real humiliation, because it is full of guilt, than that in which are recorded our transactions with China. And it is because I feel this—that I wish the government to live and prosper, and the House to stand honourably before the country, and the country to hold a position high in credit and morals before the world—that I warn the government and the house against proceeding in a policy which no man in his conscience can say is not a policy in opposition to the law of Heaven, and opposed to those laws and principles of justice without which human society itself could not be held together. (Cheers.)—Mr. S. HERBERT said the policy of the hon. baronet seemed to consist in making an advance upon Nanking, which was either in the hands of the rebels or else had been left by them as utterly deserted waste; and the hon. baronet also seemed to propose that we should take the place with a view to its permanent retention or occupation.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE. After having first reduced the Taku forts.—Mr. S. HERBERT: That part of the advice the Government certainly would not be likely to follow. It was their desire to localise the war, and to confine it to the Chinese government. The demands they had made had been of a most moderate kind. Despite the outrage at the Peiho, they had only asked for the ratification of the treaty, which was the demand they had made in the first instance, and for an apology for the commission of the outrage. The hon. member for Birmingham had said, and with truth, that this was not a question which the two sides of the House need discuss with asperity, as they had both been more or less engaged in the transactions connected with the affair of the Peiho. He would not enlarge upon the treaty of Tientsin. He had his own opinion upon the events which preceded it, and he would candidly say that he thought they had got into the wrong groove, and that they would find it very difficult to get out. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese plenipotentiaries had been accused of treachery in their diplomatic communications with the British minister, but he was afraid that deceptions almost as glaring had been practised among European nations boasting of the highest civilisation, within a period stretching back no further even than a century. (Cries of "now, now," and laughter.) Whatever might have been our policy during the last twenty years, it would be vain to hope that our remonstrances with the Chinese government would be effectual, unless they were backed by force. The hon. gentleman spoke of the success of the American minister. That official had certainly profited by the presence of the English fleet, and had been successful enough to obtain from the Chinese government the concession of the "favourable nation" clause, but the truth was that the Chinese looked upon all whites, whether Europeans or Americans, as members almost of the same nation, and what they granted to one position they would scarcely think of withholding from the other. With respect to those persons who censured the late proceedings in China, he begged to remind the House that it was an easy thing to be wise after the event, and to criticise the conduct of men acting at a great distance from home, and surrounded by difficulties. Supposing that Admiral Hope had succeeded in his attack, they would have heard nothing of these complaints against Mr. Bruce. He (Mr. S. Herbert) hoped, however, that when Lord Elgin arrived in China he would be able to place matters on a better footing. He was sorry that it should be necessary to make a military demonstration upon the coast of China, but he hoped it would be attended with the beneficial and decisive effect which the Government anticipated. Lord Elgin possessed every quality essential to a negotiator in his position. The correspondence before the House showed that Lord Elgin's opinion was that we were too harsh in our demands upon the Chinese, and, moreover, that correspondence displayed that great wisdom and spirit of conciliation which led naturally to the hope that our present unsatisfactory relations with China might be converted into those that would secure the blessings of commerce and peace. (Hear, hear.)—Sir J. PAKINGTON: I quite agree with the desire that has been expressed, that our discussion on this subject should not be conducted in a party spirit, and I hope that the attention of the House will be directed to this question—what is the most just and wise mode of escaping from the difficulty that has arisen? (Hear.) I must say that in the statement the noble lord has made to us this evening, he has not redeemed the pledge he made on a former evening, when he engaged that, at no distant date, after the receipt of despatches then expected, he would make a full statement of the policy of the Government with regard to the distressing state of affairs in China. We are still left in ignorance upon that point. I am sure that the Government cannot complain of having been unduly pressed by the opposition. This question involves the consideration—first, of what hereafter are to be our relations with China in matters of trade; secondly, whether we are to embark in a costly and difficult war; and lastly, what is the most becoming conduct for our Government to pursue after that most disastrous reverse which her Majesty's arms have sustained at the mouth of the Peiho. This last consideration is one surrounded with so much difficulty that I think the Government are entitled to the support of this House. (Hear, hear.) It is, no doubt, desirable that the Government should know the opinions entertained by this side of the House. I quite admit, that after that unhappy affair in the Peiho, it is the duty of the Government to take care that our power and prestige is not lessened, and on that account I am not disposed to find fault with the Government; but to support every demand they may make upon the Emperor of China. I think they have, as far as the demands they have made go, acted wisely. But the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bright), in whose speech for the most part I en-

rely concur, has alluded to a speech delivered about three years ago by the present right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the occasion of a debate that then took place on Chinese policy; and he also told us the opinion of the member for Rochdale (Mr. Cobden) upon that speech. To that opinion I willingly subscribe, and I am sure that the right hon. gentleman will not suspect me of flattery when I say with regard to his speech that I regard it as the finest and most impressive speech I ever heard in this House. (Hear, hear.) I only hope that he has not forgotten the sentiments he then expressed. The noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) also addressed us upon that occasion. He was not sitting then side by side with the noble Viscount (Lord Palmerston) as he is now, but stood in a different relation to that noble Lord. (A laugh.) But I believe that neither the House nor the noble Lord have forgotten the emphasis with which, in a spirit of conciliation and wisdom, in which I heartily concurred at the time, he bade this House to "be just and fear not." Such was the maxim that the noble Lord then laid down; and I only hope that, in the present difficult and anxious state of our relations with China, he will act upon that maxim. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord has told us to-night that he does not intend to raise any question as to the conduct of Mr. Bruce. I have no desire to force such a discussion upon the House; but I must say that the extent to which the noble Lord has abstained from giving us a fair view of the intended policy of the Government does force us in some degree to enter into the conduct of Mr. Bruce, because that conduct lies at the very root of that policy. (Hear, hear.) I think the Government are right in making a demonstration of force in China; and here I must admit that, to a certain extent, the noble Lord has informed us of his future policy—I allude to his announcement that one of the demands the Government mean to make on the Emperor of China is an apology for the transactions at the mouth of the Peiho. My hon. friend the member for Portsmouth (Sir J. Elphinstone) adverted to that demand in terms of approbation. I know not how far the views I entertain upon this subject may find favour with the House, but this is a question involving matters of so much moment that I feel it to be my duty to state them. I wish to put it both to this House and to the Government whether, looking to the origin of that unhappy transaction at the mouth of the Peiho and considering the whole of the conduct of Mr. Bruce, we are entitled to demand an apology. If you determine that that apology should be demanded, your decision involves two questions—viz., first, whether, acting in that spirit of justice to which I have already adverted, the facts of the case justify your demand; secondly, if that apology be refused, what is your alternative course? (Hear, hear.) Now, it is a question that has not been touched upon by the noble lord, but which I have heard adverted to in other places, whether the instructions of Lord Malmesbury under the late government were such as to justify the course pursued by Mr. Bruce. It has been stated that they were.—Lord J. RUSSELL: I did not say so.—Sir J. PAKINGTON: I said you did not allude to it, but I have heard it broadly stated elsewhere. I say that there was nothing in those transactions which justified Mr. Bruce in making that attack. (Hear, hear.) The words Lord Malmesbury used in the despatch dated March 1, 1859, were these:—"The admiral in command of her Majesty's forces has been directed to send up with you to the mouth of the Peiho a sufficient naval force, and unless any unforeseen circumstances should occur to make another arrangement more advisable it would seem desirable that you should reach Tien-tsin in a British ship of war." I know of no other words in those instructions upon which it is possible to assert that Lord Malmesbury instructed Mr. Bruce to force his way up the Peiho, and that is the question upon which the matter will ultimately turn. I will not refer further to these despatches than to show that Mr. Bruce was not justified in the proceedings he took; but I will lay before the House a despatch which really bears materially upon this question. It was sent by the Chinese commissioners to Mr. Bruce at Shanghai. Mr. Bruce acted upon his discretion in refusing to negotiate at Shanghai. It is clear the commissioners wished him to negotiate there. I think Mr. Bruce acted with good judgment in so refusing. But when the Chinese commissioners found that he was determined to proceed on his mission, and not to reopen negotiations, then this important despatch, dated June 12, was written by them, and upon this despatch mainly, if not solely, the question as to the propriety of Mr. Bruce's attack on the Peiho must be considered to turn. [The right hon. gentleman then read the despatch in question, the effect of which was that the commissioners felt it would not be correct to allow the day appointed for the ratification of the treaty at Tien-tsin to pass by without that object being accomplished, and, after due deliberation, they had decided that the only course left to them was to represent the matter fully to their Emperor, and request him to send some high officer to Tien-tsin, to make arrangements for Mr. Bruce's reception; that the memorial containing this request had been sent forward at the rate of 200 miles a day, and would arrive in eight or nine days at Peking; and that this would afford ample time to allow the exchange of ratifications to be effected at Tien-tsin, by the time fixed for that purpose. The despatch concluded thus—that his (Mr. Bruce's) mission being pacific, his treatment by the Government of China would not fail to be most courteous, and it was the sincere wish of the commissioners that on each side confidence might be felt in the good faith and justice of the other.] Now, I ask the Government what diplomatist in any country could have held language more fair and more consistent with a *bona fide* intention to execute the treaty at Tien-tsin than the language I have read? (Hear, hear.) Could Mr. Bruce justly take the slightest exception to it? On the contrary, was he not bound, after receiving such a letter, at all events to await the course of events then indicated? I cannot see that he had the least pretence for doubting the proposals so made. But what did he do? Immediately upon receiving it he proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho, and, without waiting to see whether or not this arrangement would be carried out in good faith (and he would only have had to wait eight or nine days), he gave directions to Admiral Hope to force the passage of the Peiho. What did Mr. Bruce say on the subject? In a despatch to Lord Malmesbury, speaking of the attack on the Peiho, he speaks of the right of using the river as the natural way to the capital, and states that their right to use the only expeditious way to the capital could not be questioned. Hon. gentlemen opposite may be more versed in diplomatic arrangements than I am, but I believe that Mr. Bruce was wrong in his law, and not supported by the law of nations. At all events, he was to blame in not waiting to see how far the promises of the Chinese commissioners were fulfilled. There are some other expressions in

this despatch, with reference to the difficult task of carrying the treaty into effect and as to mortifying the Chinese Emperor, which ought not to have been indulged in. Not waiting for an answer, Mr. Bruce directed the unfortunate attack on the Peiho. This was on the 25th of June, and at nine o'clock in the morning a junk came alongside the *Magicienne*, in which Mr. Bruce was stationed, nine miles from the bar of the Peiho, with the invitation from the Governor-General to land at Pekinghano and proceed to Peking. The Secretary of State for War said we were about to be wise after the event; but we must not allow that consideration to deter us from passing a judgment on the position and acts of our minister at that moment. Why was the *Magicienne* nine miles from the bar of the Peiho? That was not the conduct of the American minister, who was on the spot, although far less interested than the English minister. When the English minister received the invitation to land at Pekinghano, he ought to have stopped the attack if he could. I appeal to the House whether that invitation was not carrying out the avowed intention of the Chinese to receive our minister with proper honour, and expedite his mission to Peking. I must express a very strong opinion that after what passed at Shanghai, and the despatch of the 12th of June, Mr. Bruce was not justified in ordering the attack on the Peiho, and that he is without any excuse for having ordered it. If it was not justified, are we justified in demanding an apology? Who were the aggressors? Not the Chinese. They had done that which, as a nation, they had a right to do. They had barred the entrance to the river. I admit that their conduct at the mouth of the Peiho was not ingenuous or straightforward. There was deceit, I admit. They pretended that there were only militia in the forts when Admiral Hope sent in with certain demands, and he was told that the barrier was only placed there to exclude rebels. Though there might have been dissimulation and deceit, was the noble lord prepared to contend, considering the character of the people, and the *bona fide* communications received from high officers, that because of these doubtful proceedings on the Peiho, we were justified in resorting to force on these grounds to choose our own way to the capital? There was no dispute about our minister going to Peking. That point was conceded, and there were no circumstances to justify the attempt to break through the barrier forcibly. Are we justified, under these circumstances, in demanding an apology, and if an apology is refused, what will be the result? Is the Government going to embark this country in a protracted and sanguinary war with the Chinese because they refuse to apologise under circumstances so doubtful. (Cheers.) I hope not. I think the Government are right in requiring of the Chinese Government that the treaty should be ratified, and in showing a powerful demonstration of force. I take no exception to those two portions of their policy; but, so far as that policy is disclosed, I take exception to the reasons assigned in demanding an apology. The noble lord has alluded to the question how far our ambassador had power over the military and naval commanders to direct their proceedings, and stop operations. That raises a serious question; and I should like to know what the character of any probable operations will be. I believe that by the time our ambassador arrives it will be too late to commence operations in China. I hope the Government will inform us that no military operations will be commenced until our ambassador arrives. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the appointment of Lord Elgin, I am happy to say I make no exception or objection. Looking at the great knowledge that Lord Elgin must have acquired in China of the habits and affairs of that empire, I think Government could not have made a better selection; but I should like to know also on what footing Mr. Bruce is to remain. Is he to continue in his diplomatic position there? or is Lord Elgin to supersede him? and are both Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce to receive salaries from the public funds of this country for conducting negotiations? (Hear, hear.) I should like some more satisfactory statement as to what our future policy is to be, but I think that neither public opinion in this country nor justice could support the Government in the design or idea of a war with China, because an apology may be refused in respect of any transaction at the best so doubtful as the unhappy transaction at the Peiho. (Cheers.)—Mr. G. W. HOPE said that no one was more ready than himself to assent to the doctrine of the hon. member for Birmingham, when speaking of Admiral Hope, that personal gallantry was no excuse for alleged misdirected operations, and Admiral Hope would endorse that doctrine, but the real question was whether the hon. member for Birmingham was justified in asserting that these operations were undertaken without a reasonable prospect of success. He did not allege that there was any cause for an ambush, and he had not seen any statement in Admiral Hope's despatches that stated that there was. He would put it on a broader ground, and maintain that if we look to the whole history of the war in China there was nothing to justify Admiral Hope in refusing to obey the instructions he received. (Hear, hear.) There was no ground for supposing that the admiral made no reconnaissance, the fact being that he took steps to obtain every information, and from that he found that the forts were in a state of preparation, better than Chinese forts usually were; and, even in the absence of foreign auxiliaries, and the presence of Russian caps and new faces, there was no sufficient reason for him to turn back when he had a sufficient force; and he put it to any professional man whether had he done so he would not have considered that he was disgraced by the proceeding. It had been said that the operations in China had been wholly unsuccessful; but was it true that they were so in every part? Until the hon. member for Birmingham made this observation, the opinions expressed in the House had been so generally favourable to Admiral Hope, that he had not prepared himself with references and despatches, but this he remembered, that the statement by Admiral Hope was distinct—indeed, it was admitted by the Chinese themselves, that the firing from his guns silenced those of the enemy. Now, if the admiral was able to conduct the operations so far successfully, was it possible to say that he had no grounds for undertaking them? He now came to the disastrous part of the affair, the landing. He knew that Admiral Hope took upon himself the responsibility of that part of the operations, but, he asked, was he morally responsible for it? He had stood by his boats, and fought till he could do no more. (Cheers.) And though with the feelings of a gentleman he took on himself the responsibility of the whole operations, it was too much to say that because that part that was not conducted by him had proved unsuccessful, he was responsible for all the disaster. He did not wish further to enter into the question except to protest against the waste of gallant lives in such operations. (Hear, hear.) He was not one of those who looked for the millennium, when we were to have no wars; but he remembered the expression of the late Sir Robert

(Continued in page 205.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published at 3 P.M. on the day of the delivery of the Mails.

We have altered the form of our Commercial and Shipping Intelligence, by placing the portion relating to China and other parts of the Far East, immediately after the "Summary of News."

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1860.

THE PEIHO ECHO.

The Peiho affair has had another ventilation in the House of Commons, and the proceedings of the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce and Admiral Hope have received the fullest approval at the hands of Lord Palmerston and other members of the Cabinet. We presume the sentence in Lord John Russell's despatch of the 10th Nov—which was: "Now, although the denial of a passage to the capital by the usual and most convenient route would have been evidence of an unfriendly disposition, yet it was a matter upon which you might have remonstrated and negotiated, without having recourse to force to clear the passage,"—must be treated as a little slip of his private opinion on the subject, and it is fortunate for him that it was not more fully dwelt on by the opposition, being, as it is, so inconsistent with his speeches in Parliament. The Premier's defence was, as usual, a very able one, and likely to enlist the support of the country, who, we have before remarked, as a body, do not examine minutely the real facts of the case, and in forming a decision they are greatly influenced by the melancholy slaughter of our countrymen, which was, we all know, entirely owing to the indiscretion of landing our men in a mud swamp to take the forts. It is of little practical utility to follow the other speeches on this debate. The question now before us is, what is to be done for the future in order to come to an amicable settlement of the matter? It appears to us the Government have adopted the only possible road open to them, and in the appointment of Lord Elgin on a second mission to the Court of Peking there is the great advantage of avoiding the recal of Mr. Bruce, as it could not be reasonably expected that any other ambassador would be able to act so well in unison with him, the point being of course a most delicate one to deal with. We believe it to be entirely owing to this peculiarity that his lordship has accepted the mission, his own ambition to securely obtain all the rights of his treaty being quite a secondary consideration. That his instructions are to obtain all these rights by a pacific means, we are fully assured, and it is a matter of congratulation that his first step has been successful in bringing the French Government to the same view of the case. There are good grounds for believing that the most perfect accord exists between his lordship and Baron Gros, the French Ambassador. As evidence we may mention that the gunboats which have been in course of embarkation at Toulon for some time past have been countermanded, and it is rumoured that instructions have been forwarded to India to suspend the departure of troops until Lord Elgin is able to communicate his views to the Governor-General. The only point in the treaty which it is at all likely there will be any trouble about, is the one in reference to our ambassador residing at Peking; and as it has been pretty clearly announced by Lord John Russell in Parliament that this obligation on the part of the Chinese Government will not be enforced, we confidently expect a ratified treaty to arrive in this country very shortly after the arrival of Lord Elgin in China. Since the arrival of the intelligence of the unfortunate defeat at the mouth of the Peiho, we have from time to time stated that it would be unwise to attempt a resentment by force. We can most truly sympathise with our gallant soldiers and sailors who were engaged in that affair, and are now waiting for the opportunity of revenge; but we are certain, on a calm consideration of the horrors of war, that they will willingly forego their very pardonable desires. We must, however, add our opinion that the despatch of reinforcements has been quite politic, and calculated to materially assist Lord Elgin in the pacific solution of all the difficulties of the case.

Naval and Military.

There have been no fresh movements in connection with the China expedition. The *Megara* was announced as fitting out for China, but no reliance can be placed in the report. From India, of course, we have plenty of rumours of regiments going forward from India, but orders and counter-orders seem to be all that is doing at present. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following on General Mansfield:—"The refusal of Sir W. R. Mansfield to accept the command intrusted to him by the Queen is to be regretted on three grounds; first, because it is injurious to the high reputation of a gallant, zealous, and able officer, and lays his motives open to injurious comment from persons hostile to him; secondly, because it is mischievous in itself, as a precedent set by a distinguished officer, which, if admitted, will cause serious difficulties in reference to the custom of giving local rank to superior officers; thirdly, because it adds another to the number of examples which have been too frequent in the East, of disobedience to orders, of a refractory spirit, and want of military subordination. On examining the grounds of Sir William Mansfield's refusal to accept the post of second in command to Sir Hope Grant, we confess we do not find them valid to justify the General in declining the honour conferred on him by her Majesty. There is the sole step of local rank in Turkey and in Europe to sustain the objections which have been raised to putting Sir W. Mansfield under the orders of the present Commander-in-Chief of the China expedition; in all other points Sir Hope Grant has seniority of service. We have reason to think that Sir W. Mansfield's friends regret he has not accepted a command in which his abilities and military knowledge would assuredly have secured an accession to the reputation he already enjoys."

The following is the last statement received from Bombay of the troops about to proceed to China:—

Artillery.—Two batteries of Royal Artillery from the Bengal army, and two batteries from England with Armstrong guns. No. 7 Battery, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; a Company 5th Battalion Native Artillery, and 1st Supplemental Company (Bullock Battery) from Madras; and No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Bombay.

Engineers.—23rd Company Royal Engineers from Madras, two companies from England, and A and K Companies of Madras Sappers and Miners.

European Infantry.—3rd Buffs, 31st, 44th, 56th, 66th, 67th, 87th, 99th Foot, and 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Cavalry.—Two squadrons 1st Dragoon Guards, Fane's Horse, 1st Sikh Cavalry.

Native Infantry.—8th, 11th, 15th, 19th Punjab Infantry; the regiments of Loobianah and Lucknow, 3rd and 5th Bombay Native Infantry, and 21st Madras.

Classifying the force according to the troops furnished respectively by each presidency, it is as follows:—

BOMBAY.

No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, R.A.

Her Majesty's 31st and 56th Regiments of Foot.

Her Majesty's 3rd and 5th Regiments Native Infantry (each 1,000).

MADRAS.

No. 7 Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery.

A Company 5th Battalion Native Artillery.

23rd Company Royal Engineers.

1st Supplemental Company (Bullock Battery).

A and K Companies Sappers and Miners.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards (detachment).

Her Majesty's 44th and 66th Regiments of Foot.

Her Majesty's 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

BENGAL.

Two Batteries Royal Artillery.

Fane's Horse and 1st Sikh Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, 67th, 87th, 99th Foot, and 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles.

Her Majesty's 8th, 11th, 15th, and 19th Punjab Infantry, and the regiments of Loodianah and Lucknow.

The hired transport *Canaan*, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Spithead with 150 naval invalids on the 13th inst., from Hong Kong, in charge of Lieut. Woodman, R.N., Admiralty agent, and Dr. A. Watson, R.N., surgeon in charge. The greater portion of the invalids are from Admiral Hope's squadron. Dr. Watson states that all the wounded have progressed most favourably, and that only four deaths have occurred during the voyage home. The following officers and passengers have arrived by the *Canaan*:—Mr. H. Ley, master, R.N.; Dr. Charles A. Lees, assist.-surg., R.N., invalided; Mr. W. Bicknell, second master, R.N., ditto; Mr. Powlett, midshipman; R.N., ditto; Mr. Moysey, assist.-engineer, R.N., ditto; Mr. Bertram, assist.-engineer, R.N., ditto; Mr. Mitchell, gunner, R.N., ditto; Mrs. Bampfied, wife of Capt. Bampfied, 1st Royals, two children and servant; Mrs. Rangall, family and servant. The ship sailed from Hong Kong on the 13th of October, 1859, calling at Singapore, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Preparations are being made for the intended distribution of an award for salvage services rendered to the treasure on board the *Ava*, between the 12th March and 26th July, 1858, by the *Chesapeake*.

Numerous changes have been made in the disposition of the Bengal troops, in pursuance of instructions from home. Sir Hope Grant, by last advices, was expected daily in Calcutta, Sir Robert Napier having superintended the embarkation up to the 10th ult., so far as it had proceeded—

Some doubt has been cast by the Calcutta press upon the Lucknow regiment joining the force.

An extra supply of war stores, shot, shell, and ammunition for the use of the Armstrong batteries despatched to China, has been forwarded by the present mail to Hong Kong.

We omitted to report the following passengers, per *Caduceus*, from Hong Kong.—Lieut. Jenkins, R.N., Agent Dr. Baird, R.N., Dr. Richardson, Mr. Summons, R.N., late paymaster Princess Charlotte; Mr. Scott, master, R.N.; Mr. Davies, engineer, R.N.; Mr. Spooner, of Messrs. Russell & Co., of China.

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The transport-ship *Elbe*, belonging to the Prussian navy, commanded by Captain Werner, was taken into the inner dock on Friday morning, for the purpose of transferring to the *Arcona* frigate a quantity of stores which she brought from Hamburg. She will afterwards fill in with coals for the supply of the steamers connected with the Prussian expedition to Japan, and leave some time this week; the *Arcona*, it is expected, following about this day or night. The *Elbe* has on board a small screw steamer, originally built as a pleasure yacht at Hamburg, which has been bought for use in the Japanese waters, to save the sailors of the expeditionary vessels the labour of rowing as much as possible. The scientific and mercantile men who are to take part in the expedition will proceed by the overland route, and join the squadron at Singapore.

The Prussian frigate *Thetis*, Captain Jackmann, accompanied by the schooner *Frauentob*, sailed from Spithead on the 16th instant, for China.

The recruiting for the corps of Royal Engineers, in anticipation of the augmentation of the corps which will take effect from the 1st of April, is proceeding briskly, and a number of intelligent young men, most of them good mechanics and handicraftsmen, have lately arrived at headquarters, Chatham, to join the detachments.

We have a return showing the numbers present at the last annual training of each disembodied regiment, and the number of absentees from each regiment on that occasion. The totals are as follows:—England, 30,597 present, 20,555 absent; Scotland, 4,706 present, 2,065 absent; Ireland, 9,037 present, 7,937 absent.—Total, 44,340 present, and 30,557 absent.

There are at present four iron-cased ships building by contract—two of them of 6,039 tons, and 1,200 horse-power, and two smaller of 3,268 tons each; the total cost for building being estimated at £1,355,807, including machinery.

Efforts are being made at the Chatham dockyard to complete three of the large vessels of war recently ordered by the Admiralty to be constructed, and bring them forward for launching during the approaching summer. These are—the *Atlas*, 91, the *Bulwark*, 91, and the improved screw frigate *Undaunted*, 51, each of which has several hundred hands employed on them to hasten their completion. The *Atlas* is getting very forward, and will be the first of the three completed.

An unfortunate accident occurred off the Platform Battery, at Portsmouth, on the 22nd inst., to the commander's galley of Her Majesty's ship *Firebrand*, lying at Spithead, which caused the loss of five lives. Between 1 and 2 p.m., the galley, with her usual crew, six in number, and a stoker who had obtained leave to go on shore to see his wife, was despatched from the ship to the shore, for the purpose of bringing off Commander Bruce, who was on shore receiving his orders. As soon as the boat, under a lug sail, got into this broken water, she buried her bow in the trough of the sea, and was prevented rising again by the top of the sea having hold of her stern, which at once caused her to broach and capsize. The men clung to the keel, and the boat turned over again, when five out of the seven that were in the boat disappeared.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—A general parade of the Royal Marine Light Infantry took place at Woolwich on the 22nd inst., in the square within the barrack quarters, when Col. Stransham, commanding the division, presented to Acting Sergeant-Major Woon, late of the 1st Battalion, serving in China, a silver medal awarded to him by the Lords of the Admiralty for "meritorious conduct, especially for his gallant behaviour while serving in China." Sergeant-Major Woon has likewise been granted an annuity of £10. This non-commissioned officer succeeded in saving the life of one of his officers, as also of a drummer-boy, about fourteen years of age, during the assault upon the Chinese battery in the Peiho. The poor lad had been struck down by a round shot, which completely carried away the inner part of his thigh. He was lying hopelessly in the mud (according to the report), the missiles of every description flying thickly about him, when he called out to Sergeant-Major Woon to take him to a place of safety, which he did at the imminent risk of his life, and deposited him in a boat at some distance. Sergeant-Major Woon was five years in the Arctic regions with Capt. McClure. On leaving China he was presented with a piece of plate, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades there. Colour-Sergeant Francis, wounded in the foot under the Chinese forts, was presented at the same time, by Col. Stransham, with a medal, awarded by their Lordships for long service and good conduct, which carries with it a gratuity of £15. Sergeant Francis is about to be invalided, being irrecoverably lamed, and consequently incapacitated for further active service. He served in the Syrian campaign, in the Crimea (for which he was decorated with the medals), in the Black Sea, on board Her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, and was engaged in the attack on Odessa. Several privates, invalids recently joined from China, for survey, on account of wounds, then present, were in succession promoted, in the presence of the battalion, to the rank of corporal; one corporal was made a sergeant, and the distinction of the colours was conferred on Sergeant Donnell, who had received three wounds. The two latter were absent on furlough.

THE ROYAL MIDDY.—Prince Alfred is being brought up in the service precisely the same as if he were the son of a private gentleman. He messes with the midshipmen, keeps his regular watch, dines occasionally in the ward-room, and takes his turn to dine with the captain. He is treated by his messmates as in all respects one of themselves—is called to order by the caterer, and runs the same risk of being made the subject of a practical joke as any other young gentleman—himself, however, being generally pretty forward in the business of playful mischief. Upon one question, that of smoking, the young Prince is sternly denied the privilege indulged in by other officers. On one occasion, we believe, his Royal Highness had his leave stopped for a fortnight for being detected in the act of blowing a cloud.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from Page 203.)

Feel, that no war undertaken for mere pecuniary purposes was ever worth the cost of blood and treasure expended. (Cheers.) He did not object to war when honour, interest, safety, or justice demanded it, but he did object to wars in which success could bring no honour except for the personal heroism with which it was attended. (Cheers.)—Mr. BRUCE read a despatch from the British minister in China bearing testimony to the praiseworthy conduct of Admiral Hope throughout, and vindicated Mr. Bruce for attempting to obtain the ratification of the treaty between the two countries.—Lord PALMERSTON entirely agreed with what had fallen from the right hon. baronet, that where we judged of the conduct of a man we ought to imagine ourselves in the position in which he was when he performed the act of which we were judging. (Hear, hear.) And this was the way in which the conduct of Mr. Bruce ought to be judged. What were his instructions? To obtain a ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin. He was told that the exchange was to take place at Peking. He was told to go to Peking. He was told to go to the Peiho. He was told to go up in a ship of war as far as Tien-tsin, and that the admiral was to accompany him, with a sufficient force. What was the interpretation of "a sufficient force?" The only interpretation was a force sufficient to enable him to go to Tien-tsin, and thence by land to Peking, to exchange the ratifications. Then it was said there was a qualifying clause, that he was to pursue that course unless there were circumstances to lead him to take a more advisable course. He thought Mr. Bruce was justified in considering there were no such circumstances as should induce an alteration. (Hear.) The right hon. baronet had quoted a letter from a Chinese commissioner—a letter of peaceable and friendly character. But what did that letter invite Mr. Bruce to do? Why, to go to the mouth of the Peiho, to go thence to Peking. He went to the Peiho, and what did he find there? Did he find an official communication saying that the Government would not allow him to go up the river, and that he must go in some other direction, or his passage would be obstructed by the orders of the Government? Nothing of the kind. He found an impediment. The right hon. baronet said every nation had a right to blockade its own rivers. Against an enemy no doubt. (Hear, hear.) But we could not blockade against a friend who was coming in friendly intercourse. (Hear, hear.) Well, he inquired what did the blockade mean? What was the intention? "Oh," they said, "it is not put up by the Government; it is simply a little arrangement of self-defence, established by the people of the district to protect themselves." Against whom? Against the English and French ministers? No, against pirates. But the English were not pirates, and therefore they had no reason to suppose that the barricades were established there to stop their progress. (Hear, hear.) Then was there any officer of the Chinese Government there, saying, "Here I am, and you can't go this way; go another way?" Not a bit of it. They were told there was nobody but militia and peasants; nobody representing the Chinese Government. Under these circumstances, he contended that Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope were perfectly justified in endeavouring to remove the obstacles which blocked up the usual passage to Peking, and to which they had been invited by the Chinese commissioners. Did they begin the attack? No; they began quietly to remove the barrier which had been placed there, when the Chinese began the attack upon them. (Hear, hear.) Well, but was the Peiho the wrong road to take? Why, that is so entirely admitted by the Chinese Government to be the proper road to Peking, that in the treaty agreed to with the Russian Government, and which was concluded some five or six weeks before these transactions, it was stipulated that the Russian minister, whenever he comes in that direction, shall proceed to Peking by the way of the Peiho. (Hear, hear.) So that here was an express admission by the Chinese Government that this was the proper road for diplomatic agents to take. And more than that, as by the treaty of Nankin we were admitted to the privileges of the most favoured nations, that Russian treaty actually gave us the right to proceed to Peking, and to proceed by the way which had been shut against us. Therefore, he said, let any man put himself in the situation of Mr. Bruce. Having his instructions on which to act, knowing what the practice was, and being responsible for having the treaty ratified within a given time—for let the House remember that the time assigned within which the treaty was to be ratified was just about to expire, and let him ask himself would he, in such a case, have shrunk from his course, would he have gone away and left the treaty to the chance of being unratified? Had he done so, would he not have been told—You were told to go up the Peiho in a ship of war—you were told that the admiral would accompany you with a sufficient force, and there was a sufficient force as far as any one had the means of judging—why did you run away? Why did you allow the honour of the country to be tarnished in your hands? (Cheers.) But then the right hon. baronet said, that at nine o'clock on the morning of the attack Mr. Bruce received a letter from the Chinese governor, inviting him to go to some other creek, and thence to proceed to Peking. Now the right hon. baronet read that letter very glibly, and if Mr. Bruce had received it in the condition in which it appeared in the blue book, he might have read it as glibly; but, unfortunately, the letter was in Chinese (laughter), and it took no less than two hours to translate. Then he had to communicate with M. Bourdalon, the French minister, and owing to the stormy weather, to the force of the currents, and to the insufficiency of the boats—for all the boats that were suitable were with the expedition in the river—before he could communicate with M. Bourdalon the firing had begun; and it was then too late to make any change in the operations. (Hear, hear.) But suppose the letter had been in time, would it have been wise to accept this invitation, and go round to the other place? They knew what that meant, because the American minister had accepted the invitation, and they knew pretty well how that turned out. The American minister was kept a considerable time before he was allowed to land; and he was then transported up the country in a wooden box on two wheels, without either light or air, so that at the last stage he was actually obliged to get out and walk for the remainder of the way, the jolting was so intolerable. (Laughter.) And when he did arrive at Peking he was kept a close prisoner, and was never allowed to communicate with the Russian minister, whom he wished to see, and was after all not allowed to ratify the treaty at Peking, but was obliged to go back to the coast to get it ratified. Now would this country have been satisfied if they had found their minister, who had been sent to the Peiho with a sufficient naval

force, and who was especially told not to submit to any degrading ceremony on his passage—because, as Lord Malmesbury said, everything that was done on the passage or on his arrival at Peking would become a precedent for the treatment of all succeeding ministers—would this country have been satisfied if our minister, after being left for days without being allowed to land, was at last taken up the country in a covered cart, and so jolted that, to avoid the dislocation of his joints, he was obliged to get out and walk? (Hear, hear.) And let the House remember that in China there were three modes of honour or of degradation. Those who were invested with the highest honour were placed in sedan chairs; those next in rank were allowed to ride; and none but those of the lowest class were put into covered carts, and jolted along the rough roads. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, if he (Lord Palmerston) had been in Mr. Bruce's situation, nothing would have induced him to consider the reception of this letter as such an unforeseen circumstance as to make him undergo this foreseen degradation and great personal discomfort. (Cheers.) As to the conduct of the admiral, that had been well dealt with by the hon. member opposite, but he must say that he never heard of a greater display of heroism, not of the admiral only, but of all who were engaged in the transaction. The circumstance that success had not crowned their efforts, in no degree detracted from their gallant and heroic efforts. However, he would hardly have risen on this occasion, but that the right hon. baronet wanted to know what was to be their policy in China. That was a question the right hon. baronet was entitled to put, though he thought his noble friend had already sufficiently answered it. But when the right hon. baronet asked what instructions were about to be sent out that was a question which he respectfully declined to answer, because the House would see that to tell beforehand what were the instructions by which their naval and military commanders were to be guided, was the sure way to defeat them. (Hear, hear.) As to their policy, it was simple; and he thought the House would admit it to be just. They wanted the ratifications of the treaty to be exchanged. Some people thought that that treaty made greater demands upon China, not than we were entitled to make, but greater than it was handsome to ask. He was not of that opinion. One chief point in the treaty was to insist on the right of our minister, at least occasionally, to reside at Peking, and at all times to have direct communication with the central authorities of the empire. That right was of the utmost importance. It was the want of that right which had led to so much unpleasantness and misunderstandings. Hitherto our ministers could only deal with the Viceroy at Canton, whose business it appeared to have been to put off the barbarians with excuses, whose complaints, as in the case of Commissioner Yeh, were never sent to Peking at all. And there was nothing new to Chinese policy in this demand, because for some years past they had admitted a Russian minister to reside at Peking, so that they really asked no more from the Emperor of China than he had already conceded to the Government of Russia. Another stipulation was that they should be allowed to ascend the great river Yang-tse-kiang and other streams, and to trade with the great towns on their banks. While the rebellion lasted, this right might not be of any great advantage, but it was of great importance with respect to our permanent relations with the country, and for the extension of our commerce with China. It had been said that they might take possession of Nankin. He was of opinion that that town could not at present afford good accommodation either for their troops or their commerce; but there could be no question that the right to navigate the great rivers and to trade in the interior of the country would eventually be of great importance to us. A third stipulation was that British subjects should have a right to travel in the interior of China. That also was of great importance to our commercial intercourse with the people, and it was not repugnant to the feelings and opinions of the people. Some persons were apt to imagine that the conduct of the people at Canton was a sample of what might be expected all over China. But that was a great mistake. There was reason to believe that the ill feeling exhibited towards us at Canton was artificially got up, but, at any rate, it was an exception to the rule. At Shanghai there was a large European community who lived in perfect amity with the Chinese, who visited them, and travelled without molestation all over the country. They wanted no conquest. (Cheers.) They did not want to obtain any other possession in China than the island they already possessed of Hong Kong. But he thought, and he was persuaded the country would be of the same opinion, that it would have been disgraceful to this country—that they would have lost their position in the government—if, after having sustained this disaster, they should go away and allow the treaty to remain unratified, or requiring from the Chinese government that satisfaction to which they were entitled. It was said we were demanding too much when we asked an apology. He thought that was the least which could be asked for such an insult; and there was reason to believe the Emperor would not object to it, as he said that the affair had arisen from what he called the impetuosity of the British commander. (Hear, hear.) The policy of her Majesty's government was to have the treaty fulfilled, but not to acquire any conquest or demand any additional cession of territory in China. The House would remember how the country had praised Sir Henry Pottinger for the treaty of Nankin. In consequence of that treaty our trade with China had been very much increased. It had not, however, provided for that which the treaty of Tientsin did provide for; but he (Lord Palmerston) thought the two treaties would confer great advantages on the commerce of Europe and America, and do a very great service to the Chinese nation itself. —After a few remarks from Mr. WHITESIDE and Mr. COCHRANE, a vote for £850,000 on account of the expedition was agreed to.—On the 19th, on bringing up the report of supply upon this vote, General PEEL took exception to the military and naval estimates generally, and especially to that vote for £850,000, which was simply deceptive, as it would not represent anything like the amount that would be required.—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said with regard to the China expedition the troops did not come upon the Imperial establishments till they arrived in China. They knew that the transports did not sail from India with the troops in time to bring them within the financial year. He thought he might confidently state that they had got money enough to cover the present financial year. He would not enter into the question whether this was carrying out the principles of free trade or not. He might, however, state on the question of money voted what it was that had been spent on the war in China. Rather more than £2,500,000 in round numbers had been spent. He was not disposed to

prophecy upon this subject. (Hear, hear.) Various prophecies had been indulged in. The right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Whiteside) had alluded to something like £10,000,000.—Mr. WHITESIDE: No, I said as much would be spent as was expended in the Persian war.—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that more than was spent in the Persian war had already been voted. As he had said, he believed that the vote which had been made would be ample for the financial year.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said there never was a vote that he had felt more inclined to resist than this. He believed that the whole of the money spent in the Chinese warfare was not only thrown away, but thrown away to the great disadvantage of this empire.—Colonel DUNN asked whether there would be any addition to the estimates on account of the force sent to China.—Sir J. BULPHINSTONE asked what was the state of the Chinese expedition, when it would sail, and what the expense was likely to be. He understood that it cost £3 10s. a ton to take out coal; and if so, there was cause for alarm with regard to the state of the finances next year. He thought there would then be a deficiency of £15,000,000; and that we should drift into a state of difficulty such as that from which Sir Robert Peel once rescued us, but from which he feared we should not again be relieved.—Colonel P. HERBERT inquired who was to pay the expenses of the three regiments sent out to China.—Sir C. WOOD said the expenses of the three regiments would have to be met by this country; but no vote had been taken thereupon, although when the accounts between us and India were balanced, one would probably be necessary. (Hear, hear.) The expense of the transport of troops to China was chargeable to India. When Queen's troops were sent to India the revenues of India were charged with the expense of taking them out, keeping them there, and sending them home. As to the state of the Chinese expedition, two regiments went out to China some time ago; another regiment had gone from Calcutta with a native regiment, and a fourth English regiment had sailed from Madras.—Admiral SEYMOUR wished to say a few words relative to the American minister's visit to Peking. A gentleman holding a high and honourable position in America wrote to him some time back that the newspapers had misinterpreted that affair. The American ambassador was satisfied with his reception. He said he was received at Peking with every mark of respect, and that he had ascertained that arrangements in the way of provision of houses had been made at the capital for the reception of the English and French ministers. (Hear, hear.) The gallant officer then bore testimony to the gallant conduct of Commodore Tatnall and Admiral Hope, the latter of whom had his boat sunk under him, and still did not relax his efforts on behalf of the expedition.—The resolution of the committee of supply was then agreed to.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN.—(23rd.) Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for a return showing the salaries or allowances of the plenipotentiaries, secretaries, and interpreters, or other officers of the missions to China and Japan, of the Earl of Elgin, the Hon. Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Alcock.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the returns could be given with regard to past missions, but it would be inconvenient to grant them with regard to those employed at present.

Spirit of the Press.

DEBATES ON CHINA.

About this time three years the attention of this country was almost centred upon an expedition which was then leaving our shores for the distant empire of China. Our officers in those seas had become embroiled with the satrap of a province remote from the seat of government. British commerce had been chased out of the Canton River; rewards had been offered for English heads; efforts were being made to starve, or plunder, or poison the European community settled at Hong Kong, and all the compressed myriads of necessitous population who swarm along that thousand miles of sea coast, where our settlements are dotted at rare intervals, were awaiting the moment when they might surge over the foreign communities. Some of us at that time wished to stand still and split hairs, and reason out points of international law; but the more generous instinct of the people of England commanded an immediate rescue. It was in a general acclaim that the expedition went forth, and with it was sent a diplomatist who had already in many parts of the world shown himself skilful to improve occasions and able in difficult conjunctures. How that expedition sped, and how that diplomatist discharged his task, we need not now recount. Atom by atom the power of England in those seas had been almost imperceptibly increased, even before the staff and panoply of the expedition arrived. Those terrible little gun-boats had bulletted in their tiny strength with the great oceans, and had dropped one by one, welcome and exulting, into the harbour of Hong Kong. The Admiral, reinforced, had been already able to destroy those swarms of war junks which had at one time almost blockaded him at his moorings, and was master of the waters. Then Lord Elgin arrived, and, after negotiations had been proffered and refused, pressure was brought to bear. Canton was taken, and there was a pause to ascertain whether enough had been done. It was found that the Court of Peking cared no more for the fall of Canton than if the English fleet had burnt a pirate village. Then the arms and diplomacy of the West moved together to the North. The lesson that had been first read at Canton was renewed at Taku, and quick upon the news of this exploit the strangers who had in vain remonstrated and resented at a distance now came with arms in their hands to demand some security for fair dealing, almost at the gates of the capital. The fear of the selfish court was now as abject as its indifference had been intense. When only the people suffered it would abate no jot of its pretensions; now that the imperial officers themselves were threatened, there was nothing they would hesitate to grant. The only effective, but the always sufficient, threat was an advance upon Peking. They were afraid that even to themselves should be divulged the great secret that the approach to Peking is so easy. They gave us all we asked—and we asked no more than is good alike for them as for us,—and when we went away they re-appealed into their old confidence that, happen what may, their old nests are always safe and out of reach. We came away rejoicing, bringing with us promises of friendly relations, which, if carried out in good faith, would carry cheap comforts home to the doors of our English cottages, and supply remunerative employment to our great English towns.

But we seem, instead of sketching the past, to be describing the present, and imagining a plan for the future. We are at this moment brought back again to the circumstances of the spring of 1857. Again there is a British force held at bay, again there is a disruption of official relations, and again Lord Elgin is setting out from England, and troops and ships of war are rounding the Cape and crossing the Indian seas. Events three years old are re-enacted with almost servile repetition, and—*a'sit omen!*—we almost expect that Lord Elgin will stop at Singapore and make his customary diversion to Calcutta. All our estimates are swollen and inflamed, just as three years ago they were swollen and inflamed. The revenue we obtain from tea we again spend in ships and soldiers to protect the merchants who go up to buy it. There are not wanting counsellors among us who say in their hearts, although they do not proclaim it openly, that "a little war and a moderate commerce" is the most profitable policy for vested interests in China. Once again we are about to recommence this wearying, wasting, blood-spilling, and ineffectual process; and Lord John Russell last night performed the ungrateful task of informing the House of Commons what is the immediate object he has in view in opening this new chapter in the endless history of our Chinese wars. His statement was very much in the tone of the paragraph in the Queen's speech. Lord Elgin is to avoid, if possible, an advance to Peking. He is to ask for the ratification of the treaty, and for an apology for the slaughter of our troops and the destruction of our ships at Taku. Some indemnity, it seems, will be required for the loss inflicted upon us by that act of treachery, but in the first instance it is not proposed that the Chinese shall be called upon to pay the cost of the expedition which their perfidy has rendered necessary, and which has only been occasioned by their breach of engagements. This is, indeed, moderation; and, if the Chinese have learned to appreciate that quality, it deserves to be successful. In the debate which followed, it was sad to note how poor is our House of Commons in the knowledge requisite to deal effectually with this great Imperial question. With a laudable desire for information, and with a readiness to turn and rest upon any man who may have a colourable title to be thought an authority upon such matters, Sir J. Elphinstone was encouraged to dilate upon this subject to a silent and attentive House. Sir John Elphinstone is himself somewhat of a Chinaman in this matter. A Chinaman acts only by precedent. Sir J. Elphinstone has his precedent. He remembers that eighteen years ago a Chinese war was put an end to, and a treaty obtained, by advancing upon Nankin and threatening to occupy that city. He can only suggest that the same course should now be repeated. The circumstances, it is true, are somewhat different. Nankin was then a beautiful Imperial city, exulting in its porcelain tower and its Imperial palaces. It is now a wasting ruin in the hands of a horde of rebels. We have occupied Canton, and we hold it at a cost of some half-million a-year; but, so far from that having brought the Court of Peking to terms, the Emperor is much obliged to us for saving him the trouble of garrisoning it against the rebels who hover round it. If we would only do the same kind office for him at Nankin, at the expense of another half-million a-year, our Tartar friend would feel a double obligation to us. He has had an army besieging that city these eight years. It is now proposed in the English House of Commons that we should take this city of Nankin from the rebels, and hold it from the Emperor, in order to punish him and bring him to terms! Sir J. Elphinstone would deserve as long a peacock's feather as his American friend obtained if he could only induce our Government to make war upon the Emperor of China in this agreeable fashion. We might go on thus and garrison Hankow, which has been five times taken and destroyed by the rebels, and, indeed, every other great city in China south of the Northern River, and the Emperor would be a long time before he would do anything to deprive himself of such accommodating enemies. All things are changed since Sir J. Elphinstone, was in China, but Sir J. Elphinstone's panacea is unchangeable. One bit of modern truth there probably was in what he said, and that is, that it will, if we act under the counsels of such advisers as himself, cost us some ten millions before we are out of this third Chinese war.

We are, in this Chinese difficulty, in the multitude of counsellors, destitute of counsel. Mr. Bright makes his stereotyped declaration that the Chinese are angels and the English are miscreants, and, with a pompous and rather pharisaical protest, washes his hands of the whole business. Lord John Russell and Mr. Sidney Herbert say their official speeches, but for anything like practical information we are driven back upon our naval and military men, who tell us, of course, as Sir J. Elphinstone in effect did last night, to trust it all to them, and let neither statesman nor diplomatist meddle with it. We are warned by no means to go to Peking. All sorts of horrors are predicted from a march over a hundred miles of level hedgeless country. The Chinese Court is depicted as so ancient and magnificent in its power and grandeur, that we ought not to do anything to provoke it. Again, it is said to be so rickety, so insolvent, so powerless to protect its own subjects, or to gather its own taxes, that we ought to abstain from touching it, lest it crumble under our fingers. We are bid at the same time to tremble before a mighty monarchy, and to stand aside lest we are covered by the dust of a falling ruin. If either of these were true we might ask, "Why should we spare this strong Government?" or "Why should we fear this tottering pagoda?" But, in fact, none of those who thus talk know anything about it. Whether Peking is rich or poor, strong or weak, many will guess, but with our present opportunities none can know. In the Palace of Westminster those who decide upon these questions most dogmatically know least, and if we would put their crotchets aside, and be guided by the rules of common sense—if we would deal with the Chinese as with other mortals, believing that they are capable of being moved by hope and by fear, by kindness and by severity, as they may merit the one or deserve the other, we should probably save a large part of these threatened ten millions. There is a shortsightedness about our policy towards this empire, which would cease if they of our statesmen who direct it would study it, or if the House of Commons would insist that they only who have studied the subject should direct the policy. It is a notorious fact that throughout our public offices the only men who have any ripe and useful knowledge of this matter are Lord Palmerston and one gentleman in the Foreign-office. The one knows it as a statesman, and the other as a man of detail. The others only have their heads full of crotchets, which they shake together like bits of glass in a kaleidoscope. It is not their fault that it is so, but it is their fault that they will, by meddling, do harm in so great a matter. Some day it will come to this, that the country, in its weariness and disgust, will flatly refuse to send any

more forces into those seas, happen what may. Nor is it certain that this will be in the end an unwise course in a national point of view. Russia, which stands at so many sick men's beds, has already made the will of the great Tartar Empire. It is her mission, and it is her present work, to absorb all the rich northern provinces. We English have no notion, nor need we care, how quickly this is proceeding. But every treaty right we now secure from the Emperor of China will be of infinite value to us in no long time to come, when we shall have to claim its exercise under a strong Government, recognising the laws, and compelling the observance of the rights of civilised nations.—*Times*.

Eight hundred and fifty thousand pounds were voted on Friday night for the Chinese expedition. We have turned the figures into words—let the reader turn them into ideas. Let every tax-payer who reads these lines endeavour to realise the money's worth of this sum, as measured by similar amounts in expenditure and in revenue. Let him remember how much less the French Treaty costs us in the temporary sacrifice of income, and how much that sacrifice was grudged by men who silently acquiesced in this unprofitable vote. Let him remember, too, that no one pretends that this £850,000 will be enough, and that an old naval commander in Chinese warfare estimates the probable expense, first and last, at ten millions. Sir J. Elphinstone knows well both the basis and the range of these operations; and he reminds us of a few facts that not one man in a thousand is likely to have applied to the question. When we think of war with China we form a vague idea of distance and expense. We think of a dozen men-of-war and frigates, a score of gunboats, and a few thousand of soldiers and marines, sent out direct from England to reinforce a similar force already equipped from Bombay or Calcutta. We think of a rather inglorious species of warfare carried on at the mouths of rivers, against mud forts and junks. We anticipate that in a couple of months or so the diplomatist will once more supersede the commander, and there will be another series of unintelligible negotiations, ultimately consummated by a treaty and an indemnity. We roughly calculate the expense at two or three millions, and we confidently reckon on being reimbursed from the Celestial Treasury. We all agree that it is a great pity so much blood should be shed, even though no such disaster as that of the Peiho mingles the blood of our own braves with that of Tartars. But, for the most part, we think and feel no more about it. To the average Englishman the whole proceeding is as quaint as a Chinese lantern, and as unintelligible as a Chinese puzzle. Sir John Elphinstone has indicated the direction which the public mind is now sure to take. He is not of the party of peace. He did not disapprove of the lorcha war. He does not object to our avenging the Peiho repulse and carrying out our Peking crotchet. He speaks as a strategist in advocacy of another line of operations than that adopted. He is for taking Nankin instead of Peking. His information may, therefore, be received without prejudice. He tells us that the Persian expedition cost £3,750,000. The distance from Bombay to Bushire and back is not 3,000 miles. From Calcutta or Madras to the mouth of the Peiho is nearly 5,000 miles. All these operations cost at the rate of about £1,000,000 sterling per month. If we go up to Peking we may reckon on being gone twelve months. If it is April when the expedition leaves our Indian ports, it will be August before the Taku forts are captured and the road opened to the capital. Once arrived there, our real difficulties will begin. If the Emperor is true to the traditions of his dynasty and the nature of his subjects, he will retire to the foot of his Tartar steppes; leaving the north-east wind and sleet, and the wild tribes whose knives and arrows are keener than either, to re-enact the tragedies of Moscow and Cabul. That is the prospect held out to us by a veteran who offers in exchange that of the winter occupation of a coast city, the loss of which would be nothing to the Emperor, but its retention an incalculable burden to us. In either case, the twelve months and the £10,000,000 are but too easily made out. If the French treaty has, in that time, added as much to our trade with Europe, we shall have been working and trading harder than ever, in order to obtain for Mr. Bruce the privilege of residing, if he likes, at a city where no Englishman in his senses can have any wish to stay more than a few weeks. Mr. Albert Smith or Mr. Meadows might make a good use of the privilege. Mr. Bruce can only desire it for the sake of further irritating and humiliating a people whose blood is already on his head.

We must confess, with Mr. Bright, to being deeply disappointed and pained at the tone held by Lord John Russell on a subject so momentous to every interest of humanity and justice. But any reliance one might be disposed to place on the moderate counsels and secret instructions of the Government is almost destroyed by Lord Palmerston's vicious and wicked speech. If in Lord John Russell we see a ruler perilously tampering with our national honour and with human life, in Lord Palmerston we see a reckless, remorseless trifler with these sacred considerations. We had hoped that a few more years of life, and the wholesome experience of political reverses, had chastened the levity and arrogance of character fatally wanting in the highest attributes of manhood and statesmanship. We are grieved to find that Palmerston is Palmerston still, with his old tendencies to the perpetration of incalculable mischief, barely restrained by colleagues who have at least the grace to be ashamed and serious in the presence of misfortune and of crime. Sir John Pakington shows incontrovertibly, from the blue book, that Mr. Bruce's instructions required him to exercise his judgment as to the mode of approach to Peking. Lord Palmerston's reply is in effect nothing but a revival of the stupid jest about Mr. Wad being carried thither in a box on wheels. When the loss of thousands of human lives—the waste of millions' worth of human labour—the overthrow of an ancient but tottering dynasty—the convulsion of a vast and infinitely complex social order—the break-up, in short, of the Chinese empire, and the entanglement of England in a new Asiatic chaos; when these mighty issues are raised, the Prime Minister of Great Britain would decide them by a rule of etiquette—a scruple of pride—a feeble play of humour over the grave of principle and conscience.—*Star*.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN DENMARK AND SIAM.

Appended to the above treaty, of which we gave an abbreviated text in our last impression, are the following general regulations to be observed by the Danes in Siam.

1. The captain of every Danish merchant vessel, upon arriving, is bound to report full particulars to the Custom-house at Paknam, and to state the number of his crew, the port he comes from, and the number of cannon and muskets as well as the quantity of ammunition on board. The latter will be landed there, and returned to him on his departure.

2. Any vessel arriving at Bangkok without having fulfilled the above regulations, will have to go back to Paknam under surveillance of the authorities to land their arms and ammunition, besides which the captain or supercargo will have to pay a fine of 800 ticals for his irregularity.

3. On the arrival of a Danish vessel at Bangkok, the captain is bound to take his papers, including the ship's manifest and bills of lading, within twenty-four hours to the Danish Consul, who will take the needful steps to obtain permission from the Custom-house to discharge his cargo, without which he is not allowed to break bulk. In case of non-compliance with this regulation, or should the captain have presented an incorrect manifest, he becomes liable to a fine of 400 ticals, but he is permitted to amend his entry within 24 hours without subjecting himself to the fine.

4. Any vessel discharging cargo without permission from the Custom-house, or smuggling goods that have not been entered and paid duty, will be punished by a fine of 800 ticals, and confiscation of the goods attempted to be smuggled.

5. Every Danish vessel, having conformed to the regulations, discharged its import cargo, and taken in a fresh one, shall receive from the Custom-house, through the Danish Consul, a Siamese clearance, with which he shall be at liberty to depart for his fresh destination, and on producing which he can reclaim his arms and ammunition landed at Paknam.

6. All Siamese Custom-house officers shall wear a distinguishing mark when on duty, by which they may be immediately recognised, and not more than two such shall be permitted to board any Danish vessel, except to enforce the regulations or seize smuggled goods.

7. Ammunition and all other articles of war can only be offered for sale to the Siamese Government, and any other importation of them for private trade is strictly prohibited.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HON. F. W. A. BRUCE.

PUBLISHED 20TH MARCH, 1860.

No. 1 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord J. Russell, dated Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1859, as follows:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch of the 26th September, and to express my grateful sense of your lordship's kindness in conveying to me the expression of the continued confidence of her Majesty's Government. I feel assured that the ultimate decision on the course I have pursued will be pronounced on a deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case; and I have only to ask that, if the result be to diminish that confidence, I may be recalled; for no one can act with the boldness required in this distant region unless he feels that he has comprehended aright the broad features of the policy her Majesty's Government wishes to be carried out. Emergencies are of constant occurrence, and must be met without hesitation or delay. It may be very difficult to justify in England the course adopted, but I have no doubt that it met with the approbation of those Chinese who are enlightened enough to know that the true policy of China is to conciliate, by a seasonable surrender of her prejudices, that foreign element which she can no longer hope to repel by force, and that they regret at heart our want of success. Had the execution of the treaty been confided to those hostile to its very principles, the records of our past intercourse are open to show that the contest would have only been deferred to a later, and probably a more inconvenient, period. It is not unimportant to observe that the foreign representatives with whom I was acting agreed in the importance I attached to ascending the river to Tien-tsin under our own flags; and that they were willing, in order to attain that object without an act of war, to take advantage of the absence of any prohibition to use this, the high-road to Peking, in accordance with former precedents. I do not enter into the question of treaty right. I was not going up under the new treaty, as it is not in operation, and under the old treaty I had no right to go to Peking at all. Considering that last year we were at Tien-tsin, that the right to proceed to Peking and see the Emperor on performance of the foreign ceremonial was then recognised, though, in order to avoid what might appear a humiliation of the Emperor, its exercise was, at his own request, deferred, and that every subsequent step on our part had been in the path of conciliation, the Governments of England and France had a right to expect for their ministers an honourable and friendly reception. I am convinced that the closing of the river in our faces was an unequivocal indication to the contrary, and that it would have been a capital mistake to have submitted to this exclusion."

No. 2 is also from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, dated 6th December:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch of the 10th of October, informing me that there is no reason for interrupting friendly relations with the Chinese at Shanghai, Canton, and elsewhere. Before its arrival I had already acted in the spirit of this instruction by addressing the enclosed note to his Excellency Ho, claiming for British ships the privilege of paying tonnage dues at the reduced rate of four mace per ton instead of five, in consequence of a similar reduction of the tonnage dues having been granted to United States' vessels, according to the American treaty. I also propose, as the port of Swatow will be opened to American commerce, and be made the residence of an American Consul on the 1st of January, 1860, to direct Mr. Caine to proceed there as her Majesty's Consul. The fact that Swatow has been for some time practically open to foreign trade, and that there is a British settlement at that port, renders the establishment of some controlling authority desirable, and, under present circumstances, necessary." There is an enclosure of a despatch to Governor-General Ho on the subject.

No. 3 is from Lord John Russell to Mr. Bruce, approving the same.

No. 4 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, 21st December:—"There is nothing of importance politically to communicate. The reports which reach us are unanimous as to preparations to resist being continued in the North, and that they are conducted by certain Mongol chiefs called the forty-eight kings, who, I should infer from the statements, impose their will upon the Emperor. The latest and most trustworthy account represents the forts near the mouth of the river Peiho as eight in number, each capable of

holding 1,000 men, with other defences higher up the stream. The Peking Government has made no overtures of accommodation, though there is no symptom of hostility at the ports."

No. 5 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, 5th Jan. 1860, reporting that Governor Ho had referred the question of tonnage dues to the Emperor, and that the demand had been duly accorded. A copy of Ho's despatch is enclosed, agreeing to this, but nothing is said in reference to opening Swatow.—"I stated to your lordship in my despatch of the 6th Dec., that I had called upon the Imperial Commissioner Ho, to extend to British vessels the reduction of tonnage dues conceded to the Americans under their new treaty. His Excellency admitted that the request was in accordance with the language of the supplementary treaty, and forwarded it to Peking for the approval of the Emperor, who states in reply, that 'he is graciously pleased, in his considerate regard for the interests of trade, to command the commissioner to send instructions to the five ports to levy tonnage dues on British and French vessels at the same rate as on American vessels, namely, 4 mace per ton.' The different reasons assigned in the two despatches for making the concession are worthy of notice: Ho recognises the obligation of the treaty; the Emperor grants the reduction as a proof of his regard for the interests of his trade. I may remark that it appears from Ho's despatch that he sent the memorial to Peking on the 11th Dec., and the answer to it must have been received at the latest on the 27th, the day on which his reply to me is dated. At the requisition of the allied Commanders-in-Chief, the reduction was carried into effect at Canton, without waiting for the result of my application to the Imperial Commissioner."

No. 6 is from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, 6th Jan.:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatches of the 29th of Oct. and 10th Nov. last, conveying the instructions of her Majesty's Government as to the course I am to adopt. As M. de Bourboulon has not received his instructions, and he informs me that, until they arrive, he does not consider himself at liberty to depart from the system of reserve hitherto pursued, I have not yet addressed the Imperial Government. A separate communication would be less likely to be successful than simultaneous notes presented by M. de Bourboulon and myself; and the Chinese might be thereby encouraged to suppose that the views of the two Governments do not coincide as to the course to be pursued."

No. 7 is from Lord Cowley, in Paris, to Lord John Russell, 5th March:—"I have the honour to inform your lordship that the instructions to M. de Bourboulon were transmitted by the Chinese mail, immediately after that which conveyed your lordship's instructions to Mr. Bruce."

Literature.

Souvenirs d'une Ambassade en Chine et au Japon en 1857 et 1858. Par Le Marquis de Moges. Paris: L. Hachette et Cie; and King William-street, London.

This work, appearing so soon after the more laboured and complete "Narrative" of Mr. Oliphant, falls remarkably dull and tame. In truth it only professes to be the "Recollections" of the mission; but even in this aspect it is meagre and spiritless in the extreme. The author, who was an attaché to the French mission, accompanied Baron Gros, in the *Audacieuse*, round the Cape of Good Hope. He visited Teneriffe, of which he gives an interesting account; then Ascension, where evidently our author must have been gulled, for he gravely states that "drunkenness there is a lawful and acknowledged fact; slight walls, whitened by lime, are scored at short distances on the path to the fort, to guide the drunken soldier, and conduct his staggering walk across the lava." Now, although, after our own visit to Ascension, we came away with by a no-means agreeable impression of the island, still we are glad to say that we were perfectly unaware of this startling fact. From thence the *Audacieuse* proceeded to the Cape, where the French embassy was most hospitably received by Sir George Grey and the colonists generally; indeed, the Cape appears to have influenced the marquis as favourably as Ascension had the reverse. Our author then proceeded to Singapore, where, after a few days' stay, the *Audacieuse* set sail for China, arriving at Castle Peak Bay on the 14th October, 1857.

The book then commences with China, and the sayings and doings of the French embassy; but on these matters Mr. Oliphant's book tells us so much more fully, and yet concisely, that we hardly feel it necessary to give even a resumé of the marquis's recollections. These, indeed, appear to have been jotted down on the author's note-book in a very cursory manner, and what is wanting therein seems to have been made up by extracts from the *Moniteur*, which are given very freely, and at considerable length. For one thing, however—although, knowing the insufferable self-esteem of the French, we might, perhaps, have partly expected it—we certainly were not quite prepared, and that is that the author appears altogether to ignore the part the British took in the war; indeed, from the very casual mention occasionally of Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour, the reader might suppose these gentlemen to have been permitted to accompany the French expedition, or, perhaps, to have assisted, as the French term has it. The book speaks very highly of Hong Kong, and gives a just meed of praise to the "colonising genius" of Great Britain. Sir John Bowring receives great credit at the author's hands, and is throughout the work spoken

of in much higher terms than Lord Elgin. The work contains nothing new or original, and must suffer greatly by comparison with that of Mr. Oliphant. The known obstinacy of the French in insisting upon spelling all foreign names after their own fashion, is here most apparent; the names of the Chinese cities, rivers, and even of the Imperial commissioners, are so altered from what we have been accustomed to as to be scarcely recognised; the English names also are frequently misspelt, and we were amused to find that our present Minister in China is in the last page called *Sir Frédéric Bruce*. We observe that this work is about to be translated into English.

Macaulay's Biographies. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

In this work, which Mr. Black states would not have been brought before the public so early but for the death of Lord Macaulay, some most interesting records of his life are to be found, especially in connection with Edinburgh, in a correspondence with Mr. Black. The following extract will serve to show his principles:—

"With respect to the past, I have perhaps a little to explain, but certainly nothing to repent or to retract. My opinions from the day on which I entered public life have never varied. I have always considered the principle of protection to agriculture as a vicious principle. I have always thought that this vicious principle took in the Act of 1815, in the Act of 1828, and in the Act of 1842, a singularly vicious form. This I declared twelve years ago when I stood for Leeds; this I declared in May, 1839, when I first presented myself before you; and when a few months later Lord Melbourne invited me to become a member of his Government, I distinctly told him that, in office or out of office, I must vote for the total repeal of the corn laws."

It contains the biography of Pitt, Johnson, Goldsmith, Bunyan, and Atterbury, written by Lord Macaulay for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and will be found exceedingly interesting.

Napoleon III. on England. Saunders, Otley, and Co., Conduit-street, London.

The author has collected a vast number of the sayings and writings of Napoleon III., nearly all bearing on our political and domestic affairs; and, if we mistake not, the reader will have new impressions aroused on perusing this volume, which contains some extraordinary revelations of this great man.

"In 1840 Louis Napoleon published *L'Idée Napoléonienne*. This is the only number of a publication which it was intended should come out monthly, but no second number came to light. In August, 1840, the rash attempt at Boulogne ended in the arrest of L. Napoleon. He was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and was sent to the fortress of Ham, where he remained till May, 1846, at which time he made his escape, and took refuge in England."

One Trial. T. C. Newby, Welbeck-street.

This is a very agreeable story, full of the shade and sunshine of domestic life, and told in a style now amusing, now pathetic, and always interesting. The sunny side of the tale is, that one Ethel Vane is a youthful beauty; is heiress, absolutely and without control, to a large fortune; and is courted by two peers, several commoners, and a handsome young doctor. With the waywardness of untried womanhood, and with the becoming and natural contrariness of the feminine heart at twenty-one, she falls in love with the last and least desirable of the rivals. The shady part of the story consists in her discovering that sweet William, the doctor, is a horribly wicked individual, and that three years before he had plighted his troth to a far-distant maiden on the banks of the blue Moselle, or thereabouts. This makes her so unhappy that she marries Lord Egmont, who has long loved her to distraction, and all in vain. She frets about William, and keeps his love-letters, notwithstanding his treachery, until at last, as a matter of course, her husband one day finds one of them, and raises a small breeze, in the midst of which he accepts an ambassador's post abroad, and prepares for voluntary transportation. He is already on his journey to the coast when the train gets smashed, and so, very nearly, does the runaway Lord Egmont. The already repenting and wretched wife is fetched from London to the supposed death-bed of her husband, and then is told in touching language how all her native generosity of heart returns,—how the approach of the dark tyrant who levels alike all of human kind, restores the wandering love which had long roamed away upon the track of an unworthy object to the more estimable man whom she had theretofore slighted, though she bore his name as a wife. Vows of faith and confidence for the future are exchanged; Egmont does not die, and all ends well. For a reader in search of an amusing book for a quiet afternoon, the *One Trial* is just the article.

Theatrical.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. Harrison's benefit took place on the 17th inst., when the house was crowded in every part. In consequence of the immense success of "*Lurline*," the managers have been induced to give nine extra performances of that opera, it being originally intended to terminate the season on the 17th inst. Miss Pyne will take her benefit on the 28th, and the theatre will be closed. An address was issued to the audience on the evening of Mr. Harrison's benefit, it being the last night of the regular season. The season of the Royal Italian Opera is to be begun on the 10th of April, the programme of which Mr. Gye promises in a few days.

LYCEUM.—Madame Celeste produced a new drama on the 19th inst., entitled "*The Abbé Vaudreuil*." The construction of the piece enables her to assume a series of dresses, and display her power of rapidly changing her manner, which is one of her peculiar characteristics. The principal part of the drama consists of a dream. *Lieut. Delcour* falls asleep while dwelling on the history of the Court of Louis XV., and, through the medium of a diabolical personage who calls himself the *Abbé Vaudreuil*, is transported back to the period in question. The Court at Versailles are beautifully represented, but the incidents are rather too numerous to describe. There is a love story running through both the real and the delusive scene, which, in the end, comes of course to a happy termination. Madame Celeste plays the *Abbé* with great success. The piece was much applauded, and is the work of Col. Addison, who was called before the curtain at its conclusion.

STRAND.—The return to her stage of the directress of this theatre was celebrated on the 12th inst. by the production of a pretty little piece, entitled "*The Loves of Arcadia*," having at least the merit of delicacy and inoffensiveness, praise of no mean order in these days of broad farce. The scene is laid in the time of Louis V. The monarch has planned a match between the *Chevalier de Merrilac* (Mr. Parselle) and *Mdlle. Desirée de Launay* (Miss Swanborough), who have never seen each other, but strongly object to being disposed of in this unceremonious way. They both, therefore, each being in ignorance of the other's proceedings, leave the court, and adopt a shepherd and shepherdess's life. Meeting in these new characters, they fall in love, and eventually, of course, are happily married, though this consummation is not arrived at till after an amusing *imbroglio*, in which the king is concerned. The dialogue is well written, and all the principal actors played their parts with ability.

MR. ALBERT SMITH.—Mr. Albert Smith has announced that on the 5th of April his present entertainment will be closed. On that evening "*China*" will have been given 400 times.

THE NEW ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—It is said that this company will have the Princess's Theatre during the season, and will be under the musical direction of Dr. Vech.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—An *exposé* of Mr. E. T. Smith's intentions with regard to the coming season at her Majesty's Theatre has been issued. Among the artists engaged are *Mdlle. Titiens* and *Signors Giuglini* and *Mongini*, who are now recognised as amongst the foremost among modern operatic singers. *Mdlle. Maria Brunetti*, from the Grand Opera at Paris, and *Madame Borgi Mamo*, are to make their first appearance during the season. *Madame Alboni* is also to appear, as well as the following singers:—*Mdlle. Vaneri*, *Madame Maria Cabel* (of the Imperial Opera Comique, Paris); *Madame Laura Baxter*, *Mdlle. Dell'Anese*, *Mdlle. Nardi*, *Signor Belart*, *Signor Corsi*, *Signor Mercuriali*, *Signor Soldi*, *Signor Everardi*, *Signor Aldighieri*, *Signor Fellar*, *Signor Sebastiani Ronconi*, *Signor Gassier*, *Signor Castelli*, and *Signor Vialetti*. Mr. Benedict and *Signor Ardit* are the directors. Among the operas which Mr. Smith promises to produce are all the old favourites—"Don Giovanni," "Norna," "The Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," &c. &c.; and in addition to these he is to bring out the less frequently performed, but not less appreciated, "*Freischütz*," "*Fidelio*," and "*Semiramide*." On the evening of the 10th of April, that on which the season begins, "*Martha*" is to be performed. *Titiens* and *Giuglini* are to sing.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

- SAVILE—On the 14th inst., at Torquay, Devon, the wife of Captain J. Walter Savile, retired list H.M.I.F., of a son.
 NEWTON—On the 14th inst., at Brighton, the wife of the Rev. J. Newton, of a son, stillborn.
 PUSTAU—On the 15th of March, at Altona, Palmalle 28, the wife of Wm. Pustau, Esq., of a son.
 BARNET—On the 22nd inst., at 2, Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, Mrs. George Barnett, of a daughter.
 CHALMERS—On the 20th inst., at 12, Douglas-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of William Robert Chalmers, of a daughter.
 BARRAS—On 1st Feb., at Shanghai, Mrs. J. R. Barras, of a daughter.
 JOAQUIM D'ALMEIDA—At Mount Echo, Singapore, on the 8th of February, the wife of Joaquim D'Almeida, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- TATE—RAWLINSON—On the 14th instant, at Renshaw-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. Hamilton Thom, Joseph Priestley Tate, Esq., of Shanghai, to Harriette Sarah, second daughter of Richard Rawlinson, Esq., of Liverpool.
 CHALDECOTT—LUCAS—On the 17th inst., at All Saints' Church, Wandsworth, by the Rev. J. Buckmaster, vicar, Thomas Andrews Chaldecott, Esq., M.D., of Victoria, Hong Kong, eldest son of T. W. Chaldecott, Esq., of Montague-place, Russell-square, to Ellen L., eldest daughter of Edmund Lucas, Esq., of West-hill, Wandsworth.
 EDE—HOLME—On the 20th inst., at West Hackney Church, by the Rev. T. Davis Lamb, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough, Frederick Charles, third son of Edward Ede, Esq., of Manchester, to Helen, daughter of the late Thomas Holme, Esq., of Manchester, and niece of Edward Zohral, Esq., late of Rosslyn Lodge, Hampstead.
 MATHESON—SIMPSON—On the 7th Feb., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, Colin S. Matheson, second son of the Rev. C. R. Matheson, of Kilmuir Easter, Ross-shire,

to Rachel Eleanor, third daughter of the late William Simpson, Procurator Fiscal of Aberdeenshire.

BROWN—BOWEN—At Shanghai, on 31st Jan., by the Rev. J. Hobson, British chaplain, Henry Browne, P. & O. Co.'s service, to Martha Elizabeth Bowen, eldest daughter of John Bowen, of Milford, Pembroke.

DEATHS.

LORD—At Ningpo, on the 26th of January, the wife of the Rev. E. C. Lord Bowley—On the 4th inst., at Brighton, aged 78, Jane Bestling, wife of William Bowley, daughter of the late Edward Braxton, shipbuilder, Fareham, Hants.

BROWNLOW—On the 7th inst., at Mentone, aged 21, Charlotte, only daughter of William Brownlow, Esq., of Knapton, Queen's County.

DALB—On the 15th inst., in her 75th year, Jane, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of Broadway and Bincombe, Dorset, and youngest daughter of the late Col. Lloyd, of Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk.

GROOMBRIDGE—On the 17th inst., at Hertford, aged 27, William, third son of the late Richard Groombridge, Esq., of Paternoster-row.

JAMESON—On the 17th inst., at 57, Conduit-street, Mrs. Anna Jameson, widow of the late Hon. Robert Simpson Jameson, Vice-Chancellor of the Canadas, in her 66th year, admired and loved, as she is most deeply lamented.

LAMBERT—On the 22nd inst., at 34, Albion-street, Arthur Lambert, Esq., late Bengal Artillery, aged 33, son of Vice-Admiral Sir George Lambert, K.C.B.

RICHARDSON—On the 15th inst., at Dalston-rise, George Richardson, Esq., after a long illness, aged 79.

WAGSTAFF—On the 11th inst., at A-h Lodge, Finchley-road, in the 86th year of his age, Charles Digby Wagstaff, Esq., for many years Superintendent of the Foreign Department of the Post-office.

WALKER—On the 17th inst., at his residence, 28, Westbourne-park-terrace, Commander William Walker, R.N., K.T.S., in the 72nd year of his age.

STUART—At Foo-chow, on the 3rd Feb., Walter L. Stuart, aged 23 years, second son of the late Alexander Stuart, of Inchbreck and Luthers, N. B.

BERNARD—In the Straits of Malacca, on the 16th of February, Mr. Charles Bernard, chief officer of the steamer *Ganges*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE—At Deal, 26th March, from Whampoa: Indiana. From Maulmain: Richard and Harriett. At Bristol, 23, from Sourabaya: Reulura. Off Bamegat, for Boston, 6, from China: Wm. A. Arms rong. At Texel, 22 from Batavia: Gebroeder Hou man. At Brouwershaven, from Padang: Doelwyk.

DEPARTURES—March 24, from London for Hong Kong and Whampoa: Lammermuir.

LAI'D ON AT LONDON FOR SHANGHAI—Florence. **SPOKEN**—Warren Hastings, Shanghai to London, Dec. 9, 26 S., 59 E. Sardinian, Liverpool to Singapore, Feb. 6, 3 N., 23 W. Phœbus, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 5, 3 N., 22 W. Express (French ship), bound to Hong Kong, Feb. 5, 2 N., 21 W.; Asia, Shields to Singapore; Rattler, Gibraltar to Sumatra, Feb. 4, 1 N., 21 W.; Krimpenward, Banjoewanjie to Rotterdam, Feb. 4, 1 S., 20 W.; Golden City, Boston to Manila, Feb. 12, 2 S., 30 W.; C. C. Fowler, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 21, 6 N., 23 W.; Jane D. Cooper, Batavia to Cowes, Jan. 25, 15 S., 8 W.; Montferrand, Manila to Havre, Jan. 15, 27 S., 7 E.

The Daniel Jeffries (ship) of Glasgow, for Manila, which had been lying at the Tail of the Bank at Greenock for several days, has been brought into harbour, having become leaky; she is making three inches of water per hour, and will have to discharge a portion of her cargo to be examined.

PASSENGERS INWARD—By this Mail from Hong Kong.—For Bombay: Mr. J. F. Buxey. For Suez: Mr. Dorlencourt. For Gibraltar: Mr. Aubrede. For Marsailles: Mrs. Marsh. For Southampton: Mrs. Twiss, child, and servant, Mr. G. Urmon and servant, Captain Paterson, and Dr. Bremner. From Singapore: Capt. Duval, Mons. de Fitzjames, Mons. Don Lopez, Mr. D. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Pride, child and infant, and European servant, John Clark.

Monetary and Commercial.

At an influential meeting of merchants and capitalists interested in the progress of India, held with the view of considering the desirableness of forming a "Bank of India" on principles that should meet the concurrence of the existing establishments, and at the same time facilitate the public transactions of that empire, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That a deputation wait upon Sir Charles Wood to ascertain his views in reference to the minute understood to have been received from Mr. James Wilson on the subject of the establishment of a State Bank of India, with a view, if deemed expedient, of giving effect to them."

The following is an extract of a communication which has been jointly addressed to the Secretary of State for India by the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited), the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. Their by no means unreasonable request relates to Mr. Wilson's despatch concerning the proposed formation of a Bank of India:—

"With reference to this important subject, representing, as we do, existing banking establishments (under charter or patent from the Crown), doing business in and with India to an aggregate amount of £7,568,371, and with paid-up capitals of £2,144,000, and proprietary bodies collectively number-

ing 1,588, we beg that you will have the kindness to convey to Sir Charles Wood our request that he would favour us with a copy, or with the substance of the recent despatch from Mr. Wilson, which is said to form the groundwork of the movement in question; and, inasmuch as we are not aware of what may have been asked, or may be sought by those engaged in that movement, we have also to solicit that we may be allowed by Sir Charles Wood an opportunity of expressing our opinion before any new arrangements are concluded. We would further express our confident hope that no exclusive or preferential privileges of any kind whatever may be accorded to any private interests, but that matters of such vital consequence to the prosperity of all India shall be dealt with entirely on public grounds, and for the general advantage."

It is understood that Sir Charles Wood desires to defer receiving the proposed deputation on the "Bank of India" until the question is in a more forward state, and that meanwhile he will not take any steps in the matter without giving the gentlemen of whom the deputation was to have been composed, the opportunity of conferring with him.

The dividend to be declared by the Oriental Bank for the six months ending in December, will, it is understood, be £3 per share, making, with £1 5s. previously paid, a total distribution at the rate of 17 per cent. for the year.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at a meeting held on the 22nd inst., declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of income-tax, for the half-year ending Dec. 31 last, making 10 per cent. for the year, and payable on the 26th inst.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, preparatory to their meeting on the 29th, states the available balance at £29,517, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. £5,000 is to be appropriated as reserve, and £4,490 will remain to be carried forward. Since the last meeting a branch has been established at Hong Kong.

At a meeting of the Committee of Bankers, it was definitively resolved, as anticipated, that banking business shall terminate at three o'clock on Saturdays (instead of four, as hitherto), beginning with the 19th of May.

At the special meeting of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, the committee's report, which expressed a belief that Mr. Bourne's system of steam-trains for the navigation of the Indus had not been fully tested, was adopted.

Under the new management of the undertaking, there is at length a good prospect of the *Great Eastern* being really completed and sent to sea, the whole of the £100,000 of additional preference capital, recently authorised to be raised, having been taken up by the present proprietors.

The specie by the present India and China Mail amounts to £259,163, of which £12,952 is in gold, and £246,211 in silver. Of this £2,000 in gold is for Alexandria; £1,852 in gold, and £11,502 in silver, is for Madras; £9,100 in gold, and £110,100 in silver, for Calcutta; £24,150 in silver for Singapore; £60,302 for Hong Kong; £2,300 for Foo-chow, and £37,857 for Shanghai.

The adjourned meeting of proprietors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will take place on the 29th inst. The directors' report is as follows:—

"Referring to their last annual report, the directors have to inform the shareholders that the agency at Singapore is now in active operation, and that a branch of the bank has since been established at Hong Kong. The directors trust that the general balance-sheet and accounts now submitted will be satisfactory to the shareholders. It will be seen that the net profits on the bank's operations for the year ended 31st December last amount to £37,211 7s. 5d.; and that after deduction of the interim dividend at the rate of five per cent., declared on 22nd Sept. last, there now remains an available balance at the credit of profit and loss, of £29,517 12s. 2d. Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend (free of income-tax) for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the capital paid up to the 30th of June last, and on the subsequent calls from their respective dates of payment. Of the remainder they propose transferring £5,000 to the credit of a 'Reserve Fund,' carrying forward the balance of £4,490 13s. 8d., as 'undivided profits.' When the first dividend of five per cent. per annum was declared, a year ago, the shareholders cordially adopted the directors' proposal to apply the surplus profits at that period to the extinction of the whole of the preliminary expenses of the institution and its branches. The directors doubt not that the shareholders will equally approve their present proposal to appropriate £5,000 towards the commencement of a reserve fund, to be hereafter increased from time to time. The shareholders will observe by the balance-sheet that the subscribed capital of the bank, £644,000, is now paid up in full; and the requisite certificate to that effect has been obtained from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. The directors who now retire are Mr. Thomas A. Mitchell, M.P., Sir Henry Muggersidge, and Mr. Wm. S. Lindsay, M.P.; and one of them being immediately re-eligible, Mr. Mitchell offers himself to the choice of the shareholders. For the vacancies created by the retirement of the other two directors, the following gentlemen present themselves as candidates, viz.:—Mr. Thomas Lancaster, and Mr. Joseph B. Morrison. The auditors, Mr. Thomas Dakin and Mr. Jonathan Thorp, now complete their term of office, and offer themselves for re-election as auditors for the ensuing year."

The meeting of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company has been held, and from the report it appears that—

The Government, it appears, have guaranteed an unconditional grant of 4½ per cent. for 50 years on the capital of £800,000, to be extended to £1,000,000 if necessary. It is stipulated that of the surplus profits beyond the guarantee one-third shall be appropriated to the repayment of the interest advanced by the Treasury, another one-third to the establishment of a reserve fund of 10 per cent. on the capital, and the remainder to be applied to the increase of the shareholders' dividend up to a maximum of 10 per cent. The directors have already received from the shareholders the sum of £600,000, and they have recently made another call of £2 10s. per share. The completion of the line from Alexandria to Kurrachee was considered a gratifying fact, the wires extending over more than 3,000 miles of sea. The telegraph from Europe to Alexandria was not yet completed; it was, however, open to Candia, but two attempts to continue it to Alexandria had hitherto failed. It was, nevertheless, expected that the route would be completed direct from London to Calcutta in the course of two months. It was estimated that the returns of the two sections of the line would be £22,000 per annum, and the guarantee of the Government alone involving an annual payment of £36,000, it was clear that the authorities were on the whole on the safe side. In the course of a few years the line, it was stated, would be extended to the Australian colonies, and then the means of intercourse between the Antipodes and the mother-country would be of the most perfect character. During the discussion, it was stated that the 4½ per cent. interest would be paid, even supposing the cable were broken so as to be rendered irreparable. It was also, it was said, hoped that the Government would hereafter extend the concession, so as to enable the company to lay down a second line, as well as to provide for all possible accidents. The public were largely availing themselves of the line, even to the extent of American firms making arrangements for transmitting United States messages to India and China. It appeared to be the general feeling that the guarantee was perfectly safe, the Government being bound to pay, whether the line worked or not, up to £1,000,000. The Government of India has afforded substantial and important encouragement to the undertaking, by authorising a uniform rate of charge of 6s. a message from Kurrachee to every part of India (the districts to the east of Calcutta excepted), and also by allowing its telegraph officers at the various stations in India to receive payment for the messages they transmit through the company's cable, a privilege likewise conceded by the Governments of Ceylon and South Australia.

THE RETAIL TEA TRADE.—A numerous meeting of the retail tea-dealers and grocers of the metropolis was held at the London Tavern, in order to take into consideration the financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to that branch of trade. There were present, among other persons interested in the question, Mr. Cooper (Ridgway and Co.), Mr. Bartlett (Phillips and Co.), Mr. Fincham, Mr. Miller (Dakin and Co.), Mr. G. Law, jun. (W. and J. Law), Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. F. Strugnell, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Newsom, &c. Mr. Alderman Abbiss occupied the chair. The chairman said the very large attendance was a proof that the occasion was considered important. He need not tell them that it was intended to impose a duty of 1s. on every chest of tea cleared out, and 7½d. to 8d. on every chest of tea, in addition to the Customs' duties now paid. It was a pernicious and unjustifiable tax. He had received a letter from Mr. Moffatt, which fully entered into the matter. The letter having been read, Mr. Bartlett, of the firm of Phillips and Co., said he believed that the tax was impolitic, iniquitous, and unjust; and that, if proper representations were made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he would not carry it out. He then moved,—"That it is alike unjust and inexpedient to charge revenue with the cost of its collection; that the proposed 1 per cent. on all Customs' duties will bear with particular hardship on the retail dealers, while the merchant and wholesale dealer, for whose benefit chiefly the expenses of the various operations and removals under bond are conducted, will escape free; that on tea, on which the war duty of 1s. 5d. per lb. is retained, the impost will amount to the serious tax of 7½d. to 8d. per chest; and that the meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to prevent the infliction of so grievous an injury." Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Ridgway and Co., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Newsom, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Tomlin, and carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolution, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 2½d.
On Bombay (ditto) ...	2s. 2½d.	2s. 2½d.
On Madras (ditto) ...	2s. 2½d.	2s. 2½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills ...	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 2½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto ...	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 2½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9½
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons ...	...
United States Gold Coin ...	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 2
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£275,221
Poo-Chow-Foo	—	10,519
Hong Kong	£20,870	416,947
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	43,675
Penang	—	14,910

The following is the result of the Spring Sale of East India Coffee, held at Rotterdam, by the Netherlands' Trading Company, on the 21st March:—

Quality.	Number of Bags.	Description.	Estimated at	Sold at
1	882	Java, deep brown.	47 to 48	51 to —
2	12178	" light brown.	43 44	44 45
3	3261	" bright yellow Preanger, large berries.	42 42	42 42
4	1646	" light yellow.	41 41	41 41
5	1851	" yellowish Menado, broken berries.	43 43	42 42
6	9131	" pale green Menado.	40 41	41 41
7	3964	" yellow Preanger, a little damaged.	41 —	41 41
8	3854	" greyish yellow.	39 39½	40 40½
9	21488	" bright yellow, a little damaged.	39 39½	39 —
10	34772	" coloured and yellow mixed.	39 —	38 39
11	5676	" bright green, somewhat reddish.	40 41	40 41
12	10597	" good green, rather streaky.	39 39½	40 —
13	2921	" green Kadoc with white berries.	39 39½	40 41
14	5227	" Green W. India-like with white berries.	38 39	39 —
15	2879	" good green with white berries.	38 39	39 —
16	6219	" greyish grn., Demerara-like, rather mxd.	39½ 40	39½ 40
17	2356	" darkish grey, rather mixed.	40 —	41 —
18	4845	Padang, bright yellow colour.	37½ 38	38 41
19	26670	Java, palish green.	38 —	39 —
20	43843	" pale yellow with black berries.	38½ —	38½ 39
21	29044	" pale green.	38 —	38½ 39
22	13657	" pale Havanna-like, rather foxy.	38 —	38½ 39
23	28801	" green ordinary.	37 37½	37½ 38
24	8128	" pale ordinary.	37 37½	37½ 38
25	2753	" green, rather greyish.	39 —	39 40
26	1394	" greyish green, West India-like.	39 39½	40 —
27	15187	" reddish grey.	36½ 37	37 38
—	8076	Different sorts.	— —	— —
—	18858	Salt-water damaged.	— —	— —
Total	330348			

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Good common Congou fit for shipping has become very scarce, and the price is firmly maintained at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb. Low qualities and broken leaf kinds have sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Sincune Kais and fair Kaisows have met but with little inquiry, and the few sales show a decline of ½d. per lb. Second-class Monings and Oopacks have sold, to a moderate extent at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Common to fair Ho Hows and Ning Chows are also rather easier. Some common to fair Tay-shans, via New York, have sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb. In fancy teas there is but little subject for remark, business having been very limited. In scented teas the few sales from recent arrivals show a reduction of about ½d. per lb. A public sale commenced on the 21st inst., and concluded on the 23rd. 31,557 packages were offered, and 14,200 packages were sold, including 7,820 packages without reserve, and 4,720 packages Congou, per Annandale, on account of the concerned. These went at full prices. Fine Congous and medium Gunpowders rather lower. The total deliveries in London during the past fortnight were estimated at 1,267,917.

SILK.—Messrs. Arles, Dufour, and Co., of Lyons, state that transactions in the silk market during the past month have been checked by the uncertainty with regard to the result of the discussion on the commercial treaty in the English Parliament. The unsatisfactory advices from the United States have also contributed to create dulness in the French as well as in all other Continental silk markets. The average decline in prices during the month has been limited, however, to between 2 and 3 per cent., the comparative smallness of stocks preventing any serious depreciation. In the London market prices are rather firmer, and a good demand is maintained, but there is no alteration in the quotations.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2 . . .	24 0	26 0	
" No. 3 and 4 . . .	22 0	23 6	
" No. 5 . . .	20 6	21 0	
Taysam . . .	18 0	20 0	20 6 to 21 6
Ditto, long reel . . .	16 6	17 6	18 0 18 6
Canton . . .	9 0	15 0	17 0 18 0
Chinese thrown . . .	19 0	21 6	22 0 28 6
Japan . . .	18 0	20 0	
Yucufa . . .	11 0	23 6	

SUGAR.—The market closed with a dull tone, and public sales went off irregularly, and in some cases at rather easier prices. The transactions in unclayed Manila had been 7,500 bags at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The market maintains its previous firmness, and that done, both for the home trade and export, has been at firm prices. 105 bags fine ordinary and superior bold native Ceylon, in auction, brought 62s. to 64s. 6d.; casks, 254 bags Courtallum.

TIN.—Fair business has been done in Straits within our quotations, but the demand has been very partial. Some contracts have been entered into for arrival. Of Banca we are almost without stock, hence the disproportion in prices. Banca, 138s. to 139s.; Straits, 131s. to 132s.

RICE.—The demand for soft grain descriptions has continued good, and the total transactions have again been rather extensive at further improved rates, and the market closed very firm. 6,349 mats from Penang, at auction, were withdrawn at 10s., as also 2,600 bags of old Maulmain at 9s. to 9s. 9d. About 20,000 bags have been sold privately at full prices.

SAGO.—Is in somewhat improved demand, and about 1,800 boxes have sold at auction at 16s. 6d. to 20s. for middling to fine small, and 15s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for middling to fair large. Sago flour 15s. to 16s.

RYE.—Only a few puncheons of Penang have been sold at 1s. 6d.

PEPPER. has suffered a further slight decline. Of 5,439 bags Singapore, and 239 bags of Batavia at auction, three-fourths were sold at 4d. to 4½d. per lb., with a few bags at 4½d. to 4½d. for superior. Of 501 bags of Singapore brought to auction, one-fourth sold at 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. for fine, being rather dearer.

TOBACCO.—Manila tobacco is very much wanted, and is much inquired after. It would command a very high price, as there is not a bale of it in the market for sale. The large stock of East India that was in the market,

has been sold at from 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and any quantity might be disposed of at those prices, but it would be impossible to obtain higher rates.

JAPAN WAX.—The quotations remain unaltered, not a single sale having taken place since our last publication.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China, and Japan, 170s. to 180s.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 95s. to 103s.; do. in buds, 185s. to 190s.; do. oil, 14s. to 15s.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; Galangal root, 30s. to 35s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum Benjamin, first quality, £13 to £15; 2nd quality, £10 to £13; 3rd quality, £4 to £9; do. drossy, £1 to £3; damer, 28s. to 48s.; gamboge, picked, £7 to £8; do. in sorts, £4 10s. to £6; mace, first quality, 2s. 2d. to 3s.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; nutmegs, first quality, garbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. ungarbled, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.; Cajeputa, 1d. to 1½d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. 3d. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, not dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s. 3d.; common sound, 1s. 2d. to 3s.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 50s. to 80s.; Terra Japonica, Cutch pegue, 27s. to 28s.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 17s.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 12s. to 17s.; vermilion, bright, deep colour, and pure, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta-percha, not adulterated or falsely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; India-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 to £8 10s.; Siam, fine black, 50s. to 80s.; Singapore mother-o'-pearl shells, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 105s. to 125s.; soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

There is but little alteration in the prices of exports.

IRON.—The demand for export continues restricted. Orders generally are of small amount, but the makers whose quality is in high repute are generally able to keep their works in full operation. Common Staffordshire bars are quoted at 150s. at the works; best bars, 170s.; sheets, 180s.; doubles, 210s.; nail sheets, 170s.; boiler plates, 180s.; best and best best in proportion. Common rods, 150s.; hoops, 170s.; gas strip, 160s.; and all other sorts in proportion. In pig iron, Staffordshire cold blast is quoted at 90s. Best native hydrate pigs 75s. to 82s. 6d.; good mine pigs, with a modicum of flue, cinder, 60s. to 65s., and superior makes of all mine melting iron, 70s. to 80s. according to make and quality. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands at 90s.

COPPER.—Great dulness has been manifested in this article, and has been followed by a reduction of £5 per ton. Tough cake and tile £112, and the best selected £115 per ton.

TIN.—There is no alteration in the price of English tin. Common blocks 136s., and refined 138s.

TIN PLATES are quiet. Best charcoal I.C. a box, 32s. to 33s.; second quality, 30s. to 31s.; coke, 25s. to 28s. 6d.

LEAD.—There is a good inquiry, and prices are firm without change. Several parcels of German have, however, been offered at rather lower rates.

SPELTER.—There is no alteration to notice in spelter, the prices remaining steady at £20 17s. 6d. to £21.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The improvement in the tone of the market which showed itself at the end of last week has gradually become confirmed. There is now a fair amount of business passing for nearly all the export markets, and the downward movement in prices has been forcibly checked, even where no advance has taken place. In some cases there is a positive increase in the quotations. Shirtings for the Eastern trade have decidedly improved in value since the beginning of the week. In yarns there is a manifest accession of confidence in the prevailing feeling. There continues to be a fair demand for India and China, and a considerable trade is doing also for Germany and the Levant. The prices of yarns generally show a hardening tendency, and in many cases the rates demanded are ½d. per lb. higher than those of Tuesday last. The home trade remains comparatively inactive, but there is good ground for hoping that the market generally has entered on a period of more animation than has been witnessed for some weeks past.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,					Spanish Stripes, Scarlet.				
per lb.	0	10	0	11½	per yard	3	6	5	0
Do. 26-32	0	11½	0	1	Do. assorted, per ditto	3	0	4	9
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	0	10
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	8	0	8	4½	Velvets 18 to 26 in.	0	6	1	0
Do. 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	3	10	0	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	30	0
Do. White, 6½ to 6¾ reed,					Chintzes, per piece	13	0	14	0
per piece	8	6	10	0	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3	4	6
Do. figured, ditto	10	6	16	0	Grey Twills, 29 yards	0	0	0	0
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto	5	16½	8	6	piece	8	9	17	6
Do. 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	6	9	6	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	13	0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Cambrics, per pce.	30	0	86	0	by 24 yards	12	0	15	0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	34	0	Maddapollams, white, 32				
Do. assorted kinds, do.	29	0	32	0	in. 24 yards	4	3	6	0
Lastings, per piece	39	0	55	0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2½	0	5

An analysis of the new Bankruptcy Bill has been prepared by the Mercantile Law Amendment Society, and transmitted to their subscribers. As the bill occupies 150 pages, and comprises 529 clauses, the service thus rendered is considerable. The measure is to take effect on the 11th of October next. Upon a comprehensive review of its various provisions, the favourable impression created by its first general outline will be strengthened, and the probability is that a majority of such alterations as may be found necessary will be of a purely technical character. The more important points that appear to call for some modification are to be found in clauses 158, 174, 396, and 526. According to the first of these, on any seizure of goods under judgment, a debtor is to be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 22	New York	Manila	Leicester	Robins.
— 22	New York	Amoy	Dido	
— 26	New York	Whampoa	Western Continent	
— 27	New York	Foo-chow-Foo	Phantom	
— 27	New York	Sumatra	Monterey	
— 28	New York	Singapore & Penang	Tropic	
— 27	Boston	Foo-Chow-Foo	Argonaut	
— 27	Boston	Manila	William Sprague	
Mar. 6	Off Plymouth	Shanghai	Beulah	Pickernell,
— 10	Liverpool	Maulmain	Salama	
— 12	Gravesend	Maulmain	Rienzi	
— 12	Off Portland	Shanghai	Strathmore	Mann.
— 13	Falmouth	Maulmain	Benata	Kochin.
— 14	London	Whampoa	Lord of the Isles	Jameson.
— 13	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Lauderdale	
— 14	Deal	Woosung	Friar Tuck	Richardson.
— 13	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Canan	Wilson.
— 13	Liverpool	Manila	Queen of England	
— 1	Off New York	Whampoa	David Brown	Behm.
— 16	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Alfred the Great	Wilson.
— 13	Off Eastbourne	Batavia	Cosmojoviet	Bouten.
— 13	Off Portland	Banjoewangie	Dorinda et Amicitia	Strootman.
— 13	Deal	Penang	James Paton	Allison.
— 16	Deal	Shanghai	Evening Star	Ellison.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Manila	Baldon Lawn	Milbank.
— 17	Deal	Manila	Helen Douglas	Welch.
— 17	Deal	Penang	Malvern	Wobray.
— 16	Falmouth	Maulmain	Ran	Zellinger.
— 2	New York	Foo-Chow-Foo	Samuel Russell	Winchall.
— 2	New York	Foo-Chow-Foo	Pawane	Cave.
— 2	New York	Hong Kong	Golden State	Hepburn.
— 15	Helvoet	Batavia	Hen. Elis. Susanna	Meboom.
— 19	London	Shanghai	Flying Spray	Pott.
— 19	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Southern Belle	Benson.
— 19	London	Shanghai	William	Milton.
— 19	London	Manila	Elizabeth	Owen.
— 18	Liverpool	Whampoa	Aden	Hewson.
— 17	Queenstown	Macao	Sidney	Grant.
— 16	Off St. Albans	Batavia	Foo-Chow-Foo	Cleveland
— 20	London	Penang	Padang	Winn.
— 19	Deal	Batavia	Walsoken	Brightock.
— 20	Deal	Whampoa	Kooplandel	Crocecur.
— 16	Texel	Batavia	Kirkland	College.
— 15	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Johannes Christian	Hennestede.
— 3	New York	Shanghai	K. der Nederlanden	Kilburn.
— 3	New York	Shanghai	Eastern State	Crocker.
— 5	New York	Whampoa	Swordfish	Lichop.
— 5	New York	Whampoa	Electric Spark	Tattle.
— 17	Queenstown	Shanghai	Agnes	Morwick.
— 19	Queenstown	Sourabaya	Sea Nymph	Gibbs.
— 18	Texel	Batavia	Raulina	Van Brink.
— 18	Helvoet	Batavia	Maria Agnes	Van Loon.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Jacobus et	Ameringen.
— 21	Deal	Whampoa	Borneo	Wadsworth.
— 20	Falmouth	Maulmain	Florence	Smith.
— 19	Off the Wight	Batavia	Richard and Harriett	Bax.
— 20	Texel	Batavia	Gebroeders Houtman	Blom.
— 23	Liverpool	Manila	Maria Adolphina	Boysen.
— 23	Cowes	Batavia	T. D. Marshall	Andersen.
— 20	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Elise Rubcke	Frage.
— 21	Helvoet	Batavia	Metphisto	Ouweland.
— 20	Flushing	Banjoewangie	Metphisto	Unmink.
— 20	Flushing	Banjoewangie	Metphisto	Sergeant.
— 8	Boston	Manila	P. Veldmaarschalk	Ballot.
— 21	Zierikzee	Batavia	Rockland	Jais.
— 7	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Catharina Maria	
			Henrietta	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	For.	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 8	Liverpool	Woosung	Memmon	
— 8	Clyde	Singapore	Graham	Boyd
— 13	London	Batavia	William Simpson	Splatt
— 10	Liverpool	Batavia	Sarah Huntley	
— 10	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Queen of the Ocean	
— 12	London	Shanghai	Thor	
— 12	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Cornelia Smit	
— 10	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Fadus Munde	
— 12	Newport	Singapore	Oscar Vidal	
— 10	Sunderland	Singapore	Betty	Belstedt.
— 11	Shields	Hong Kong	Psyche	
— 13	Liverpool	Shanghai	Charlotte Ann	
— 13	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Tray	
— 15	London	Singapore	India	Logan.
— 21	London (in balst.)	Cardiff & Penang	Boncleugh	Thompson.
— 21	London (in balst.)	Sunderland & Penang	City of Petersburg	Jagers.
— 19	Sunderland	Singapore	Zwaan	Van Hemert.
— 22	London	Hong K. & Canton	Bahnquith	Cundy.
— 20	Shields	Shanghai	Sarah Metcalfe	
— 21	Shields	Batavia	Cesar	Waack.
— 21	Sunderland	Singapore	Joanna Wagner	Lauried.
— 22	Grimsby	Singapore	Guiding Star	
— 17	Altona	Kantschatka	Louise	
— 7	New York	Hong Kong	Fairy	Blish.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Haverin, cleared March 7.—Cheese, 5 cwt.; butter, 15 cwt.; quicksilver, 11,900 lbs.; resin, 13 cwt.; sulphate of quinine, 200 ozs.; beer, £1,350; bottled beer, £983; calicoes, plain, 14,000 yds.; printed and dyed, 14,000 yds. Red wine, 3,115 gals.; white wine, 5,434 gals.; brandy, 2,518 gals.; Geneva, 2,174 gals.; sweetened spirits, 51 gals.; British spirits, 676 gals.; cochineal, 69 cwt.; sardines, 200 cwt.; succades, 2,200 lbs.; tar, 63 barrels; tobacco, 387 lbs.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Wagoola, cleared March 8.—Calicoes, plain, 3,113,429 yds.; printed and dyed, 230,180 yds.; B linen, £160 woollens and cottons, £247; carpets and rugs, £1,000; flannels and blanketing, £64; long and short cloths, £3,556; woollen and worsted stuffs, £6,022; beer, £122; bottled beer, £207; sal cloth, £45; red wine, 152 gals.; white wine, 1,126 gals.; brandy, 65 gals.; Geneva, 114 gals.; British spirits, 509 gals.; spelter, 25 tons; sardines, 30 cwt.

From LONDON to BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, per *Ida*, cleared March 9.—Calicoes, plain, 306,560 yds.; printed and dyed, 43,800 yds.; carpets and rugs, £18; beer, £12; bottled beer, £288; gunpowder, £390.

From LONDON to BATAVIA, per *William Simpson*, cleared March 12.—Calicoes, plain, 524,230 yds.; printed and dyed, 284,125 yds.; cambrics and muslins, 32,400 yds.; B linen, £430; woollen and worsted stuffs, £550; beer, £200; bottled beer, £1,195; red wine, 575 gals.; white wine, 1,107 gals.; glass beads, 1,848 lbs.; iron, 78 tons; spelter, 24 tons; perfumed spirits, 10 gals.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per *Thor*, cleared March 12.—Calicoes, plain, 560 yds.; woollen and worsted hosiery, £50; woollen and worsted stuffs, £450; beer, £130; bottled beer, £908; cordage, £120; gunpowder, £10; wine, 261 gals.; brandy, 182 gals.; British spirits, 247 gals.; woollens, £350; spelter, 24 tons; tar, 48 barrels.

From LONDON to SINGAPORE, per *Ulidia*, cleared March 15.—Calicoes, plain, 504,500 yds.; printed and dyed, 129,040 yds.; twist and yarn, 42,000 lbs.; baizes, £200; carpets and rugs, £23; flannels and blanketing, £639; woollen and worsted stuffs, £60; beer, £588; bottled beer, £991; gunpowder, £345; sail cloth, £40; red wine, 192 gals.; white wine, 1,413 gals.; brandy, 16 gals.; British spirits, 2,967 gals.; dried fruit, 5 cwt.; cottons, £1,000, and 600 pces.; spelter, 44½ tons; cotton yarn, 1,200 lbs.; worsted yarn, 3,600 lbs.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Roebuck. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Art Union, Lammernuir, Foam, Strathmore, Lauderdale, Friar Tuck. For Hong Kong and Canton: Lord of the Isles. For Shanghai: Anglo-Saxon, Assyrian, Wynaud, Ocean Mail, Excelsior, Beemah. For Batavia and St. David's Island: Rhynia Feith. For Singapore: Benledis. For Singapore and Penang: Charlotte Jane.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona, Primera de Espana. For Shanghai: Cambal, Queen of May, Mirage, Kate Carnie, Magnolia. For Woosung: Wandering Jew, Elizabeth, Africa. For Hong Kong: Veronica. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Jessie Beazley, Valdivia. For Batavia: Cesar. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Albert Borsig, Acadia. For Singapore: Anglia, Queen Mab, Medora, Birch Grove.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Daniel Jeffries, Leven. For Batavia and Singapore: Spanker. For Singapore: Juliet. For Singapore and Penang: Toronto, Three Bells.

At NEW YORK.—For Shanghai: Swallow. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Haze and Swordfish. For Singapore: Magi.

At HAMBURG.—For Shanghai and Canton: Overmann. For Hong Kong: Alma, Carl Ritter. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Miranda. For Singapore: Heinan, Vesta. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Congo, Argus. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Louise. For Macassar: Tyliwong.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Indiana, John Scott, Carl v. Ribbeck, Empress Arville, City of Carlisle, Duke of Wellington, Clipper, Lobelia, Rajah of Sarawak, Albion, James Lemon, Herculean, St. Ia, Chryseis, Spray of the Ocean, Australia, Solent, Scawfell, Robert Henderson, Patna, Juapore. At Liverpool: Chatham. At Hamburg: Wilhelmina Melphisto, Nancy. At East Cowes and other ports: Conneath, Hanover, Naomi, Lady Macdonald, Leonidas, Boreas.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: West, Bullfinch, Highlander, Planet, Land o' Cakes, Queen Margaret. At Liverpool: Sea Queen Amethyst, Isabella Harnet, Chieftain, Mystery, Lady Raglan. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buenos Ayres, Lucy and Harriet, Ebern, Snare.

From MANILA.—At London: Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Eglantine, Spirit of Trade. At Falmouth: Charger.

From PENANG.—At London: Helen Baird, Sanderson, Undaunted, British Tar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton. At Falmouth and other ports: Jane, Memmis.

SPOKEN.

BANKSIDE, Plymouth to Hong Kong, Feb. 5, 6 N., 23 W.

CHRISTOPHER HALL, Liverpool to Hong Kong Feb. 5, 3 N., 25 W.

SHAKESPEARE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Feb. 5, 3 N., 25 W.

AMELIE, Marseilles to Hong Kong, Dec. 21, bet. Madeira and the Canaries.

BRAZILIUS 143 days out, from Penang, 38 N., 40 W.

SANDERSON, Penang to London, Jan. 23, 16 S., 5 W.

JACOBUS (barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, March 1, off Flores.

MELIORA (brig), from Hong Kong, March 8, 49 N., 9 W.

JOHN SCOTT, of and for London from Whampoa, Feb. 7, 5 S., 16 W.

MANOLA, Clyde to Singapore, Dec. 7, 32 S., long. 18.

STAR OF THE EAST, from Liverpool to Shanghai, 48 N., 11 W.

MISTLETOE, Hong Kong to Hamburg, Jan. 1, 31 S., 40 E.

SPIRITFIRE, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, Jan. 4, 26 S., 50 E., with loss of f. yd.

ASIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 18, 8 N., 31 W.

DOELWYK, Padang to Rotterdam, Feb. 28, 32 N., 39 W.

GAUNTLET, New York to Hong Kong, 91 days out, 8 N., 125 E.

ENERGY, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 3, 35 S., 27 W.

JULIAN DE UNZUETA, for Manila, Jan. 16, 22 S., 30 W.

BORNEO, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 1, 13 S., 34 W.

REGINA MARIS, Banjoewangie to Middleburg, Feb. 5, 1 N., 21 W.

NEDERWAARD (Dutch barque), Bat. to Rot., Jan. 25, off Cape Agulhas.

NICOLAS WITSEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 4, 12 S., 11 W.

VRIENDENTROUW, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 15, 3 N., 22 W.

KEMANGLAN, Java to Dordt, Jan. 18, 32 S., 38 E.

ANNA & ELISA (Dutch ship), Padang to Amsterdam, Jan. 19, 31 S., 35 E.

St. LIEBDE? Newcastle to Shanghai, Jan. 29, 9 S., 31 W.

CURRIETUCK, Shanghai to New York, Feb. 14, 9 S., 27 W.

BLACK PRINCE, Shanghai to New York, off Cape of Good Hope.

ADELE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 11, 13 N., 30 W.

JOACHIM, Batavia to Hamburg, Jan. 20, 20 S., 1 W.

BONITA, Swansea to Hong Kong, Feb. 9, 3 N., 21 W.

JONKHEER, Mr. Vander Wall van Puttershoek, Am. to Ba., Jan. 15, 29 S., 32 W.

BULLFINCH, Singapore to London, Dec. 14, 7 S., 105 E.

HIPPOGRIF, Manila to London, Feb. 21, 18 N., 38 W.

CASUALTIES.

The *Wagoola*, Jardine, of and from London for Shanghai, went on shore at about 10.30 p.m., on the 10th March, a mile to the eastward of Folkestone, a portion of her cargo was discharged the following morning, and an anchor having been got out, two powerful steam-tugs attempted to tow her off at high water, but in vain, in consequence of the very strong wind and heavy swell. About 500 tons of her cargo have been landed quite dry. The *Wagoola* has since been assisted off and taken in tow into the Commercial Docks (London.)

The *Sea Serpent*, Whitmore, from London to Hong Kong, which put into Rio Janeiro, 9th Jan., leaky, had been ashore on a reef; she was discharging; her cargo was supposed to be damaged.

The *Graham*, Boyd, which left Clyde for Singapore 8th March, put back to Lamlash 16th inst., leaky, and crew refusing to proceed.

The *Von der Heydt*, Neumann, from Liverpool to Batavia, which put into Lisbon 9th Feb., with damage to rudder, &c., had, it appears, touched the ground near Nantes; her bottom has sustained some damage, and she will therefore have to discharge and be hove down.

The *Pallas*, Daban, arrived at Bordeaux from Samarang, reports having encountered heavy weather before reaching the Cape, during which she sprang a leak, and sustained damage to spars, rigging, &c.; she was in a leaky state when she put into Table Bay.

The *Rosina*, Ritchie, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, put into Falmouth, 12th March, leaky.

The Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondego*, which was lost in the Indian Ocean, on her passage from China, on the 22nd Jan., had on board forty-four souls, of whom sixteen were saved by the American ship *Ariel*, and landed at the Mauritius.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The important advance in freights at Bombay and Calcutta continues to attract considerable attention throughout the shipping interest. By the most sanguine shipowners, the improvement is looked upon as permanent, and the utmost eagerness is evinced to obtain outward employment for India even for ships not yet arrived, the natural result of which is to depress outward freights, which have already exhibited much weakness. During the past week a further large amount of tonnage has been fixed for Aden, the rates obtained having been respectively 62s. 6d. cost, freight and insurance for two ships, and for the remainder 50s. freight only, and (the latest charter) 48s. from Birkenhead, or £55 from Sunderland for a ship "to arrive." For Bombay direct, the holder of the last contract offers 35s., ready ships being worth about 40s. A Government contract for 10,000 tons coals for China is advertised, but rates of freight in this direction have not improved. Home-wards, there is very little disposition to charter on this side; offers of tonnage at 45s. direct to London or Liverpool from Bombay having been refused since the news was received of £5 being current there. For Continental account there is an improved inquiry at 50s. from Bombay or a neighbouring port to United Kingdom or Continent; Manila, Singapore, or Java to United Kingdom or Continent 52s. 6d. to 55s.; Maulmain, 77s. 6d. to 80s. teak; Calcutta to London or Liverpool, 62s. 6d. to 65s. (1-3rd weight, 1-3rd seed, 1-3rd measurement); London or a coal port to Bangkok and back, 100s. on the round (small vessels); Sunderland to Aden, Maulmain, and back, £6 10s. teak on the round, &c. The Australian trade continues depressed, and in some cases very low rates have been accepted to complete cargoes—say 30s. to 35s. measurement, 1s. 1d. per dozen beer, &c. The demand for tonnage is limited, £3 15s. per ton N.N.M., being the current value for ordinary ships. For dead weight cargoes to Melbourne 50s. per ton is offered from the Thames, Tyne, or Wear.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

At St. HELENA, Feb. 6: Otto, Ahlmann, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Rotterdam; City of Carlisle, Shiell, from Shanghai; Crouch Brothers, Crouch, from Java.

THE STEAMER *FAN-QUI*.—The *North British Daily Mail*, in noticing the departure of this vessel, says:—"The S. S. *Fan-Qui* left Greenock on Monday the 5th at noon, and landed her channel pilot at Dunmore on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, making the passage in thirty-two hours. In her deep state this was good work. She was drawing six inches more water than her depth of hold. Though so deep she did the light's from Clough to Cumbrae in 1 hour 22 minutes. The wind was fresh ahead the last 12 hours of her passage, and in the rolling westerly swell off Tuskar, Silver's patent marine governor, which is applied to the engines, was found to answer admirably. The vessel was lively and easy in a sea-way, steered well, and proved herself a most efficient sea-going craft. The engines worked most beautifully, the three cylinder motion being perfectly free from the knock so common on the low centre of direct acting double engines. The distance from Greenock to the Hook Tower is 288 nautical miles; time on passage, 32 hours; giving a speed of 9 knots on a consumption of 12 tons of coal per day, carrying only 8 lbs. steam. The boiler is loaded to 18 lbs., but the fire bars were shortened to save fuel on the long voyage to China. The following report has been received from Dunmore East, March 7:—"The pilot cutter *Scagull* took a channel pilot out of the *Fan-Qui* (S. S.), Baker, from Glasgow to China. The pilot was landed here at 9 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst., when the *Fan-Qui* proceeded on her voyage."

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY**WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,**

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Hong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,**! INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.**

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

EXPORTERS.

TWENTY PER CENT. allowed on **STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.,** at **ETHERINGTON and CO'S** British and Foreign Paper Warehouse, 9, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.

GOLD PENS for 5s., equal in every respect of any house at One Guinea, in 3 points—broad, medium, and fine. Warranted for three years.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,**
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**TERMS—CASH.**

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0	Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0
Thick ditto	4	0	Superior Thick ditto	6	0
Large Commercial ditto	4	0	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0
Large Commercial Blue Wove	3	0	American Buff ditto	3	6
Superior Thick ditto	4	0	Blue Laid ditto	5	6
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0	Yellow Wove ditto	4	6
Ditto (Letter)	8	0	Bank Post ditto	8	0
Superfine ditto	10	0	Commercial Pens	1	0

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**COMMERCIAL AGENCY.**

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST OF INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
AND APPLICABLE TO
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER
from a MEDICAL
GENTLEMAN, at Madras,
to his Brother, at
WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA and PERRINS
that their Sauce is highly
esteemed in India, and is, in
my opinion, the most palatable
as well as the most
wholesome Sauce that is
made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Crosses and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀片

第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合子效病及咳藥
不效且紀喉嗽舖十保
小效子紀胸傷多九羅
神病及喉嗽舖多號大藥
疾及喉嗽舖多號大藥
難咳藥舖多號大藥
於下七保丁食而久般
第聖紀婦味片諸氣

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

MUSIC for EXPORTATION.—No house can offer so extensive and varied a Catalogue of Works in every branch of Music, and so well adapted for safe investments, as that of **ROBERT COCKS and CO.** Catalogues of all classes of music gratis and postage free.

HAMILTON'S celebrated **DICTIONARY** of 3,500 musical terms, 59th edition, 1s. "We consider this the most useful book on musical matters extant. It ought to be in the hands of everybody, whether student, amateur, or professor."—*Leamington Magnet*.

HAMILTON'S **MODERN INSTRUCTIONS** for the **PIANOFORTE**, enlarged and fingered by Cerny, 242nd edition, 4s. "Every one beginning music must as necessarily have their Hamilton, as all school children must have their Murray."—*Devonshire Chronicle*. Also, **HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTIONS** for **SINGING**, 15th edition.

CLARKE'S **CATECHISM** of the **RUDIMENTS** of **MUSIC**, 59th edition, price 1s.

"To the learner of the Pianoforte this is a most invaluable contribution. It contains a most clear and lucid exposition of the rudiments of music, suited to the most juvenile capacity."—*Athenaeum*.

THE RIFLEMEN'S MARCH, for the Pianoforte, by the composer of the celebrated *Re-treat March*. Finely illustrated, 2s. 6d.

London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and of all Booksellers.

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The Lancet states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms of France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st.,
London,
Begg to call the attention
of Shipowners, Mer-
chants, Captains, &c. &c.,
to the important im-
provements made by him
in the
SUBMARINE HELMET
DRESS AND APPA-
RATUS,
which enables a diver to
remain any length of time
under water. For the recovery of Property from Wrecks,
Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and
Bridges, and also
FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

BURROWS AND CO., WHOLESALE WINE MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL.

Stores, Lime-street.—Offices, 54, Duke-street.
The proprietors beg most respectfully to call the atten-
tion of the Trade, Noblemen, Clergy, and the public in
general, to their extensive stock of CHOICE WINES of
rare vintages.

B and C are not disposed to comment upon the purity
of their wines, which is daily most laudably acknowledged
by the public and eminent medical men of all countries, as
the increasing patronage of the highest families of the land
is a sufficient guarantee.

They beg to call particular attention to their pure Tonic
Wines, as being so valuable to invalids and persons of weak
stomachs.

A sample case, containing 3 full-sized wine-bottles, will
be forwarded to any address on receipt of Post-office Order
for 6s. 6d., or a dozen for 21s.

It is a well-known fact that impure and adulterated wines
are the greatest foes to health, producing acidity in the
stomach and debilitating the digestive organs; while pure
wines will accelerate the digestive powers—invigorating,
strengthening, and bracing the nervous system.

Their Tonic Wine is admitted to be most essential to in-
valids, both old and young, and should never be absent
from the homes of the weak and sickly. Its properties are
duly acknowledged and appreciated by the leading men of
the faculty both at home and abroad. To prevent imposi-
tion, each bottle is sealed with the name of the Firm. All
orders to be made payable to Henry Burrows.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS,
LONDON, manufacture and supply the following ma-
chinery, of the most improved construction, and with all
the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam
Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels,
Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping
Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts,
and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane,
and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry
docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply
the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and
fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch
works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works,
chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufac-
tories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on applica-
tion to GWYNNE AND CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical
Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne
and Cos' Machinery stands unequalled.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of
availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVER-
IES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as
a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of
Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheu-
matism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by
properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Gal-
vanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except
Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for
board and attendance of a first-class character for those
coming from a distance.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS—

Inflammations of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and
such like painful diseases, may, without consulting anyone,
be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper
and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment,
whose action should in such cases be assisted by judicious
doses of Holloway's Pills. Ere many days have elapsed
the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of
ease from this treatment. Doubts and fears soon disap-
pear, and the sufferer will bless the day on which he first
applied these remedies. They are equally suitable to both
sexes, all ages, and any climate; nor is their efficacy im-
paired by long keeping. Their action on the frame is
cooling, safe, and certain.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

COPLAND AND CO., Original Preservers of JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN, 30, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES. THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS. 14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH. USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT. THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTIS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Con- sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao. Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for in- valids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle. Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street W.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s. Single, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THOMAS CLAY & Co., 4, KING STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. SURGICAL MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of TRUSSES of every description, Umbilical Hernia, &c. Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards; Elastic Stock- ings, 6s., 7s. 6d., to 15s. Post-office Orders payable Charing-cross, W.C.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely in- vented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 8s. 6d. Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c. Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c. Elastic Stock- ings, to lace or draw on. Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c. India-rubber Urinals, for Railway or Night use. Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c., and every other department connected with the business. Also a Patent Chain Pocket to prevent Picking or Cutting.

Address, THOMAS CLAY and Co., 4, King-street, Co- vent Garden, London, W.C.
A liberal discount to the Trade, the Medical Profession, Charitable Institutions, &c.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. p. er box.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease at- tacking any vital part.
Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA can effect assurances on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding to India on her Majesty's service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present in- come is upwards of £100,000 per annum.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
London—81, Lombard-street, E.C.
Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.
Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow—53, St. Vincent-street.

HENRY ROXBY AND CO., EXPORT BEER MERCHANTS

Agents for, and bottlers of,
BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS' STOUT.
40, LIME-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re- peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan- tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT. PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort com- bined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in at- tendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBERRY AND SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London. Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carminative, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Belensons' Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.
Established A.D. 1746.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s., CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING—

being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844. With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Gov- ernor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.
By the RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.
London: D. M. AIRD, 340, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on

Japan, which Dr. MACGOWAN (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is as- sisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. Dr. M. may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the move- ments and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occa- sional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Boswell- court, Strand, W.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super- sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRAC- ING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfect- ant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUD, A 13 Years, 546 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E. C.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 13 years, 396 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, JOHN SPILATT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WENTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RAN-SEL, WOOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.

REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP.



FOR HONG KONG and CANTON, the fast-sailing Clipper, BALNAGUTH, A 13 Years, 435 Tons Register, JOHN MONCREIFF, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the splendid Aberdeen Clipper, ASSYRIAN, A 1, 555 tons register, WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers, and is well known for her rapid Passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the favourite and well-known Dundee-built clipper, STRATHMORE, A 1, 450 tons register, J. MANX, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper has made some of the fastest passages on record, and, having been built expressly for the China trade, offers a most desirable opportunity for shippers of fine goods or specie. Will have quick despatch. Apply to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP. To sail on the 20th of April. Last Shipping Day the 18th. For HONG KONG and CANTON, the celebrated clipper ship LORD OF THE ISLES, A 1, 691 tons register, William Jameson, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This fine ship is not excelled in speed by any vessel in the China trade, and delivers her cargoes in perfect order. Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Docks.
Shanghai.	Anglo Saxon	693	A 1 13 years	St. Kath.
Bombay.	Caldera	731	A 1 13 years	London
Bombay.	South Belle	541	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Kurrachee	Victory	579	A 1	W. India
Calcutta	Dunmail	771	A 1 14 years	London
Cape of Good Hope	Francis Bannfield	355	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Salvador	350	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay	Packet	251	A 1	St. Kath.
Port Natal	Woodbine	263	A 1	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Foam	628	G. Innes	Few days
ditto.	Prior Tuck	662	Darlington	With dis.
Shanghai.	Beulah	587	Pickernell	March 31
Shanghai.	Soient	730	M. Brooks	April 10
Calcutta	Cherokee	700	W. Allan	March 27
Bombay	City of Quebec	663	H. Auld	March 31

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the fast-sailing, Thames-built clipper ship LAUDERDALE, A 1 13 years, 850 tons register, ALEX. BOWERS, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This magnificent vessel has lately arrived from Foo-Chow in 101 days—her first voyage—beating all her competitors, several of which were noted China clippers, thus proving her admirable sailing power. She is confidently recommended to shippers and passengers.

Apply to the owners, Messrs. John Willis and Son, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the splendid American clipper ship, FLORENCE, A 1 New York register, 1,045 tons, E. D. WADSWORTH, Commander, lying in the London docks. This beautiful ship was built expressly for the China trade in 1856, and has just arrived from Whampoa in 99 days.

For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation. (By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d., per post 4d. Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post. London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d. London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 5d., post free 6d. London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MR. ALBERT SMITH with his CHINA REPAIRED, and MONT BLANC REVISITED, 1860. Every night (but Saturday) at 8, and TUESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., which can be taken at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from 11 till 5; Area 2s., Gallery 1s.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, by DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumb's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alic-place, Alic-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Fo d, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Llo, d, Moorgate-street; Medes, Cumberwell. AGENTS WANTED.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT, Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 9d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d. | Syra, 39s. 9d. | Chios, 37s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 8d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words. Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, See No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT? FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black. Particularly adapted for Hot Climates. Depot: 10, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, London.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.) Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back." MARK PERCIVAL.

"Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858." These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITEBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 1st Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index price 28s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Am-sterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FATRAMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.
Penang	VICTOR CAPEL and CO.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, Houghton, and CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-foo	HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and CO.
Ningpo	WATMAN and CO.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITANNIA.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDEY, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Monday, March 26, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 34.] LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	217	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	233
LIST OF PASSENGERS	217	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	235
SUMMARY:—		LEADING ARTICLES	238
THE THIRD CHINA WAR	217	NAVAL AND MILITARY	239
JAPAN	218	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	231
CHINA	218	THE CHINA COOLIE TRADE	231
PHILIPPINES	220	CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.	232
JAVA	220	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	234
MALACCA STRAITS	220	COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT	234
SHIPPING	222	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	234
SILK MARKET	222	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	236
		ADVERTISEMENTS	239

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 3 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Feb. 5
Kanagawa			" 22
Nagasaki			" 10
CHINA—			
Pekin	Dec. 27	Feb. 15	" 1
Shanghai		" 16	" 19
Ningpo	" "	" 14	" 21
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 14	" 21
Amoy	" "	" 14	" 21
Swatow	Jan. 10	Feb. 26	" 28
Hong Kong	" "	" 27	" 27
Canton			" 27
Macao			" 27
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Dec. 27	" 14	" 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 15
SIAM—			
Bankok			" 18
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Jan. 19
Sarawak			" 25
JAVA—			
Batavia			Feb. 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 26	March 3	March 7
Penang	" "	" 1	" 9

The telegram from Marseilles, announced by the P. and O. Company on the 11th, gave the due time of arrival of the present mails as yesterday, instead of this morning.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Captain Rooney, Mr. M. Rooney, Mr. J. Rickett, jun., Commander Brock, Mr. M. Michaelis, and Ricardo Garcia Calvo. 2nd class: Robert Pickard. For Marseilles: Mrs. Kup, Captain and Mrs. Norie, and European servant, Mr. Furon, and Mr. Binnet. For Alexandria: Mr. H. P. Hansen. For Singapore: Mr. S. N. Green.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per str. Ganges, at Hong Kong on 26th Feb.—Mr. Delano, Lieut. Colonel Marsh, Captain Grant, Colonel Harris, Captain Caldwell, Baroness de Batinet, and Messrs. J. Carman, Apeer, Amos, Kennedy, McLeod, Old, and Mirkle. For Shanghai: Miss Lander, Monsieur Poehon, Mr. Le Libon, General Montauban, Colonel Bentzmann, Lieut. Col. Schmidt, Mr. Dubata, Commander Debiens, Captain De Vouille, Captain Montauban, Captain Cools, Captain De Rina, Mr. De Vermoulet, Major Ansen, Madame Bourbillon, Messrs. Rawson and Frisson.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. W. Chapman, C. Howell, and J. Bedwell, Lieut. Morrah. To China: Lieut. F. C. B. Robinson, Captain Wiltshire, Ensigns Jarvis and Macfield, Staff Surgeon Rennie. To Singapore: Mr. J. B. Mackie, Miss Noakes. To Penang: Mr. Hiram Shearin. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Moul, Dr. and Mrs. Chaldecott, Mr. Davies, Mr. D. O. Vail. To Singapore: Mr. H. Haakman, Mr. F. Cassalette. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Flowerdew, Mr. Bernascone. To China: Lieut.-Col. Neale. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. L. Cateaux; three sergeants and fifty of the Army Hospital Corps also proceeded from Southampton.

Per P. and O. str., 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. W. Strachan. To Hong Kong: Messrs. E. H. Lavers, Mecham, G. Hickman, R.N.; G. F. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Paymaster Forster. To Singapore: Mr. R. S. Scott. Mr. W. Meldrum. To China: Lieut.-Colonel Muter, Ensign Pardoe. From Marseilles, 28th April, to Singapore: Mr. W. Rodderman, Mr. H. Haakman. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Baron Gros, Count de Bastard, Mr. L. Leembruggen. To Shanghai: Mr. D. D. Lewin.

Per P. and O. str., 4th May.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. W. Howard. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Naber and two children, Mrs. A. Swart. From Marseilles, 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. P. de Silver.

Per P. and O. str., 13th June.—From Marseilles to Penang: Mr. and Miss Matthieu.

Per P. and O. str., 12th July, from Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. J. Ten Brink.

Per P. and O. str., 12th August.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy; To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

Preparations have commenced at Hong Kong and Shanghai in good earnest. The four vessels from Shanghai which are announced as having sailed under sealed orders, comprise H.M.S. *Sampson*, *Acteon*, *Dove*, and gunboat *Algerine*; two of these vessels are well-known surveying vessels, and it is given on good authority that this small expedition is intended to reconnoitre in the Gulf of Pechili and the mouth of the Peiho, and to take possession of some convenient slip of land which will be serviceable to our troops. A statement is also current that they were despatched to capture some trading junks which had left Shanghai for the Peiho, and supposed to be loaded with arms and ammunition. It is also stated that the Chinese Government are casting heavy guns, and using large quantities of American anthracite coals for this purpose. Guns of the largest calibre have also been imported from the United States. H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, 51 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B., second in command, left Hong Kong for Shanghai on the 22nd of February, she took up six boats, each capable of landing 100 men, a large number of tents, and a bridge or pier, which could be made available for landing troops over the mud. She also had on board field-carriages for mounting her 32-pounders, and a large quantity of ammunition and war stores. The British and French naval commanders are engaged at Hong Kong in chartering vessels and steamers, organising a Chinese coolie corps, and other necessary measures. General Montauban, the French military Commander-in-Chief, had also arrived from France, and the Quartermaster-General of the British Army. From these active operations it may be augured that it is intended to push the expedition north during the present month, in perfect readiness for the decision of Lord Elgin and his French colleague, Baron Gros. The delay in their departure will consequently be a source of great disappointment and anxiety. Nothing of a reliable nature

has been heard of the action or intentions of the Court of Peking, nor of our Ambassador, Mr. Bruce. It is rumoured that the Taku forts have been dismantled in order to strengthen those at Tien-tsin. There have been no further reinforcements from India. The detachment of the 44th Queen's Regiment, which was announced in our last as having arrived at Singapore, has left that place for Hong Kong, in H.M.S. *Pearl*, and transports *Cressy*. A portion of the 99th Regiment had arrived at Singapore from Calcutta in the *Octavia*, towed by the *Reynard*. The *Simoom*, with the troops as originally embarked at Portsmouth, had also arrived, and proceeded on to Hong Kong with the transports *Mars*, *Octavia*, and *Jessamine*. The *Ringdove*, *Magicienne*, *Hooghly*, and *Fury* were engaged in towing vessels from the Straits of Malacca up to Singapore.

Sir Hope and Lady Grant arrived at Singapore from Calcutta, and proceeded to Hong Kong in the steamer *Fiery Cross*, on the 6th of March.

JAPAN.

YEDO.

The reports from Japan are still of an unsatisfactory tenour. A servant of the British Minister has been murdered at Yedo while playing with some children, and serious significance is said to attach to this overt act of barbarism. The unfortunate man was, we believe, a born Japanese who had been to the United States, and subsequently become a registered British subject. Bearing in mind the peculiar position of the Japanese, it is perhaps to be regretted that a man in a position to them so anomalous was retained in so prominent a position. By law and custom a Japanese forfeits his life by leaving his own country, and the presence of a man who was a standing exception to the rule, could not but tend to provoke hostility.

Mr. Alcock, the Consul-General, under date Jan. 27, writes to Mr. Vise, the Acting-Consul at Kanagawa, as follows:—"Sir, —I have received your despatch of the 12th inst., giving cover to the minutes of a meeting of the foreign community at Yokuhama, and the statement, addressed to no one in particular, bearing the signature of twenty-eight residents, British and foreign, urging the advisability of making Yukohama, in preference to the location at Kanagawa, a permanent place for trade. In compliance with the wishes of these gentlemen, I have given the subject my best consideration, and regret that it is not in my power to concur with them as to the view they take of the preferability of Yokuhama over Kanagawa. Into the detailed reasons for this preference it is unnecessary to enter, because, were they less open to question, they have chiefly reference to transitory influences—advantages on the one side or impediments on the other, which would soon cease to exist if they were to adopt the site selected in Kanagawa instead of that which has hitherto been occupied in a temporary manner at Yokuhama. This discussion would indeed be equally superfluous were the reasons alleged much better founded than I conceive them to be, because there is one grave and insuperable objection to the site at Yokuhama which must override any minor considerations of temporary convenience to individuals, and that is the political scope and design of the Japanese authorities, who improvised a foreign settlement by anticipation against the strong remonstrances of the diplomatic representative of the United States—the only one on the spot when it was first proposed. The prevailing idea of the Japanese in taking this step was obviously retrogressive and inimical to all the interests it was the object of recent treaties to protect and advance—notably those of trade. The location at Yokuhama presented all the distinctive characters of Desima, prepared in like manner at great expense, and by anticipation, for the Portuguese more than two centuries ago, and to which the Dutch were soon after consigned, after it had been determined to expel the one and subject the other to every kind of indignity and restriction, both as regards their rights of residence and of trade. It only remains, therefore, under existing circumstances, for me to instruct you to abstain from any act which shall make the occupation of a location at Kanagawa compulsory on British subjects, and if the Japanese authorities choose to hold out to foreigners inducements for renting land or building houses at Yokuhama, you will afford the usual facilities for legalising any contracts or deeds, but you will take care that the Japanese authorities distinctly understand that the right of British subjects to buy or lease land within the limits of the foreign location already marked out at Kanagawa remains untouched

by any act of settlement at Yokuhama. At some future day merchants may see reason to prefer a less isolated site, and their right to a location at Kanagawa will thus be preserved."

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The commissioner Kwei-liang, who negotiated the treaty with Lord Elgin, had applied for release from public duties, but was refused. This minister is 73 years of age. Hwa-sha-na, whose death was announced in our last, appears to have been a theme of discussion among Chinese politicians. They say that Ho Kwei-ching addressed a confidential memorial to the throne last year, advising the faithful adoption of the terms of Lord Elgin's treaty. Hwa-sha-na concurred in this policy, and his disappointment on finding his Imperial master was slow to perceive the importance of an amicable settlement of matters, is said to have caused his death. He is described as a harsh, stern man, but possessing many good qualities, honesty among the number. He was employed by the late emperor to superintend the repairs of the grand canal. Under his administration the contractors and subordinate officers had but little opportunity of cheating the State. On three occasions he caught them tripping, and each time had the delinquents severely punished. His uncompromising honesty on this occasion made him many enemies, but the sternness of the man cowed his would-be assailants.

SHANGHAI.

Of news at this port there is positively none, if we may except that from Japan, which will be found elsewhere. In despair we give the following extracts:—"Upon the 15th February the first performance was given for the season of the Amateur Dramatic Corps. But a very few weeks indeed have elapsed since the present company has been embodied, and we feel assured that the earnest thanks of this community are due to them and to their indefatigable manager for the public spirit which, on such short notice, they have displayed, for the arrangement and decoration of their theatre, and for the style in which they have placed their pieces on the stage."

"We closed the last year with a notice of delightful winter weather. Scarcely was it gone when rain set in for ten consecutive days, and visited us occasionally during the month, with a little snow or sleet on one day. It was generally cold throughout—sharp and bracing when fine and clear, raw and disagreeable when wet. The thermometer ranged from 33 degs. to 56 degs. in the day, the average being 42 degs., and from 22 to 47 degs. at night with an average of 34 degs. Rain fell on 15 days."

The private steamers *Yang-tze* and *Chery Chase* brought the London mail of the 27th Dec. on the morning of the 15th Feb. The *Chery Chase* left Hong Kong on the 11th at 4.30 and *Yang-tze* at 5.30 p.m. A pilot at the White Dogs reported to the *Yang-tze* that the *Chery Chase* had passed there five hours before. The *Yang-tze* anchored at Woosung in the morning of the 15th at 7.30, and the *Chery Chase* at 10 o'clock.

H.M.S. *Cruiser* arrived from Nagasaki on the 16th Feb., having been relieved by H.M.S. *Camilla*. She brings no news.

HONG KONG.

The English mail of the 10th Jan. arrived on the evening of the 26th Feb. The events in connection with the coming war we notice elsewhere.

The fifteenth Hong Kong races came off with greater eclat than on any previous occasion, extending over three days. The sport consisted of the following races:—1st. The Wong-neichong stakes, for which four ponies started, the Doctor winning. 2nd. The Canton Cup; four horses started, and after a most excellent race Sir Michael came in the winner. 3rd. The Pony Welter; three started, Affghan winning easily. 4th. The Caledonian Cup; two horses started, Snowdon winning easily. 5th. The Hack Stakes; four horses started, Ten-per-Cent. coming in first. 6th. The Garraway Stakes; Saulton winning easily. This ended the first day's sport. The Pet took the Scurry on the second day, and left the spectators eager for the Challenge Cup trial, which, however, ended in an easy victory for Stockham, Snowdon being second, and a new and very promising horse, Robin Hood, making up the field. Negro asserted his right to the Valley Stakes, and Dervish took the Arab Stakes from Lightning and Midnight. Mystery made the Irish hacks safe for Aberdeenshire, and then a field of six came up for the Parsee Cup. A capital race was the result. The start

was quite on the time, save that Ivanhoe was scarcely up, and Huntsman rather late on his legs, Elfin and the Muff having the best of it. Templar was the successful horse, with Huntsman second, and The Muff third. Saltoun led for the Victoria Plate, but at the village turn, second round, Zampa came up, and eventually turned the tables on him, and avenged the defeat of the previous day. On the third day, Affghan, Pearl, and Wee Pet were handicapped for the Ladies' Purse, and May-day also accepted at catch weight. The Pearl won at 10st. 4lb., with Affghan, 11st., close behind, and Wee Pet third, carrying 10st. Miss Adams presented the purse to Captain Williams, the successful rider, and made a speech on the occasion, which, unfortunately, was scarcely heard, owing to the playing of the band. A first-rate race ensued for the Western Cup, which Snowdon took to East Point, Templar pressing him hard with a broken stirrup leather. The Muff ran well, but Sunrise and Ivanhoe did not distinguish themselves. Lady Emily pattered in ahead of Little Ella and Flash o' Lightning, and carried the important China Stakes, while the Souvenir Cup (a very elegant pair of claret jugs) fell an easy prize to the unconquerable Stockham. After this came two handicaps; the first for Arabs, won by Lightning; the second for all other horses, won by The Muff. The Native Race finished the long and excellent catalogue of sport.

The fourth representation of the Hong Kong garrison theatricals took place on Tuesday evening. The pieces performed were—"The Little Treasure," "A Fast Train! High Pressure!! Express!!!" and "Grimshaw, Bradshaw, and Bagshaw." The first piece, although it has been performed four times this season, and two last, has not in the least abated in public estimation. Every one is perfect in their parts; and the character of *Gertrude*, sustained by Mr. Pooley, is admirably done. The other pieces were also well performed, Capt. Twiss being the leading character in both. There was a very poor attendance, comparatively speaking, which may probably be explained by the various amusements connected with the races. The Circus has also been performing before large and gratified audiences.

A fire broke out in Messrs. Philips, Moore, and Co.'s godowns. The fire was fortunately kept from spreading beyond their premises. We have not heard the extent of their losses, but are happy to say they are insured. Some of the books have been destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated; the godown in which it commenced had not been opened for four days previously. An alarm of fire also occurred at Messrs. John Burd and Co.'s premises; but it was only confined to the chimney, and soon put out.

A new photographic establishment has been opened by Messrs. Howard and Weed, from California.

The Hong Kong Directory for 1860 has been issued, and is announced to be the best yet produced.

The *Government Gazette* gives the census of Hong Kong at the end of 1859, together with other statistical tables relating to this island, signed by Mr. Caldwell, the Registrar-General. In 1858 it numbered 1,109 in all, while 1859 gives only 1,034. Of these there were 714 males, and 189 females, in the former year; this time there are only 655 of the former, and 170 of the latter. The deficiency is to be accounted for by the removal of a great number of persons to Canton and Shanghai. The Chinese population is estimated to be 85,000. The naval and military residents have not been given.

The Chinese Custom-house case with the barge *Chin Chin* is set down for trial at the Supreme Court. Captain Saunders was committed to gaol for wilful murder and piracy, but has been bailed out on sureties of £2,000.

The case of Tam Achoy, Captain Baker, and a number of American and European sailors who had engaged in a raid against a Chinese village near Macao, came before the Supreme Court, and resulted in their pleading guilty of the misdemeanour with which they were charged. The court, on consideration of the circumstances, took a lenient view of their case, and only bound them over to appear for judgment should that be required by their again engaging in an undertaking of the same kind. The *China Mail* has the following comments on this case;—"It is difficult to say exactly how far the affidavits affected the Government, for unfortunately both for himself and for the Government, Mr. Adams, the Acting Chief Justice, departed so far from the usual ruling in such cases as to refuse copies of these affidavits when application was made to him, although they had been put in by the prisoners in mitigation of punishment, and had been read in open court! We feel assured that Tam Achoy's application was never referred to His Excellency

the [Governor, and also] that if it had been his Excellency would never have been so actuated by dread of doing anything in Hong Kong as to allow respectable men to fall into crimes rather than commit himself in any way, nor by such an insane desire to meddle with Chinese affairs as to give the slightest countenance to European interference in disputes on the mainland. To the best of our belief Sir Hercules Robinson has conducted himself in this matter in a manner worthy of his high position; and if, as these affidavits appeared to assert, certain officials have compromised the Government to some extent, and given encouragement to lawless and illegal acts, we can only trust that their official superiors will see exactly what their qualifications are, and how far their experience is to be relied on in this place. So far from having been quashed on legal points, the prosecution in this case has been carried through many difficulties to a successful, and, on the whole, a satisfactory issue. These affidavits leave the matter in a very dubious and suspicious light as regards Mr. Caldwell and one of his superiors, while the refusal of Judge Adams to give copies of the affidavits, even if there were good reasons for such a departure from ordinary rule, does not serve to enlighten the aspect of the scene; but these are matters of more importance to the Government service than to the public, which, we trust, has now seen the beginning of the end of ignorant and illegal raids upon Chinese villages."

Mr. Robinet, the Peruvian merchant, who has been confined for eighteen months in the debtors' gaol, was to be released on the 28th Feb., and it is said that he will be able to prove that his acts did not warrant the sentence of the court.

It is reported that the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* has been chartered by the French government, and would proceed to Turon.

An action has been brought against Mr. Mitchell, the acting postmaster, for 500 dols., by Mr. de Cunha. It appears that Mr. de Cunha was a clerk in the office, and absented himself without giving notice, upon which he was ordered to appear, under a magistrate's warrant, to answer Mr. Mitchell's complaint. This he thought proper to construe into an arrest. The judge decided that in the event of point of law being in his favour, the amount of damages awarded would be a quarter of a dollar.

Mr. Tarrant is still in gaol, but some uncertainty seems to exist as to the time of his release; rumours were current that he would be at liberty in a few days.

CANTON.

The *Messenger* (Am.), about which so much difficulty existed at Canton, as reported in previous issues, has at length cleared and sailed from Macao for Havana with 400 coolies. The *Kitty Simpson* (Am.) has also sailed with 350 coolies. Several others were loading, as announced in our shipping intelligence. The *Norwood* (Brit.) was loading under the free system, and would be despatched for Demerara. It appears the emigrants under this system receive only a trifling bonus, while those to Havana are bribed to the extent of 50 to 60 dols. This disgraceful traffic will soon cease to Havana; but it appears the French intend carrying it on to their colonies. The French authorities have, however, directed the seizure of all vessels under the French flag attempting to sail without clearing through the Chinese Government, and the Portuguese authorities at Macao have notified that no clearances will be granted to ships after the 1st inst. The proclamation issued by the allied commanders to the respective consuls on this subject has been replied to by them. They give full assurances of their aid in checking the late abuses which have existed, and have embodied the following resolutions:—

"1st. That it shall be carried on in localities pointed out by the Chinese Government; that the depots shall in all cases be under the full control and surveillance of the Chinese authorities, and such officers, European and native—belonging to the Custom-house, or especially designated to this duty—as they may appoint.

"2nd. That the emigration depots shall be open for the free egress and ingress of inquiring coolies, during regulated hours; that, on first presenting himself at any depot, the name of the cooly shall with the date be registered, and that he shall not be called on to sign any contract for a specified number of days thereafter, during which he shall be perfectly at liberty to leave the depot.

"3rd. That the contracts shall be submitted to and approved by the Chinese Government; that they shall not in any case extend over a term of more than eight years; that they shall not except the Chinese emigrants from the benefit of laws made by the sovereigns of the possessions to which they are to proceed, for the protection of immigrants; that the conclusion of the period of the contract shall at once restore to the emigrant the full right to the free disposal of his own labour, any debt which he may have incurred

to the indorsee or holder of the original contract remaining as an ordinary civil obligation.

"4th. That whereas the system of collecting emigrants by payment of head-money is in itself the origin of most of the evils signalised, the same shall be strictly prohibited by the Chinese authorities; and that the salaried servants of the depots shall, under the protection of the local authorities, be permitted to publish in the villages, and throughout the country, the various prospectuses which the emigration agents may issue; and that the local authorities shall, when necessary, give protection to *bona fide* intending emigrants, whom it may be attempted to prevent from reaching the depot.

"5th. That the terms of each particular scheme of emigration shall be fully published in Chinese, and that each intending or inquiring emigrant, while still unbound, shall have ample facilities, after the registry of his name, for acquainting himself with the terms offered.

"6th. That particular days shall be appointed in each depot for the signature of contracts, which shall in no case take place in the absence of the Chinese officers; that the terms of the contract shall then be read over and explained, after which the intending emigrant will be called on to determine definitively as to the signature of the contract.

"7th. That having once signed the contract and received an advance, it shall be competent to the foreign emigration agent to transfer the labourer, now bound to him, to the ship by which he is to be conveyed to his destination.

"8th. That in event of emigrants being shipped in a vessel belonging to a country which shall not have enacted definite laws for the conveyance of passengers, it shall be competent to the Chinese authorities to require such ship to conform to the conditions of the British, French, or United States' passenger regulations, at the option of the master.

"9th. That it shall be competent to the Chinese authorities, with the view of providing for the necessary expense of an efficient control, to charge a moderate fee on each contract, which shall be sealed by the emigration officers, to be by them appointed, and that copies of all rules which may be issued with respect to emigration, shall be communicated by the Chinese Government to the masters of emigrant vessels.

"10th. That charges of fraud shall be examined into by the Chinese officers, and that, wherever the evidence shall support the same, punishment shall be inflicted on the Chinese delinquents."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The *Spitfire* has arrived from London with a number of gunboats for this government. The remainder of the crew of the late ship *Volta*, wrecked at Balabac, on her way from Liverpool to this port, were forwarded to Hong Kong in the steamer *Rajah*.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The news from Boni shows that matters there are fast returning to a state of peace. On the 20th January the crown jewels of Boni were delivered up to the commissioners for the affairs of Boni; and on the 30th, Aru Palakka, in conformity with the choice of the chiefs and princes of that state, was acknowledged and appointed rajah of Boni, and on the following day he was formally installed at the head-quarters at Palakka, the crown jewels being made over to him. A treaty was about to be entered into between the newly-elected king of Boni and the Dutch government, and a treaty had been concluded with Soping, while those with Wajo and Luwu were on the point of being signed. There had been no recent intelligence from Bangermassing. An expedition was about to start for the scene of the disaster to the *Onrust*, where the rebels were said to have entrenched themselves. It is thought that any very extensive operations against the insurgents must be postponed until the month of April, when the dry season sets in. On Java there have been numerous accidents from the heavy rains and stormy weather prevailing. The price of provisions, especially rice, is very high at some places in the interior, and fears are entertained that the crop will be deficient.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The steamer *Carthage* arrived from Calcutta on the 2nd March, having towed the Indian navy river steamers *Mhor* and *Tonze*, which vessels are intended for service in China. H.M.S. *Scout* left for Hong Kong on the 6th March.

The telegraphic communication with Batavia has continued without interruption since the last mail.

A correspondent writes:—"The Malay Chief, a Hadju, who was at the head of the plot to murder all the Europeans at Sarawak, who was banished for life in consequence, and had taken up his residence here, disappeared suddenly. Upon inquiry it was found that he had gone to Pontianatz, doubtless with felonious intentions; in fact, probably, to join a pretender who visited that part of Borneo, and, representing himself as the Sultan of Borneo, had commenced a revolutionary movement against the Dutch. The Resident of Pontianatz, acting with coolness and resolution, arrested the individual, and sent

him to Batavia; it is to be hoped he will be equally firm and fortunate with the other scoundrel. It appears to be quite certain that the Dutch have been successful at Boni, notwithstanding native reports; so much the better for them. Bangermassing is still in a sad state of confusion, and the report of the cutting off of a second steamer appears to be confirmed, though not allowed by the Dutch. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed by the mercantile community at the conduct of one of the banks here, who have summarily dismissed their manager, and in the most undignified manner. The consequence is, that most of the accounts have been closed, and a letter of condolence, numerously signed, has been handed to the victim. Our batteries were tried the other day, and repeated salvos fired. They stood the test admirably. I regret to say that Captain Collyer, M.E., the chief engineer, a very able and talented officer, is obliged to leave for Europe on sick certificate."

A public meeting was held on the 23rd Feb. for the separation of this settlement from the Indian Government, at which the following petition was adopted:—"That in October, 1857, the European inhabitants of Singapore addressed a humble petition to your honourable house, setting forth the grievances under which they laboured from the manner in which the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, commonly called the Straits Settlement, was governed by the East India Company. They complained of the evils which resulted the said settlement from its being subordinate to the Supreme Government of India, which took little or no interest in its welfare, and of its laws being framed by the Legislative Council of India in which it was not represented. The European inhabitants of Singapore, therefore, prayed that the Straits Settlement might be constituted a separate government, directly under the Crown, and not, as then, under a delegated authority in India. That the Government of British India was thereafter, by an Act of Parliament, withdrawn from the East India Company, and placed directly under her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, but the Straits Settlement has continued to form a part of the territories under the administration of the Supreme Government of India, and it still experiences the inconveniences and evils resulting from the neglect and indifference to its welfare on the part of the governing power, formerly complained of. That your petitioners believe that the welfare of the Straits Settlement would be materially promoted by its being disjoined from the Government of Continental India, and constituted a separate colony or settlement, placed directly under the management of the Secretary of State for India, and by the local administration being intrusted with power to frame laws and ordinances for the government of the inhabitants. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honourable House will be pleased to take this petition into your most favourable consideration, and to adopt measures for constituting the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, commonly called the Straits Settlement, into a separate government or colony, under the management of the Secretary of State for India, and with power to make laws and regulations for the government of the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. M. F. Davidson occupied the chair, and the following propositions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Joaquim d'Almeida, Esq., and seconded by W. Ormiston, Esq.—"1. That the petition as read be adopted by this meeting, and that it be forthwith engrossed, circulated for signature, and forwarded to England with the least possible delay."

Proposed by W. H. Read, Esq., and seconded by J. J. Green-shields, Esq.—"2. That the petition be forwarded to James Guthrie, Esq., with the request that he take such steps as he may deem best to secure the objects in view."

Proposed by Wm. Mactaggart, Esq., and seconded by A. Wilson, Esq.—"3. That copies of this and the former petitions be forwarded to the Hon. the Governor, the East India and China Association, and the Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, requesting their co-operation."

Proposed by W. Ormiston, Esq., and seconded by F. G. Schmidt, Esq.—"4. That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to forward the petition and carry out the resolutions passed, viz., Messrs. Davidson, Read, Greenshields, Mactaggart, and Joaquim d'Almeida."

It is understood that Captain Commerell, C.B., of H.M. ship *Magicienne*, has been appointed second naval officer in command in the Straits of Malacca, to be stationed at Penang.

The *Straits Times* announces that Tan Kim Sing, a Chinese merchant, has been elected mayor of Saigon by the Chinese population of the place, and that his appointment has been confirmed by Admiral Page.

A portion of the last mails from London, 26th January, were left behind, owing to their division at Suez between the steamers *Bombay* and *Bentinck*. On arrival of the former at Gulle, the *Cadiz* started for Singapore and China, and unfortunately the *London and China Express* was on board the *Bentinck*. The fault lies rather with the P. and O. Company, or the mail master. It is much needed that the irregularities of the Post-office should be looked into.

PENANG.

According to the census of the province Wellesley and Penang, it appears the population is:—Penang, George town, 29,009; country districts, 30,947. Province Wellesley: north division, 50,158; south ditto, 12,496; Butterworth, 2,164: making a total of 124,772.

The last census of Penang, taken in the course of 1857, gave 56,371, so that there is an increase of 3,585 souls in two years, being at the rate of nearly 3 per cent. a year. Of Province Wellesley we have no recent census. The area of square miles as yet under cultivation in Penang and Province Wellesley may be estimated at about 90,000 acres, giving to each man little more than half an acre. The returns ethnologically give the following result:—Europeans, 2,071; Malays, 71,723; Klings, 13,033; Chinese, 36,222; Siamese, 624; Bengalis, 1,099; total, 124,772. The proportion of the sexes varies with every race:—Europeans, 1,130 males, 941 females; Malays, 36,791 males, 34,932 females; Chinese, 27,050 males, 9,172 females; Klings, 10,366 males, and 2,668 females; Bengalis, 596 males, 503 females; Siamese, 407 males, 217 females; total, 76,339 males, 48,433 females. On the whole the males are about 60 per cent., and the females 40. Among the Malays the proportion is nearly equal, and the fact of there being slight deficiency of the females where they might be expected to preponderate, the race being the native one, is explained by a considerable number being married to Chinese and entered in the Chinese column. The Chinese males are to the females as 3 to 1, and this must be considered as showing a satisfactory increase of females. Among the Klings the ratio is about 4 to 1. The number of European houses is 932, of which 892 are in Penang and 40 in Province Wellesley. The Malay houses and huts amount to 14,737, the Klings to 3,106, the Bengalis to 246, the Chinese to 5,066, and the Siamese to 135. There are 46 Government opium shops, 61 spirit, 27 toddy, and 13 pawn-brokers'. The Mosques are 105 in number, and the schools 141. There are 540 boats for passengers, 1,588 fishing boats, 250 hack palankeens, and 538 carts.

The *Penang Gazette* has the following announcement:—"The Honourable the Governor has visited Ayer Itam, and went halfway to Bali Pulo. In the afternoon, attended by the resident councillor, Captains Burn and Hilliard, and the deputy commissioner of police, he drove through the town, and inspected the Prangin and the convict lines. He found the convict buildings not sufficiently ventilated, and ordered several alterations. At the Prangin he remarked that the sluice-gate was carelessly screwed down, and the sea, which it was intended to shut out, rushing in with great force. We understand that on Tuesday next Colonel Cavenagh will commence a tour in the province. Personal visits of the Governor to the districts will serve to convince the natives that their interests and welfare are attended to by him, and will put him in possession of information which he could not obtain from quires of official correspondence. He will have an opportunity of judging, from personal observation and conference, how far the various conservancy improvements that are awaiting his sanction or aid, or have been postponed for want of means, are really required and can be executed.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, 13th April.

The mails delivered this morning have been forty-four days en route from Hong Kong. The London mails of the 10th of January arrived out on the 26th of February, being forty-seven days en route.

There are some appearances in China of the traders being somewhat alarmed at the preparations now moving to and fro for the coming war, and there is no doubt that business in imports, at least, will be affected for the next few months. In exports of tea and silk the check will not be so soon felt; but if war is decided on, we anticipate the stoppage will be to a greater extent than during the last war. There is, however, nothing to indicate a hostile feeling towards foreigners at any of the open ports. At Japan business continues to be almost at a stand, and it is the current opinion that matters will not improve until a severe lesson has been administered.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The exports for the present season still show a considerable excess over the last, being to Great Britain about twenty millions, to the United States two millions, to the Continent one and three-quarter millions, to Australia three millions. At Shanghai the settlements have been at higher rates owing to the favourable advices from this side, and are announced to be 20,000 chests of Congou, at 26 to 30½ taels for Oopacks and Ningchows. Unsold stock about 20,000 chests. In greens the settlements have been 17,000 half-chests and 7,000 boxes, at 18 to 21 taels for Imperial Taiping, and 27 to 40 for Pingsuey. At Foo-chow-Foo the transactions have been 21,000 chests and 7,000 half-chests, at 18 to 23 taels for middling to good. But very few chops remain in the market, and the arrivals from the country have almost ceased. At Canton the settlements have been 5 chops of Congou, at 26 to 32 taels for Oopacks, 5,000 boxes of Orange Pekoe at 20 to 27 taels, 4,000 boxes Caper, at 16 to 21 taels, and 1,000 boxes Gunpowder at 20 taels. Stock about 20 chops of Congou.

SILK.—At Shanghai the settlements have been 2,000 bales. The arrivals from the country are on a limited scale, and the settlements for the season are about 13,000 bales less than the last. The last quotations are fully maintained, which has tended to restrict operations. At Canton re-reeled Kum-Chook has fetched 460 dols. for the United States.

DRUGS, &c.—At Canton—Cassia Lignea: 500 piculs have been settled at 16.90 to 17.20 dols. Stock 4,000 piculs. Cassia buds: 30 piculs have been taken at 34 to 36 dols. Cassia oil: 10 piculs have been taken at 300 dols. Star aniseed: no stock, last quotations 18 dols. Aniseed oil is quoted at 185 to 200 dols. Galls: no transactions, quoted at 15 to 15.50 dols. per picul. Rhubarb: none of first quality at market. Camphor, 23½ dols.; small stock.

IMPORTS.

SHIRTINGS.—The stock at all ports is rather large, and sales have been made to a small extent only during the week previous to the departure of the mail. At Hong Kong, greys, 7½ to 10 lbs, are quoted at 2 dols. 25c. to 2 dols. 85c. At Shanghai £1 9s. 4d. to £2 5s. White 52 to 64 reeds, £1 9s. to £2 4s., and at Hong Kong 2 dols. 25c. to 2 dols. 65c.

COTTON YARN.—Stock large. Sales at Hong Kong at 29 dols. to 31 dols. for Nos. 16 to 26.

AMERICAN DRILLS have been sold at Canton at 3 dols. 80c. to 4 dols. per piece of 40 yards.

WOOLLENS.—Fair demand exists for long ells, Spanish stripes, camlets, &c.

METALS.—Shanghai—Iron in full supply and difficult of sale. Lead in good demand. Tin dull. Canton, the sales of Iron have been large—say 2,000 piculs nail rod, 500 piculs bolt and bar, and 100 piculs wire. Of lead only 200 piculs have been placed. Tin plates are dull, 100 boxes only having been sold, and so is tin. Sales of quicksilver are reported to the extent of 200 flasks. Hong Kong.—A steady business is always being transacted, but sales are not usually reported.

COALS.—English steam 17 dols. per ton, notwithstanding large arrivals.

MANILA.—The market for imports had been in a very dull state, although the stock of shirtings and long-cloths was very light. In exports: Sugar is arriving but slowly, and sales of unclayed are readily made at 3 dols. 18c. Hemp settlements reported 13,500 piculs, at 4 dols. 50c. to 4 dols. 56c. for current. Coffee 14 dols. 40c.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for European imports generally has been dull during the past fortnight, with the exception of grey and white manufactured goods, and the amount of transactions very moderate. For exports there is an active inquiry, and prices of most articles maintained.

EXPORTS OF SUNDRIES FROM CHINA.

Per Sophie, from Hong Kong to London: sugar, 2,200 piculs; cassia lignea, 330 piculs; cassia buds, 70 piculs; cassia oil, 22 boxes; aniseed oil, 154 boxes; canes, 5½ mls; sundries, 130 packages.

FROM MANILA.

Per Torre del Oro, for Falmouth: sugar, 4,424 piculs; sapan wood, 160 piculs.

Per Superior, for New York: hemp, 14,358 piculs; indigo, 294 piculs; sapan wood, 200 piculs; cigars, 170 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Potosi, to Falmouth for orders: gambier, 1,527 bales, 3,511 piculs; sago flour, 3,882 bags, 4,386 piculs; sugar, 1,600 bags, 1,567 piculs; pearl sago, 645 bags and 150 boxes, 887 piculs; black pepper, 653 bags, 418 piculs; white pepper, 395 bags, 399 piculs; 408 buffalo hides, 117 piculs; 4,725 pieces sapanwood, 262 piculs; 3,020 bundles rattans, 109 piculs.

Per Athelstan, to Liverpool: gambier, 1,271 bales, 3,325 piculs; sago flour, 3,763 bags, 4,367 piculs; sugar, 2,349 bags, 2,399 piculs; coffee, 812 bags, 776 piculs; white pepper, 543 bags, 458 piculs; black pepper, 358 bags, 239 piculs; 1,064 buffalo hides, 307 piculs; 1,480 bundles rattans, 61 piculs; 178 boxes gum dammar, 192 piculs; a quantity of sapanwood, 895 piculs; 1 box preserved ginger; 1 box chutney and curry powder.

Per Azzan, to New York: Gambier, 1,797 bales, 4,202 piculs; sago flour, 1,000 bags, 1,096 piculs; sugar, 559 bags, 543 piculs; black pepper, 1,535 bags, 1,070 piculs; rattans, 8,086 bundles, 3,420 piculs; gum dammar, 70 boxes, 66 piculs; mace, 33 boxes, 16 piculs; mace, 28 boxes; nutmegs, 27 boxes; 2,286 slabs tin, 1,502 piculs; 6,712 boxes tea; silk, 1 box; private effects, 12; silver ware, 1.

Per Timandra to London: 1,175 bags white pepper, 1,160 piculs; 398 bags black pepper, 283 piculs; 108 bags coffee, 100 piculs; 35 baskets, 1 case, india-rubber, 61 piculs; 408 baskets, 15 bags, 8,234 blocks, gutta percha, 1,331 piculs; 8,148 buffalo horns, 161 piculs; 3,251 buffalo hides, 794 piculs; 1,775 cow hides, 184 piculs; 23,945 pieces sapan wood, 2,059 piculs; 10,135 bundles rattans, 501 piculs; 35 cases nutmegs and mace, 53 piculs; 100 cases gum dammar, 95 piculs; 10 cases gum benjamin; 10 packages elephant tusks, 4 piculs; 9 bags merchandise, 4 piculs; 5 cases merchandise; 103,053 Malacca canes, 2,550 bamboos, 13 bales tobacco, 1 case succades, 82 cases shells, 1 case containing a piano, 1 case China ornaments, 3 cases cigars, 1 case glassware.

EXPORTS FROM SARAWAK.

Per Timandra, to London: 1,195 boxes pearl sago, 1,289 piculs; 517 bags sago flour, 493 piculs; antimony ore, 510 tons; 11 beams, 4 logs kranjee wood, 20 tons; 958 bundles mangrove bark, 3,420 treenails, 8 tons; 10 junk masts.

The picul is 13½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.	6s 4½d.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9	4 9½ to 4 9½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 9½	4 10
At Singapore 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 6 ditto	4 3	4 3½
At Manila 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto 6 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(Guides.)		

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	21,962,007	15,254,166	20,717,650	57,933,553	45,096
Comparative period last season	10,282,016	9,956,000	18,996,449	39,234,465	52,600

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 2, Spartan, 795,500 lbs.; 3, Spirit of the North, 760,100 lbs.; 11, Aalborg, 572,500 lbs.; 19, Lawrence Browne, 913,200 lbs. From Shanghai: 16, John Robinson; 466,289 lbs. and 81 bales silk; 15, Cadiz, 1,678 bales silk; 28, per mail steamer, 2,011 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	..	..	..	25,392,869	1,530
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	23,317,260	1,456

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 4, Flying Childers, 805,600 lbs.; 14, Sarah H. Snow, 461,500 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	..	..	..	2,391,331	3,137
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	801,311	3,943

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: Feb. 15, per Cadiz, 187 bales silk; 28, per mail steamer, 163 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	..	..	..	16,086	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	15,994	..

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	..	..	..	8,606,898	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	6,020,957	..

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: Feb. 3, Algernon, 510,500 lbs.; 8, Concurrent, 229,800 lbs.; 10, Asa Packer, 247,000 lbs.; 20, Wild Wave, 132,500 lbs. From Hong Kong: Feb. 4, 12,183 lbs.; 13, Alfred the Great, 50,000 lbs.; 19, Francis P. Sage, 4,500 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846	..	..	..	57,351,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1859 to 1860	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Feb. 7, Sir W. F. Williams; 8, Kamehameha IV. From New York: 7, Red Gauntlet; 18, Home.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Feb. 27, Glen-dower. From Hamburg: 25, Richard.
At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Feb. 23, Endymion; March 2, Hippolyta. From Glasgow: Feb. 23, Mayola. From Hamburg: 26, Harburg. From Sunderland: 29, Freia.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Feb. 19, John Robinson.
From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Feb. 12, Aalborg; 20, Laurence Brown. For New York: 14, Sarah H. Snow.
From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Feb. 19, Sophie; 23, Dominion; 24, Norman Morrison. For Liverpool: Feb. 12, Abeona. For Havana: Kitty Simpson; 23, Messenger.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: March 2, Timandra. For Liverpool: 3, Athelstan. For Falmouth: Feb. 29, Potosi. For New York: March 3, Heagan.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Brobio, Cornubia, Maori, Vanguard, Westburn. For New York: Edwin Forrest, Golden Rule.
At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Albion, Yaratilda.
At AMOY.—For Havana: Ann, Neptune.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Saxonville, Banian, Daniel Elliot, Marchioness of Londonderry (troops), Osprey. For Falmouth: Cid. For New York: Intrepid. For Havana: Francois L, J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Maria Elizabeth, Governor Morton, Pioneer, Santa Lucia. For Demerara: Norwood. For Sydney and Melbourne: Continent, Eagle, Helios, Justyn, Minnehaha, Solide. For San Francisco: Alfred Hil, Aurifera, Black Warrior, Eliza and Ella, Isabella, Lotus, Robert Passenger.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: Caroline Agnes. For Liverpool: Caldonia, Crisis, Endymion, Glengarriff, Oceanica. For Marseilles: Gertrude. For Boston: Andes.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent: Feb. 7, Bride of the Seas; 13, Myrtle. To New York: 12, Canvas Back. To Havana: 5, Emilie Periera. To Australia: Bonnie Doon. From England and Continent to Singapore: 8, Mayola; 11, Borneo; 15, H.B.M. St. Ringdove, Hippolyta. From Melbourne: 19, George Lee. From Singapore to England: 9, West. From Manila to New York: 15, Aurora. To Boston: 18, Southern Cross. From Batavia to Sydney: 17, Zwaluw. From Melbourne to Batavia: 18, T. W. Scars.

CASUALTIES.

The steamer Armenian, on her passage from Hong Kong to Singapore, was in contact on the 15th of February with the Spanish war steamer D. J. Juan, but little damage occurred to either vessel. The Dutch ship Helene Constance struck on a reef in the Gillolo passage, and subsequently went down—crew saved by the steamer Shamrock and conveyed to Hong Kong.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: £1 10s. to £2 for teas, and £3 10s. for silks. To New York: 5 dols. for tea, and 15 dols. for silks. The ships in port are still on the decrease, and the coast charters are doing a good business on improved terms.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London: £2 to £2 10s. To New York: 8 dols. to 8.50 dols. For Australia: the rate for passengers is 15 dols. net, and £1 10s. freight. The Marchioness of Londonderry has been engaged to convey invalids to the Cape at £17 10s., and to England at £20 per head. The Cid has been fixed to load sugar for Europe at £4. Business has been good during the past fortnight. The number of vessels expected being unusually large, and the spring the duller part of the year, the supply of shipping in a few months hence is looked upon as being excessive, and unless some employment should spring up unexpectedly, rates will be low.

At MANILA.—For Europe, nothing has been done since last mail. For New York: the Sweepstakes is loading at 6½ dols. per 4 bales hemp, and 5 dols. per cwt. for sugar. All the ships in port are engaged, and rates are improving.

At SINGAPORE.—The shipping during the past fortnight has been dull, and the rates to Europe for the rice trade are lower. There are but few seeking ships in port. The Caroline Agnes has been engaged for London. The Endymion for Liverpool at £2 per ton for dead weight, and £2 10s. for light freight.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 10th, 1860.

As intelligence respecting Chinese affairs will be the first topic of interest to most of your readers, I may inform you that as the departure of Lord Elgin for China has been delayed by the death of his mother, the Dowager Countess of Elgin, Baron Gros, who represents the Emperor in the forthcoming expedition, has postponed his departure until Lord Elgin shall be ready to accompany him.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Of the fourteen frigates and transports which left France for China on the 22nd Nov. and 17th Dec., twelve had arrived at the Cape on the 13th February, namely, the *Vengeance*, on the 21st January; the *Andromaque*, on the 30th January; the *Entreprenante*, on the 31st; the *Forte*, on the 2nd February; the *Calvados*, the *Dryad*, and the *Garonne*, on the 7th; the *Perseverante*, on the 8th; the *Rhone*, on the 9th; the *Rhin*, on the 12th; and the *Loire* and *Nievre*, on the 13th of February; the *Jura* and *Isère* had not arrived on the 21st of that month. The *Vengeance* left the Cape for China on the 1st of February; the *Andromaque* on the 14th; the *Entreprenante* on the 15th; and the *Forte* on the 18th. The *Calvados* was to leave on the 22nd, and to be followed by the others as soon as possible. The number of troops with crews is reported to amount to 9,080;—this is the first time any account has been given of the strength of the expedition. The health of all is said to have been excellent. Private letters from the Cape say that the French forces received great attention from Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard, the Lieut.-Governor. There were at one time eleven frigates in port together. The Lieut.-Governor placed thirty-four beds in the hospital at the disposal of General Jauain, who was with the 101st Regiment of the Line in the *Entreprenante*, but the good health of the men made the number of beds more than was required. No French regiments had been seen in the colony since 1788, when an expedition went to Cochin China. A grand banquet of fifty covers was given by General Jaurin on the 8th Feb., at which were present all the chief authorities of the colony, the officers of the 59th Regiment of the English army, and the French naval and military officers; on the following day the Lieutenant-Governor gave a grand dinner and a splendid ball to his host of the previous day. The French soldiers and sailors were allowed to land at the rate of 200 a day.

A later letter, just come to hand, states that the *Jura* and *Isère*, the two remaining ships of the expedition, reached the Cape on the 2nd of March, and left for China shortly afterwards.

Government have granted to the French authorities the Island of Robben for the use of their troops proceeding to or from China.

A letter from Toulon announces the departure thence for China of the war steam transport *Weser*; she carried with her three gun-boats and likewise a large quantity of military stores, with several passengers. She is only to touch at the Cape of Good Hope and at the island of Bourbon. The *Weser* is to be followed by the *European*, and in a few days after by the *Japon*. The steam-frigate *Impératrice Eugénie*, which is likewise under orders for China, is in dock, and cannot leave for a month.

A detachment of five companies of artillery artificers left here on the 5th inst., for Toulon, to embark with other detachments of the same corps for China.

The Abbé Huc, formerly a missionary in China and Thibet, and well known for his excellent work on the last named country, died after a short illness.

It is said, but scarcely believed, that as soon as the bull excommunicating the King of Piedmont is published Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, means to resign his offices at court, all of them highly lucrative. The grand almonership alone is said to bring in £4,000 a year, and as a senator the right rev. prelate enjoys £1,200 per annum.

The French Emperor has struck another blow at the authority of the Holy Father. The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an announcement to the effect that the Government, under existing

circumstances, considers it to be its duty to recall attention to the following article of the Concordat, viz., "That no bull, brief, rescript, mandate, provision, or other document from the Court of Rome, even regarding private persons, can be received, published, printed, or otherwise put into execution without the authorisation of the Government." The Emperor is quite serious about it too, for on Sunday last, on the arrival of M. Veuillot in Paris from Rome by the Lyons railway he was surrounded by several policemen in plain clothes, who requested him to accompany them with his luggage to the Prefecture de Police. Arrived there, all his trunks were opened in his presence, all the papers taken out, the trunks were then returned to him, and he was told he was at liberty to go. Among the papers seized were several copies of the bull of excommunication, and private despatches for the Pope's nuncio, Monseigneur Sacconi. No sooner was Veuillot out of the hands of the police than he drove to the nuncio's, and told him what had happened. Sacconi waited on the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and intimated that if his despatches were not restored within an hour he would apply for his passport. The threat was effectual. But the despatches had been opened, and copies taken of them.

French troops have already taken possession of the barracks at Nice, and Colonel Osmont, of the staff, has been appointed military governor (*commandant de place*).

The announcement as to the probability of the meeting of a Congress is confirmed by the *Independence Belge*. According to a despatch from Bern, published by that paper, Switzerland is to have a seat in the Congress which is convened by France. Meanwhile, from what I hear of what is going on here, the French Government is making preparations which are utterly incomprehensible if negotiation, but perfectly intelligible if fighting, is the object in view. Preparations are making for the campaigning outfit of an army of 250,000 men, and all the officers and men on furlough have been ordered to join their corps. The regiments of the Imperial Guard are to be reinforced by 800 men, and the report as to certain regiments being reduced by two companies each has been officially contradicted. It is, moreover, noticed, not without dismay, that troops are being collected in large numbers close to the Prussian frontier, so that for some time yet Europe is likely to be kept most unpleasantly on the *qui vive*. The most mysterious part of the business (at all events to the uninitiated) is that the French Rentes keep rising, while on every other exchange in Europe they are falling. The common rumour, of course, is that the public funds are being sustained by immense private purchases on the Government's account, made for the purpose of bamboozling other nations into the belief that immense confidence is felt in the Emperor's pacific policy by those who ought to know most about it.

There appears in the *Moniteur* of Friday, for the first time since 1852, a full report of the proceedings in the Senate. A debate took place on Thursday respecting the petitions praying for the use of force for the restoration of the Papal authorities in the Romagnas. The cardinals and bishops supported the prayer of the petitioners, which was opposed by the Government, and especially by M. Dupin, *ainé*, in a masterly speech, which reminded one of his efforts when his voice used to be raised against tyranny and oppression, in favour of liberty and persecuted right. The tendency of his argument, however, was to entirely absolve the Emperor from what had taken place in the Romagna.

In commenting upon the effects of the commercial treaty with England, the *Moniteur* makes some very remarkable observations as to the benefits already derived by France from Mr. Cobden's activity on behalf of the French manufacturers and the Manchester school:—

"The treaty of commerce concluded between France and England is scarcely two months old, especially if the date of the exchange of ratifications be taken into account, and yet already, we are happy to state, it begins to exercise a favourable influence on the export trade of France. It is known that the resolutions of the House of Commons are generally carried into effect after a first vote, before being drawn up in acts. Most of the exemptions and reductions of duties which interest us were consequently on the other side of the Channel made applicable in the course of February and March; and immediately commercial men prepared to reap the advantages caused by them."

The *Presse* contradicts, in the most positive manner, and on authority, the statement which has recently been made with respect to the illness of the Shah of Persia. It declares that his Majesty has not had a single day's indisposition.

In the budget of the Marine Department of France, now before the Council of State, a credit of 130,000 fr. for maritime

pisciculture—that is, the artificial breeding of fish on the coasts—has for the first time been introduced.

Private letters have been received from several vessels of the French expedition, and, amongst others, one from a party on board the *Rhone*, in which there is nothing particular to quote, except one passage referring to the crossing of the line, which shows the ceremony observed on that occasion by French sailors.

"On the 11th January the equator was attained, when all those who had not previously crossed the line received the traditional baptism. The ceremony consists in being well dashed with water, having the face dusted with flour, and the feet blackened with blacking—a milder coating for the epidermis than tar—rather! On the eve of the day of crossing the line, the 'Father of the Line' hails the ship, when the following dialogue takes place. 'Ship ahoy!' 'Holloa!' 'What is the name of the ship that arrives in our empire?' 'The *Rhone*.' 'Name of the commander?' 'M. Picard.' 'Ah! we know him well. Have you passengers?' 'Yes.' 'Any sick?' 'Every soul on board is uncommonly well.' 'Glad to hear it.' 'And I am glad to say so.' 'Have they paid the passage of the line?' 'No.' 'Very well,' replies the Father of the Line, 'I shall send my postilion.' Then descends from the top of the mainmast a sailor dressed as a postilion, who meets aft a miller and his ass; he seizes the donkey, not without settling the price. Mounted on the donkey, equipped simply in drawers, having his face and breast smutted, and ringing a bell, he arrives, preceded by a sailor quite naked, before the captain, to whom he delivers a letter, announcing the arrival of the Father of the Line. The captain, after glancing at the letter, presents wine to the postilion and his escort, the donkey included, who does not allow himself to be begged this time, although he has refused water all along. The next day, at an hour agreed upon, the father, accompanied by his wife, by Neptune, a priest, an astrologer, by several blacks representing different per onages, and by four gendarmes charged to seize the body of those who refuse the baptism, arrives in a small car, and takes his place by the spot where the ceremony is to take place. The more important passengers, provided with a piece of money which they deposit in a platter held by a cabin-boy disguised as a chorister, take their seats upon a plank placed across a tub filled with salt-water, and they are quits for a slight sprinkling of water in the face. As to the other passengers they find themselves upset in the tub by the sudden withdrawal of the plank, and receive in addition two or three douches of water delivered from a height of three or four yards. A barber arrives who shaves them with flour and water, and a shoe-black who smears their bare feet and the leg of their trousers with water. The crowd is then baptised *en masse* with the ship's pumps and pailfuls of water dashed from above."

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.

An article in the *Wiedomosti* on the affair of the Peiho last year, has made a great sensation here, as it is generally ascribed to the pen of Captain Romanoff, attached to the suite of Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, in the capacity of courier and orderly officer. The writer states that he arrived in the Gulf of Petchili a fortnight after the disaster at the mouth of the Peiho. The first excitement in the minds of the Chinese at their signal success had cooled down, and it was therefore possible to obtain more trustworthy and impartial accounts of the transaction. The Chinese official reports agree generally with those published by England and France as to the causes that led to the unfortunate affair, and their reasons for fortifying the mouth of the river. The writer appears to have very decided views on the subject, and criticises very severely the conduct of Mr. Bruce, adding that the British had no right whatever, according to the laws of nations, to decide on the road the embassy should take in proceeding to Peking, much less to endeavour to force it *vi et armis*. The mouths of the Peiho were, by analogy, to China what the Dardanelles are to Constantinople, and they were therefore justified in not opening it to the passage of foreign ships of war even for a pacific purpose, but still less for cramming down the throats of the Chinese the ratification of a treaty that nobody wanted, and into which they had been terrified. But by insisting on taking this road to the capital the English displayed a lamentable ignorance of the geography of China, for Peking is not situated on the banks of the Peiho, but at a distance of twenty wersts from that river, so that, even if the British squadron had been successful in the attack of the Taku forts, Mr. Bruce would have been obliged, after all, to make his entry into the capital by land. "But," continues the writer, "more ignominious than the defeat they suffered from the unjustifiable demands made by Mr. Bruce, is the state of inactivity in which the naval forces of Great Britain have shrouded themselves ever since their disaster. The British knew very well that those same forts which so signally repulsed their endeavours to force the passage of the river were perfectly open and undefended on the land side;—they knew it, for they have themselves published plans and sketches of the locality. Therefore, with this knowledge, it was certainly an extraordinary piece of conduct to retreat altogether from the mouths of the Peiho, without making an attempt to take the forts in the rear which could

easily and successfully have been accomplished by landing five hundred sailors and marines beyond the range of the Chinese guns, two or three miles to the south, and marching across the country. And even if they were not disposed to make another attempt, but had contented themselves with observing on the following day the extreme fear of the consequences with which the Chinese were inspired from the success of their own spirited defence and well-directed fire, they would have convinced themselves that the Chinese, completely panic-struck, had totally abandoned the forts, so that they could have been taken and occupied, or else blown up and destroyed by the English without any risk of further loss." Finally the writer inquires why Mr. Bruce had not, before the employment of force, sent somebody to the Bei-tan as proposed by the Chinese. He would then have convinced himself that that river is connected with the Peiho by a navigable canal, and that at the mouth of the Bei-tan are only a couple of small and very imperfectly armed batteries which could have offered no serious opposition, but whose guns would have been silenced by a few well-directed shells; in addition to which it is well known that the Bei-tan has ever been notified to foreign nations as the spot where the Chinese authorities are always ready to receive them with courtesy and enter into friendly relations with their ships of war. This also shows a gross ignorance and culpable negligence of the interests of his country on the part of the British Plenipotentiary.

At the last meeting of the Russian Geographical Society an interesting paper was read by Captain Beniukoff, who has lately returned from a scientific and exploring journey in Eastern Siberia, on the valley of the River Ussuri, and the cultivation of the celebrated Chinese plant *Jen-shen*. It is wonderful to see what care and assiduity is expended by the natives on the cultivation of this rare plant, to the extraordinary medicinal qualities of which such healing properties are attributed. Its preparation has hitherto been kept religiously secret, but the captain ascertained that the roots, after being carefully separated from the stem and leaves, are boiled down and then wrapped in blotting-paper and dried. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley of the Ussuri always carry some of this root with them when performing journeys, and use it in the shape of a decoction, which cures them immediately of fever and other maladies. Other tribes, such as the Ghoids and the nomadic Arotchones, set no value on the plant, and when they find any they sell it to the Chinese, who are always willing purchasers of the same for a high price. Captain Beniukoff exhibited to the society a very perfect specimen of the root and plant he had dried and brought with him from Siberia.

The Ussuri has its source in the southern part of the Sichota-Alin Mountains, and flows in a direction nearly north, with a trifling easterly deviation, so that its source and its mouth lie nearly in the same meridian of longitude (132 deg. 30 min. east of Paris). The whole length of the river, from Sandagu to its confluence with the Amoor, is 770 wersts, whilst the distance in a straight line is only 450 wersts. As a means of water communication between the Amoor and the north-western coast of the Sea of Japan, Captain Beniukoff considers the Ussuri of not much value at present, owing to its numerous rapids, sandbanks, and snags; but it contains, on the other hand, all the elements required for a successful colonisation, being one of the most fertile districts in Eastern Asia. It lies between the 44th and 47th degrees of north latitude, the hills are covered with forests, and the valleys contain magnificent pastures; the climate is mild and salubrious, but the swarms of insects are a great nuisance. The population is but thin, Captain B. having found not more than 102 hamlets during the whole distance, many of these having but two or three houses, seldom more than a dozen, so that he calculates the whole number of inhabitants not to exceed 1,500.

The entire attention of this country is directed towards London, Paris, and Turin. The population appear to have forgotten their dearest interests, to look for news from Great Britain and France. Telegraphic despatches received from these quarters are eagerly read, both by military men and civilians. Commercial affairs are in a state of stagnation; there is no money current, and the attacks of the journalists against the directors of joint-stock companies are not calculated to restore credit. To add to the distress, we are suffering from the severest winter experienced by the oldest inhabitant. The railways are in some places covered with snow to the depth of ten feet. The consequence is, that the trains are frequently stopped, and the engineers think themselves happy when they can return to the point from which they started. The extraordinary number of robberies at present noticed is attributed to the prevailing poverty. A few evenings since the Grand Duke Michael quitted the Winter Palace on foot, to visit a military establishment on the other side of the Neva, and while crossing the river

on the ice he was stopped by two men, enveloped in the caftan, who deliberately stripped him of his pelisse, and told him with the greatest effrontery to hasten his pace, or he might suffer from the cold.

The number of births in St. Petersburg in 1858 amounted to 17,685 (9,174 boys, 8,511 girls), while the deaths were 19,077. This fact, which occurs every year, demonstrates that, as the deaths exceed the births, the population of that city is only kept up by immigration. The number of illegitimate births increases, while marriages are diminishing. At Moscow, the number of births was 11,267 (5,822 boys and 5,445 girls), and that of deaths, 11,703.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.

In order to neutralise the pernicious dissemination of false intelligence relating to the affairs of the East Indies for stock-jobbing purposes, such as the news circulated not long ago, purporting to be a telegram from Batavia and representing the fears of a rising of the natives to be so general that the Europeans went about armed to the teeth in the expectation of a general massacre, the merchants of Batavia have formed an association for the purpose of sending a telegram with authentic information to the Amsterdam Exchange and that of Rotterdam by each overland mail. A declaration to this effect has been published in the newspapers here, and posted on the Exchange and at the reading and news-rooms in this city. It is dated Batavia, 7th February, 1860, and bears the signatures of the following firms:—Adam and Co.; Busing, Schroeder, and Co.; Cassalette and Co.; Cezard and Co.; W. Cores de Vries; Dummmler and Co.; Engelhard and Co.; Gumprich and Strauss; Haager and Schuurman; B. Kopersmit and Co.; Landberg, Bezoet, De Bie, and Co.; B. van Leeuwen and Co.; MacLaine, Watson, and Co.; Metzendorff, Wilmans, Ruys, and Co.; E. Moormann and Co.; Van Ommeren, Rueb, and Co.; Paine, Stricker, and Co.; Pandel and Stiehaus; Reynst and Vinju; Van Riet and ter Gouw; Roselje Brothers and Co.; Schimmelpenninck and Co.; G. Suermundt; Tiedeman and van Kerchem; Wilson and Co.; Winsser, de Lange, and Co.

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* having stated a few days ago that Lieutenant-General van Swieten had been appointed Governor-General of the Dutch Colonies in the Indian Archipelago, the *Rotterdam Courant* is authorised to contradict the report as one without the smallest foundation.

A pamphlet has just appeared at the Hague which has caused a vast sensation from the assertions it contains on the affairs of the Indian possessions. It is written by Mr. Vitalis, and is entitled "Remarks on the Impression made in Holland by the News of Unexpected Events in the Indian Archipelago." The object of the publication seems to be to prove that the Colonial Minister ought to be allowed to devote his whole time and attention to the administration of the colonies, which he is unable to do, from being pestered every day with Parliamentary interpellations. Secondly, that both the Colonial Minister and the Governor-General ought to be solely responsible for their conduct to the king, in order to counteract the more effectually the yearly increasing religious fanaticism of the Mohammedans, and avoid a repetition of the horrors committed in British India; and finally that the States-General, in requiring the Colonial Minister to act in accordance with the principles of a constitutional government, are playing with the fire and paving the way for the loss of these possessions.

At an auction held this week of 330 chests of Japanese vegetable wax imported by the *Carolina* from Batavia, the quality marked A fetched 43 florins, B 41 florins, GD 40 florins, and 30 chests AB 42 florins.

According to the official statistics received from the East, the population of Java and Madura amounts to 20,331 Europeans, 138,356 Chinese, 24,615 Arabians and other foreign orientals, 11,405,596 free natives, and 5,260 native serfs, making together a total of 11,594,158. The increase of the year was 303,708, being something under 3 per cent. The number of native chieftains or princes is 106,105, and that of the native priests is stated to be 56,993. The population of the other Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago is 5,477,540, making a grand total of more than 17,000,000 under Dutch laws and the Dutch flag.

UNITED STATES.

A special despatch of the 22nd ult. from Washington has the following in reference to the United States' relations with Japan:

"Consul-General Harris, writing from Yeddo to the Secretary of State, says that American affairs there are in an unsatisfactory condition. The Japanese evade the faithful observation of the most important of the treaty stipulations or meet them with a passive resistance. He adds that he is unwearied in his efforts to convince the Government of the dangerous course

it is pursuing, and until its eyes are opened to the perils it incurs by its present course no change for the better can be looked for. The documents sent to the Senate to-day mention the fact that Lord Elgin has requested the Japanese to send an ambassador direct to England, but they evaded the application, giving this country the preference. Orders were sent out by the Secretary of the Navy to land the Embassy to this country at New York, but our Consul-General urges that they be brought directly to Washington. They will be entertained at the public expense. The high dignitaries and servants number 73."

The ship *Norway* arrived at Havana, and delivered to the contractors 937 coolies, 1,035 having been taken on board at Macao, of which 98 were lost overboard and by disease during the voyage. This vessel has been visited by a good many people who are curious in such matters. The Consul-General of the United States, his family, and several friends dined on board.

We regret to add that a mutiny occurred on board this vessel shortly after leaving China, the coolies setting fire to the ship in two places. The crew from aloft, and those below, tried to seize the boats and leave the ship, when the surgeon, an English gentleman, drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to make that attempt. The crew then rallied, and went to the assistance of the officers, and a fight ensued, which continued from six in the evening until after daylight next morning. Thirty of the coolies were killed, and more than ninety were wounded, before the mutiny was quelled. Mrs. Johnston and child, who were passengers, died from the effects of fright.

Another massacre is reported to have been perpetrated, by a Chinaman, on board the *Spray*, called in New York John Low.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN FINANCE.—(26.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to ask the noble duke opposite a question with respect to the statements which appeared recently in the newspapers in regard to the financial plans arranged for India. He wished to know whether her Majesty's Government were now enabled to lay the details of those plans before the House, and whether those plans had received their previous sanction. He was the more anxious on this question, for he thought there must be some mistake as to the details. If those details were correct, then by those plans an income-tax would be imposed in India on every private soldier in her Majesty's cavalry and artillery, upon every non-commissioned officer in her Majesty's infantry, and he was not sure but it would strike every private in the infantry; at any rate the difference would be only that of a few shillings. It would also affect every commissioned officer in the native army and every private in the irregular cavalry; thus combining the interests of the whole army with the interests of the people in opposition to the plan. And he might add, what everyone knew, the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of obtaining trustworthy commissioners to hear and decide appeals from over assessments.—The Duke of ARGYLL said he had received no notice of this question, and therefore was not prepared to give an answer. If his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs had received the financial plans referred to it must have been since he (the duke) last saw him. He hoped his noble friend would abstain from any comments on the scheme till it was fully stated and explained in Parliament, because it was natural to suppose that there must be many mistakes in the details of the plan as it was now given. He might add, it was physically impossible that the plan could have received the previous sanction of her Majesty's Government.

CHINA.—(March 30.) Earl GREY, after presenting a petition from Leeds, condemning the late proceedings in China, rose to move for an estimate, as nearly as the same could be made out, of the probable cost of the expedition to China up to the close of the financial year 1860-61—the said estimate to include the pay and supplies for her Majesty's naval and land forces (whether of the regular or Indian army), if they should continue in China to the above date, together with all charges for transport and freight, military stores and coals. The noble Earl said, the object of his motion was to obtain some information as to the probable cost of the expedition to China. The information they now possessed on the subject was very scanty and meagre. All they knew was, that in another place the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated that the expense incurred in the present financial year—that was the year which closed to-morrow—was somewhere about a million. That, he must remind their Lordships, was an expense incurred by her Majesty's Government, as the result of measures they took three or four months before Parliament assembled, and without having the slightest authority from Parliament for incurring that expense. Their lordships had not yet thought proper to institute any discussion in reference to this matter, and the other House of Parliament, which was more especially the guardian of the public money, had taken no notice whatever of the expenditure. But he was old-fashioned enough to feel that this large expenditure ought not to have been incurred on the sole authority of her Majesty's Government, without Parliament having had any opportunity of expressing its opinion. The Secretary of State for War had also stated that her Majesty's Government, in the estimates before Parliament for the coming year, had made provision to the extent of two and a half millions as the cost of the expedition; but added that he would not speculate as to what the cost of these operations would eventually prove. He (Earl Grey) thought it was highly prudent in the Secretary of State to decline any such speculation, for he would be indeed a bold man who would venture to predict what the cost of these operations would prove. They only knew that there must be enormous expense attending the conduct of military operations carried on at such a distance from our resources, and where such uncertainty existed as to how long they might continue. Even if these operations were brought to as early and successful

a close as it was possible to hope for, still considerable expense would be incurred, and of that expense they ought to have some estimate. He knew it was impossible that anything like an accurate estimate could be made, nor was that at all necessary or desirable. But their lordships ought to be informed what it was anticipated the services already determined on would cost in round numbers, and supposing no unforeseen contingencies should arise. Her Majesty's Government ought at least to lay before Parliament the cost of conveying to China and maintaining there till the close of the financial year the large naval and land forces which had already been ordered there. That estimate he proposed their lordships should call for. He proposed to take it to the close of the next financial year, because he must be sanguine indeed who could expect the return of the expedition before that period; and if it should, the cost of the return voyage would more than absorb the reduction of expenses. It was highly necessary that this estimate should be given, that their lordships and the country might have the opportunity of clearly understanding what they were going to do, and the probable burdens which they were about to undertake. It was the more necessary because if it were not done the result would be that her Majesty's Government would be allowed to adopt measures, to undertake a great expedition, and to commence a long war, without consulting Parliament on the subject. The ancient practice of Parliament was, that when war, involving probably a large expenditure of money, was imminent, it was the duty of ministers, at the earliest period in their power, to call on Parliament to give their best advice to the Crown, and to share in the responsibility of ministers. That rule, which he ventured to think was a wise and wholesome one, had not been followed in the present instance. It was true that the other House of Parliament had been asked for £850,000 for the expenses already incurred; but no formal judgment of Parliament had been asked on the question, and their lordships had had no opportunity of expressing an opinion on it. That would be a convenient course for a Government to follow; but he did not believe it was consistent with the principles of the constitution, nor did he think it was just to the members of either House of Parliament or to the nation at large. It would be a convenient course for the Government to throw the papers on the table, as thereby they rendered a vote of censure against them more difficult of attainment, for it was much more easy to avoid a vote of censure than to obtain a vote of approval for the course they had adopted. It was a difficult and invidious thing for members of either House of Parliament to propose a vote of censure; but this he would say, it was by no means just to throw upon Parliament the responsibility of a silent acquiescence, although the measures which the Government had taken might, in the opinion of Parliament, be erroneous. Still less was it just to the nation, because it was not to be expected that private members would come forward in the character of accusers. It was not just that the nation should have to bear the burden of costly military and naval preparations and the dangers of a protracted war, without having the question in the first place submitted to the consideration of Parliament. But though he thought, for these reasons, the course taken by Government was one that he could not approve, he was not surprised that they had followed it. It showed impliedly that they had little confidence in the strength of the case which they would have had to submit to Parliament had they come forward to ask its support. Had they ventured to do so, they would have been called on to prove that the quarrel with China was a just one; to show that the Chinese were not entitled by the law of nations to resist by force an attempt to break down the barriers erected for the protection of the river which gave access by water to their capital; how it was that the precedents which had been followed in the wars with other nations, and especially in the last war with Russia, had been neglected in this instance; how it was, in short, that a convention had not been signed with France, defining clearly the object of the war. In conducting combined operations with an allied and independent power, there were always difficulties to be overcome in order to maintain cordiality with each other, and to prevent jealousies and animosities from arising. But in order to guard against these dangers it had been customary at the very earliest possible period, before anything was done, that the terms should be clearly defined, so that there should be left no room for doubt or dispute as to the real objects for which they were combined, and what each of the allied Powers would expect from the other. Nothing should be left to a vague understanding; nothing to conversations, of which there might be an imperfect and jarring recollection. Whatever was settled in passing conversation ought to be recorded in writing in due diplomatic form. The precedent of the Crimean war showed that such precautions were not needlessly observed; and still more recent events showed that one, at least, of the stipulations included in the convention of the Russian war, would not have been superfluous in this instance—that neither of the contracting parties should seek for themselves territorial acquisitions in consequence of the war. Would such a precaution have been needless now, after what we had seen during the last month? (Hear, hear.) Had the question been submitted to Parliament the question would have been asked of ministers, "What advantages are to be derived from the war? What are the anticipated ends of all this costly preparation? And are the cost and risk and the end commensurate one to the other?" They had been told that this great expedition had been sent out to enforce the performance of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and to obtain an apology from the Emperor of China for the occurrences which had taken place at the mouths of the Peiho River. But there was not a particle of evidence that, without any expedition, there would be any obstacle to the fulfilment of the treaty, and he must add that if an apology was all that was wanted, we should have to pay very dearly for it—for an apology from a semi-barbarous sovereign we should have to pay £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 of money. If it were proposed to obtain from the Chinese by force concessions which they would not yield except to force, then it appeared to him that those concessions would be of very little value; for what guarantee was there that as soon as this force should be withdrawn, the concessions would not also cease to operate? It should not be forgotten that a large land force was to be sent, the difficulty of transporting which was very great. Then there were the dangers of climate, the difficulties of obtaining supplies, and the uncertainties which must exist as to the measures proper to be adopted. In short, it appeared to him to be an act of great rashness to send, under such circumstances, so large a land force to China. But suppose the operation to be as successful as desired—what would be the result? What interest had we in China beyond the extension of our trade? Were we to burn the Chinese towns, slaughter the people, devastate the country, and bring upon it all the inevi-

table calamities of war? Every blow which struck at China more or less recoiled on ourselves; and supposing the success of our arms so great as would overthrow the existing government of China, why then we should be in a worse position than ever. The results would be to China most disastrous, to ourselves anything but beneficial. He assured their lordships that, from the best information he could gather, such a shock as it was proposed to give the Chinese Government was not at all unlikely to overturn it; and that which it might be very easy to overthrow it might be very difficult to provide a substitute for. How were peace and order to be maintained in that immense empire if the machinery by which they had hitherto been preserved were now destroyed? We had had some experience of former doings at Canton, where our proceedings had brought upon that portion of the Chinese empire a state of anarchy. Hitherto our trade with China had been flourishing. That prosperity had depended on the manner in which the Chinese Government had maintained order and security, so that the people were able to carry on the operations of agriculture, and produce tea and the other articles which formed the basis of their commerce with England. But should there ensue a state of anarchy, not only would a vast trade between China and England be hazarded, but also the very important trade between China and India. He believed that in such an event not less than between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000 of revenue would be sacrificed. He feared there was too much reason for believing that the rebellion in the Chinese empire was the consequence of our former war with China in 1840. He had enjoyed the advantage of a conversation with Dr. Wilson, who told him that it was to that war, and the large pecuniary indemnity which England enforced from China at its termination, that the rebellion was owing; that by it her finances and her Government were crippled and paralysed, her Government officers were left unpaid, and in every instance there was greater suffering than there ever had been before; that by the war the maintenance of order and security was destroyed; and Dr. Wilson described in most moving terms the ruin and misery which arose from that insecurity, and from the disorganisation of Government ending in the rebellion. In consequence of that rebellion many of the productions of China had fallen off, and with production of course trade likewise. He did not ask their lordships to pronounce any judgment on the policy of her Majesty's Government on this subject, nor on the justice of the ground they had taken up. In moving for those returns he had abstained from going into details. In the position in which he stood, connected with no party in the House, having no right to look for any support, he certainly felt he could not ask their lordships to pronounce a judgment on so great a question. Therefore it was that he avoided entering more fully on this wide field. He had touched the mere surface of it for the purpose of showing their lordships that there were large questions that ought to be considered, and that it was the duty of Government themselves to invite to them the attention and judgment of Parliament. The noble earl concluded by moving for the returns.—The Duke of Somerset said the noble earl had asked for the probable cost of the Chinese expedition, and yet had himself observed that he would be a bold man who would speculate on its cost. The noble earl then had answered himself; he had asked for that which he admitted neither Parliament nor the Government could supply. He wished to call their lordships' attention to the position in which they stood as regarded the events which took place at the mouths of the Peiho River last year. Those occurrences had taken place before he came into office, and, therefore, he (the Duke of Somerset) no more considered himself responsible for them than was the noble earl. To pretend to any responsibility for such transactions would be going quite beyond all Parliamentary precedent. But it ought not to be forgotten that when the news of those occurrences reached England the public mind was thrown into a state of very great alarm, for it was feared from the reports that neither British life nor property were safe at Amoy, Shanghai, or Canton. Under such circumstances he asked, was it not the duty of the Admiralty to take immediate steps for the sending out of a force sufficient to protect the lives and properties of British subjects? (Hear.) The noble earl, indeed, said that Parliament ought to have been summoned; but such was not the opinion of Lord Derby, and it was plain that no advantage could result from summoning Parliament, but that, on the contrary, it would greatly increase the alarm which already prevailed. What the people of England required was, that immediate steps should be taken to redress the wrong, and retaliate on the Chinese for the outrage they had committed. Parliament were perfectly aware of the course which the Government took. The papers and instructions to Mr. Bruce had been laid upon the table; and they had shown sufficiently the mild and moderate course which had been adopted by her Majesty's Government. He could not, then, understand what course the noble earl would have desired. He did not know what the noble earl thought they ought to have done. The noble earl had expressed his opinion that there was no outrage on the part of the Chinese. He (the Duke of Somerset) thought that there had throughout been duplicity and deception. Had there been on the part of the Chinese commissioners a distinct announcement that the ambassadors could not come up the Peiho, that would have been open and honest conduct; but they said that they might come, and when they attempted to do so, they found the barricades. If that was not evasive conduct, he (the Duke of Somerset) did not know what was. The noble earl told their lordships that this Chinese expedition was a new policy. He (the Duke of Somerset) could not concur in that view of the matter. A treaty had been made with the Chinese by his noble friend near him (Lord Egin), which was to have been ratified. The Chinese, instead of ratifying it, came to resist the progress of the ambassador, who was proceeding up their country to have it ratified. The present state of affairs could therefore only be considered as a return to that which had existed before those events. From 1839 to the present time, our relations with China had been very unsatisfactory. Within that time there had been several wars with China. The noble earl said that the great increase in the year's war estimates was to be attributed to this expedition. Four or five times since 1840 we had had a large force in China. In 1843 we had more men there than at present. The reason why our relations with China had been so very unsatisfactory was, that we had never been able to communicate directly with the principal government. We had been obliged to communicate with the Chinese viceroys, one of whom would take one view, and another another view. It was true that the Imperial Government of China in some cases disavowed the acts of their viceroys. Some of them had their heads cut off, while others were advised to commit suicide, for that was the way they got rid of ministers in China—(laughter)—but we

wanted to have our relations placed on a satisfactory footing, and to have direct communication with the court of Peking. He could not see what milder course could have been adopted than that which had been pursued. In his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty, he could not censure Admiral Hope, who, as well as the officers and crew, had displayed very great gallantry and bravery. The noble earl had said that the Government were destroying our trade with China by these expeditions. That would be unfortunate, but the same thing had been said many times during the last twenty years, notwithstanding which that trade had gone on increasing. The value of the products exported from this country to China in the period from 1834 to 1842 was £926,000; from 1843 to 1850, £1,700,000; and from 1851 to 1859, £2,299,000. (Hear, hear.) It would be impossible at that moment to give the cost of the expedition, because it was clear that the expenditure must depend on the occurrences which might hereafter take place. What the Government wished was to send a large force to China, and tell the Chinese that if they agreed to our demands there would be peace, but at the same time show them that we must have redress for what had occurred, and that in future we must have direct relations with the principal court. We had a much greater force in China in the beginning of 1858 than we should have when this expedition arrived. We had had constantly, within the last twenty years, a fluctuating but considerable force in China. He put down the additional force being sent to China at about 5,000 men. The great cost of a war in China was occasioned by the transport of the troops. He put down the item for that at £200,000, which he thought would be required to bring the additional force out and home. For coals he put down £50,000. The whole navy estimates for next year on account of this expedition he put down at £680,000. He would not, however, pledge himself to the accuracy of this estimate, but it was as near as he could bring the figures from his present information. He could not conceive that the Government could have taken a more moderate course, except they sent an apology to the Chinese. (Laughter.) It had been predicted by some persons that the trade of Canton would be entirely destroyed by the occupation of it by foreigners. He was, however, informed that this was not the case, and that an officer could give an order to a tradesman in Canton with the same certainty of having it executed and the goods sent home to him as if he were dealing with a shopkeeper in Regent-street. He hoped, however, that we might soon be able to give up Canton, as its retention was expensive. It had been said that a joint expedition on the part of this country and France was inconvenient, but seeing that the French and English officers stood side by side at the Peiho, and that the insult offered to them was offered to them jointly, he did not see how the expedition could have been anything but a joint one. After his statement of the probable expenses of the naval forces and of the transport of troops, and cost of coals, he hoped his noble friend would not press his motion for the return, which it would be difficult to furnish in the way proposed by the noble earl. (Hear.)—The Earl of MALMESBURY: "It is not my intention to trespass on your lordships' time at any length. I think the noble earl who brought this subject under your lordships' notice was quite right when he deprecated any debate on what may be called the China question, but my noble friend the noble duke opposite has entered largely on that question, and I think I should hardly be doing justice to the Government of which I had the honour to be a member if I did not make some observations on what has been stated by the noble duke. (Hear, hear.) I have been particularly anxious not to make any comments on what passed on the Peiho, lest I might be thought to be in some degree criticising the actions and the conduct of Mr. Bruce, who was placed, most undoubtedly, in one of the most difficult situations ever occupied by any public servant. (Hear, hear.) But I cannot submit to have it supposed—much as I appreciate Mr. Bruce's ability, and sensible though I am of the difficulty of his position—that I give that entire approbation to his proceedings on that occasion which my silence might be taken to imply, and, therefore, after what my noble friend (the Duke of Somerset) has stated, I felt obliged to state my opinions with respect to what passed. (Hear.) Undoubtedly Mr. Bruce followed his instructions most faithfully in many respects; but those instructions did not foresee the events which subsequently took place. I confess I had foreseen that all that *finesse* which had been said to characterise their former proceedings would be again had recourse to by these barbarians, but I did not expect that hostilities or the application of force would result from what was proposed to be done. Those instructions to Mr. Bruce were therefore forwarded on the supposition that matters would be carried out without any fighting on any side. (Hear.) The spirit of those instructions—which I am sorry I have not before me, because it is difficult to recollect phrases—was, that Mr. Bruce should insist that the treaty should be ratified. Many of the noble lords present are very conversant with the terms of diplomatic correspondence, and they will hardly say that the word "insist" in such correspondence bears any other meaning than that there should, in case of necessity, be a pressure of argument and a positive determination verbally expressed that such and such an event should take place. (Hear, hear.) Certainly the word "insist" would not imply that any further steps were considered necessary. (Hear, hear.) I do not blame Mr. Bruce for what took place beyond this—that having a very wide latitude for action, I think he exhibited too much precipitancy. (Hear, hear.) That is the only fault I have to find with him, and in saying that I think I ought to explain myself. It appears from the papers furnished to Parliament that the original commissioners who had negotiated the treaty entered into a correspondence with Mr. Bruce. He insisted on the treaty being carried out. They said they must communicate with the court of Peking on the matter, and on the 12th of June, I think it was, they informed Mr. Bruce that they had sent a courier to Peking who must take eleven or twelve days to reach that city, though he rode at the rate of 200 miles a day. This courier carried to Peking the proposals and determinations of Mr. Bruce, and was to bring back the reply of the Imperial court to those propositions. He could not have reached the Imperial city before the 22nd or 23rd June, and then three or four days ought reasonably to have been allowed the Government to consider the proposals and what answer it should return to them. (Hear, hear.) But, my lords, if I understand those papers accurately, it was on the 20th of the same month Mr. Bruce and the English and French admirals determined to attack the mouth of the Peiho. I believe it was on the 24th, or within a day or two of that date, the battle was fought. It appears to me, therefore, that it was physically impossible for the reply to Mr. Bruce's ultimatum, sent by the original commissioners to Peking, to have come from that city to the mouth of the

Peiho. In my opinion, then, Mr. Bruce's fault, and his only one, was his not waiting for the arrival of the reply to the despatch of the commissioners who had forwarded his ultimatum to Peking. It may have been purely an error in the Chinese commissioner, who offered him another way up, which, perhaps, he was quite right in refusing to accept; but that official had no connection with the correspondence which was at that time going on with the capital. (Hear, hear.) I can only judge from what I see in the papers, for though Mr. Bruce's despatch is directed to me, and was sent over to me, I received no private letter from him, or anything that would elucidate his reasons for acting as he did further than his statements in the public despatch. He may have had other reasons than those therein stated, and I should like to know how that is; but, judging from what I have before me, I think his fault was precipitation in hurrying forward before he could reasonably have had an answer from the Chinese government. (Hear.) The noble duke says that we should not be afraid of our trade with China suffering from those transactions, because that trade has continued to go on, though we have had from time to time during a period of many years several wars with the Chinese. Now, I think this is a *post hoc propter hoc* argument of my noble friend, and that it is not logical. The fact of our trade with the Chinese surviving our previous hostilities with them does not prove that if those hostilities had not taken place that trade would not have been much better. (Hear, hear.) I am not one who would consent to see the honour of this country not maintained. It is necessary to have the treaty ratified, and therefore, I cannot find fault with the Government for this expedition; but I must express my opinion on a point which I consider to be very important. We are apt to talk of the Chinese nation as a barbarian nation, and of its government as a barbarian government. We may call them so if we please, but the Chinese government is anything but a barbarian government. They are a very clever people and a very well-educated people, and I believe that they have very nearly as much knowledge of what is going on as we have ourselves. But supposing this so-called barbarian government to be really barbarous, I do not think the way to civilise them is by treating them as barbarians. (Hear, hear.) At one moment we treat the Chinese as a barbarous, and at another as a civilised people. When the Government send out an ambassador to China they usually send out a gentleman connected with one of the first families in this country, appointed and gazetted with all the regular forms of diplomatic appointment, such as those by which Lord Cowley or any other ambassador is appointed; he is presented by the Foreign Secretary to kiss the Queen's hand; all the titles and powers of an ambassador are conferred upon him; he goes out with the usual retinue and staff, and more than that, on the occasion of sending an ambassador to China, he went out with letters from the Sovereign. Then the question arises, why was not international law observed, and a declaration of war made? The noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, when speaking on this question the other night, said that we had always been in a state of war, and that we were in a state of war although the treaty was made and ratified, but I will remind the House that that was not the original state of things. The original state was a state of peace, because war had not been declared at all. If the Chinese are to be treated as any other European state or sovereign by sending out an ambassador, the same forms and ceremonies ought to be observed with respect to peace and declarations of war. The noble duke has said that no other course can be followed. I think this course might have been followed. I think that Mr. Bruce might have taken upon himself the responsibility of negotiating the matter with the Chinese Government, and have said that if the demands of our Government were not acceded to war would be declared by England against China; and I do not think that the Chinese are so thoroughly benighted and stupid as not to understand the menaces of war. Even now I say that, having treated the Emperor of China as other sovereigns, and placed him on the same footing as you do our Queen, you ought not to carry this war out without a legitimate declaration of war. I know that objections may be raised against it, and that objections may be raised as regards our trade and commerce, but that is no reason why you should keep up the anomaly that exists, that the usual course of action on such occasions should be violated, and that, although the Chinese have been designated a barbarous people, that is no reason why they should not adopt the system of international law. By not doing so you will expose yourselves to the cruel chance of having your prisoners ill-treated, because there was no declaration of war. Another difficulty would arise in connection with blockades. The last time that hostilities took place in China it was the greatest good fortune that there were none but British ships engaged, because there was no doubt that if our ships had stopped the vessels of other countries without having declared blockade they would have violated or evaded the law of nations. I cannot help thinking that even for our own credit, and allied as we are with such a great empire as France, our operations will be made legal by a declaration of war. I agree with the noble duke that we cannot be expected to make anything like a near estimate of the expenses incurred, and that it would be deceiving the House and the country to attempt to do so, and I think all that we can do is to ask for money on account. I hope noble lords will believe what I have said with reference to the conduct of Mr. Bruce, and I think that under the circumstances the noble earl need not press his request.—The Earl of ELGIN said.—With the prospect before me of being required to proceed from this country to China, in the hope of interposing the friendly offices of this country in connection with the unfortunate hostilities that have broken out in that country, I cannot but feel that I should not be taking a course conducive to public interest if, by any premature expression of opinion in this House, I were to fetter the discretion which it is absolutely necessary that I should possess if I may hope to achieve any beneficial result by my mission. Connected as I have recently been with the diplomatic proceedings that have taken place in China, personally connected and deeply interested as I must be, because of my connection with an individual who represents her Majesty's Government in China, I cannot but feel that I might, perhaps, be chargeable with want of respect to your lordships if I were altogether to maintain silence on this occasion, more particularly as it is impossible for me to pass over what fell from the noble earl who spoke last. The noble earl has confined his reproof and reflection on Mr. Bruce to one particular topic, and considered that he acted precipitately in not giving sufficient time for the transmission of the communication he made to the Imperial commissioners at Shanghai, as to the return of the expedition at the mouth of the Peiho.

(Continued in Page 229.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

T. O.—The pension to Colonel Caine is, we hear on good authority, £1,050 per annum.
R. G.—The information alluded to was obtained from a correspondent's letter. Our summary of news in THE TELEGRAPH is compiled from correspondents' letters and the local papers. The agents for our papers are connected with the business part of our papers, and not the literary.

T. A.—Our space does not permit the publication of your letter, but we shall notice the subject in our next. We are always glad to have our attention called to any subject within our province.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND MISSION.

It is to be regretted that any event should have interfered to delay the departure of Lord Elgin on his second mission to China. The Chinese, being eminently a practical people, will assume that the cause which will be assigned, viz., the death of his respected mother, is only a convenient excuse prevalent among themselves. The whole of the English and French expedition will have reached China in the present month, and must be located at Canton until further orders. The various reports as to the French proceeding direct to Shanghai will all prove to be incorrect. By the present mail we have advices of the arrival at Hong Kong of the French General Montauban, and he will find himself in a very tedious position waiting the decision of the Ambassadors; and if Lord Elgin can succeed in establishing pacific councils with his allies, we shall consider him fortunate. It is not however to be expected that the French will turn round and come back without striking a blow. If his lordship were left to act without the encumbrance of alliance, we feel confident he would bring our present difficulties to a successful issue. The French alliance in this expedition will prove his greatest trouble. It will no doubt be attempted to procure from the court of Peking some sort of reply to our demands through Mr. Bruce, so as it were for the affair to be in such a state on the arrival of Lord Elgin, that he will have nothing to do but to decide on at once proceeding to Tientsin by force, or otherwise. If his lordship or the allied commanders have any idea of entering on the campaign this year, not a moment must be lost. Allowing that he proceeds by next mail, it will be about the 6th of June on arrival at Hong Kong, where, to shorten matters, Mr. Bruce may meet him and be able to inform him of the result of any correspondence or demands made on the Court of Peking. If his lordship should find them to be of a nature calculated to inspire him with confidence, that a desire exists to carry out the treaty in all its bearings, he will doubtless proceed to Tientsin and from thence to Peking; but if, on the other hand, the attitude of the court is decidedly hostile, we doubt if the allied commanders will be prepared to at once proceed, knowing they must either be out of those waters by the end of October, or winter round Peking. From the speech made by Lord Elgin in the House of Lords, we observe that he is fully impressed with the necessity of our ambassador holding the right to visit Peking when circumstances may require it. His lordship quoted an instance from the experience of Mr. Alcock in the following terms:—

"A very excellent gentleman, who is now in Japan, and who in one of the blue books has written a paper indicating a warm and kindly feeling towards the Chinese—a few years ago—Mr. Alcock—found it necessary to go and stop the whole junk trade proceeding to Peking, and to threaten the capital with starvation. Some inquire why do you want to go to Peking? No one ever thought that we had any other object in going to Peking, except the interests of trade; but that we cannot accomplish unless you establish security for merchants and property, which, under the existing state of things, does not exist. Had not Mr. Alcock so acted, he would have had to refer to the governor of Hong Kong, 800 miles off, and the governor of Hong Kong would have had to make his communication in turn to the Viceroy at Canton, and if the latter wanted instructions, he would have to communicate with the capital at a delay of two or three months. In consequence of this, by the summary, but, in point of international law, unjustifiable course taken by Mr. Alcock, the matter was settled in the course of a week that might otherwise have taken six months."

In our summary of news it will be seen that already the pioneer vessels have left for the scene of operations at the North, but the following extract from the *Times* correspon-

dent's letter from Calcutta, received this day, indicates that the further despatch of troops is arrested from India. This was indicated as most probable in our last, and it increases the urgency for the presence of Lord Elgin on the field.

"Sir Hope Grant left Calcutta for Singapore on the 26th of February, but the stores have scarcely begun to be sent. There is no chance of operations before July, and nobody on this side of the water believes there is any chance at all. General Mansfield has gone to Bombay to await final orders. He did not decline to go to China, as reported, but simply pointed out certain inconveniences which his selection as second in command might occasion. If the Commander-in-Chief, or rather in this case the Cabinet, adhere to the original plan, he will join his command in excellent time."

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—The French gunboats for China, it is now announced, are going, and a small number of artillery artificers. Reinforcements for the various Queen's regiments will proceed in May and June, but at present nothing is doing.

THE NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—Arrangements are in progress to form a company to open the road from Pegu to Esmok, on the south-western frontier.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The press has ventilated the atrocities connected with this trade, but has overlooked the fact of the importation into Havana being stopped.

PEKIN via ST. PETERSBURG.—The *St. Petersburg Gazette* contains the following communication:—

"The Peking mail of the 21st January has come to hand. Our missions, both religious and diplomatic, are in a satisfactory state, and all the persons connected with them are in good health. There is no political news of any importance. The insurgents continue their operations with various success. Songobing Sen, who commanded at the victory over the Europeans at Peiho, is now at Peking, having been summoned thither to give advice respecting the fortification of the coast against the Europeans. Besides the Gulf of Petchili, they are also fortifying Sham-Khi-Houang, to which place Mongol troops have been sent."

The *Arcona*, Prussian screw frigate, Commodore Sundswall, sailed from Spithead, for China and Japan, at 11 A.M. yesterday, the 12th.

The *Whirlwind* had arrived at Demerara with 377 free emigrants of whom 56 were women from China, after a quick passage. She was despatched by Mr. Austin. Her passage was only 78 days, of which six were spent at the Cape. His Excellency the Governor, Mrs. Wodehouse, the Hon. William Walker, Mrs. Walker, and other ladies and gentlemen went on board to look at the new-comers, the arrival of Chinese women being quite an epoch in the history of the colony. The people were all in excellent health, and appeared quite cheerful and contented. Not a death occurred on the passage.

Seventeen of the crew of the hired transport *Havering*, stranded at Ply mouth, were brought before the Stonehouse magistrates on the 3rd inst., on a charge of insubordination and refusal to do duty, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Exeter.

The P. and O. Co.'s new steamer *Massilia*, Captain Black, ran the measured mile at Stokes Bay, at an average speed of fourteen knots per hour.

At the last meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, two large pans of cast iron were exhibited, procured by Mr. Worthington from China, where they are used for boiling rice.

Mr. Reuter, the head of the great telegraphic establishment in the city, was presented at the last levee by Lord Palmerston, which is considered to be rather significant as being a German; he should have been presented by his consul.

Mr. Robinson Clerk, late army chaplain with the forces in China, has been cast, and £300 damages in an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Paxton, a niece of Sir Joseph Paxton.

Mr. Laurence Oliphant, late secretary to Lord Elgin's mission, has been lately in Switzerland, and given his experiences in letters to the *Times*.

The Persian steamer *Persian* is ordered to proceed to the Red Sea, and is to be engaged in the conveyance of passengers and goods between the ports in the Red Sea and Suez.

The correspondence between the Home Government and Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has just been published. The correspondence dates from June 16, 1859, to January 7th of the present year. Altogether there are forty-five despatches, which occupy a space of one hundred and one small folio pages.

The notifications issued in November by Capt. Vyse, Acting Consul at Kanagawa, have been published in the *Times*, and their composition rather severely handled. It will be remembered that his appointment was challenged, before he left this country, in the House of Commons.

LOLA FERNANDEZ THE PASSENGER TO HONG KONG.—Our readers will remember that this clever impostor succeeded, about the middle of January last, in obtaining a cabin passage to Hong Kong in the ship *Sir William Peel*, at the expense of the Government transport authorities, after imposing upon, and obtaining money from, Sir Robert Carden, at the Mansion House, Mr. Richards, comptroller of the transport service, and many other persons in London and elsewhere. "Lola Fernandez" has written to England in her own name—Mary Margaret Hughes. She had the impudence to write to the detective inspector who had charge of her in London, thanking him "for past favours," and promising that if she "should ever come his way again, she will give him another turn." She dates from Santa Cruz, where the *Sir Robert Peel* had put in to coal and water. The postage of the letter 2s., she forgot to pay; but the letter encloses one for her aunt, a very poor woman in Manchester, and it may reasonably be supposed that the letter to the inspector was merely a ruse to save her aunt the postage.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The present mail conveys three sergeants and fifty men of the new Army Hospital Corps to Hong Kong, under charge of Lieut. Morrah and Staff-Surgeon D. F. Rennie, M.D. The men composing this detachment have undergone a course of training at Aldershot. It has been decided to establish a sanatorium at the Cape for invalids to be conveyed from China. No other troops or vessels have left, but it is reported that drafts from the following regiments will proceed to India and China in May and June:—

First battalion 1st Royals, 1 sergeant, 3 drummers, and 60 rank and file; 1st battalion 6th Regiment, 4 sergeants and 59 rank and file; 54th, 80 rank and file; 56th, 1 drummer and 139 rank and file; 66th, 4 sergeants and 35 rank and file; 88th, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 188 rank and file; 1st battalion 5th Regiment, 129 rank and file; 34th, 75 rank and file; 37th, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 120 rank and file; 38th, 1 sergeant, 2 drummers, and 65 rank and file; 44th, 90 rank and file; and 97th, 80 rank and file; making a grand total of 12 sergeants, 8 drummers, and 1,119 rank and file. The draft of 90 rank and file from the 44th, together with three officers, are actually under orders for China, and instructions for them to leave Colchester are expected daily. The strength of the force at present in the camp is as follows:—9th battalion, 2 field officers, 9 captains, 16 subalterns, 7 staff sergeants, 40 sergeants, 20 drummers, and 1,127 rank and file; 10th battalion, 2 field officers, 10 captains, 23 subalterns, 6 staff sergeants, 52 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 1,505 rank and file; in all, 2,836 officers and men. Some 17 men of the 44th, 22 of the 66th, and 33 of the 1st Royals, who have served 10 years in India, are about to receive their discharge after joining their depots in the camp.

The 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment having been despatched from Poona to China, orders have been received at the depot, Chatham garrison, for 102 non-commissioned officers and men to be held in readiness to embark for China to reinforce the service companies. The subalterns ordered to embark with the reinforcements are—Ensign I. Parsons and Ensign G. M. Lambert. The 31st depot at Chatham is upwards of 300 strong, and recruits are still joining. The service companies have been in India since 1853.

The *Melbourne* transport for China has put into Rio with her machinery out of order. She was to leave there on 4th March, for Hong Kong, under canvas.

The Russian frigate *Askold*, from Japan, in Plymouth Sound, saluted the flag of Sir C. Fremantle, K.C.B., on the arrival of the Admiral from Lisbon. The compliment was duly acknowledged by the *Royal Albert*, 121.

The Prussian store-ship *Elbe*, which we noticed in our last, [has left Southampton for China and Japan, calling at Ten-riffe, Monte Video, Batavia, and Singapore, *en route*. The frigate *Arcona* is now taking in her powder, &c., at Portsmouth, and will leave in a few days.

In consequence of the great increase which has recently taken place in the detachments of Royal Engineers at head-quarters, Chatham—which, exclusive of the usual companies, now number 500 men—orders have been given for the formation of three divisions, or depot companies, each of which will be under the sole charge of separate officers. One of these divisions has been already formed and placed under the command of Captain G. Langley, the depot company consisting of 100 men. A second company will be formed on the 15th inst., and placed under the charge of Captain E. O. Hewett, who will join head-quarters on that date for that purpose. The remaining portion of the detachment will still be under the charge of the adjutant of Royal Engineers. Nearly the whole of the recruits who have recently joined this branch of the service are skilled mechanics and handicraftsmen, including draughtsmen, photographers, surveyors, and engravers.

The military authorities have determined to increase the age at which candidates shall be eligible for appointment to commissions in the army from 17 to 18 years.

We have heard it rumoured that the successor to Rear-Admiral Baynes, whose period of service as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron expires in July, will probably be Rear-Admiral Lord Edward Russell, C.B.

Lieutenant R. P. Jenkins, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty agent on the Southampton station. This officer was first lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, which was sunk by the Chinese during the attack on the Peiho forts.

There is no foundation whatever for the statements given in a military papers that the remainder of the Militia is to be called out into active service. On the contrary, those battalions which are now out are ordered to be sent immediately to their respective counties, where they are to be discharged without delay. The quarters now occupied by the Militia are required for the regiments coming home from India, where it is found that a much greater force can be spared than was supposed some time back. In fact, it is expected that 60,000 European troops will be found amply sufficient for India. It is satisfactory to know that the battalions on home service and the depots of the regiments serving abroad are nearly up to their full strength complement, and the regular army has never been in a more efficient state.

The crew of the new screw steam-frigate *Forte*, 51 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., for the Cape, have been paid their advance at Sheerness.

The *Wrangler*, 4, screw gun-vessel, of 160 horse-power, at Seeriness, is to be commissioned immediately, with a complement of sixty-five officers and men. Commander Anthony Hiley Hosens was appointed to the command of the *Staney* gun-boat in April, 1857, and served in China until promoted to commander, Feb. 26, 1858.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, directs that the bounty for recruits, both of the royal artillery and the line, be reduced to £2 and a free kit, which is to be appropriated in the following manner, until further

notice—viz., to the recruit, on being attested, in cash, 2s. 6d.; on final approval by the inspecting field officer, in cash, 7s. 6d.; on joining his corps, in cash, without deductions, £1 10s.; amount of bounty and a free kit of necessaries, £2.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieut. C. G. Stanley, to the *Trafalgar*; Lieut. P. J. Perry, to the *Cambridge*; James W. Husbands, chief engineer, to the *Wellington*, for charge of the machinery of the *Royal William*; Richard Harris, promoted to the rank of first-class assistant engineer, and appointed to the *Adventure*; George Barnes, paymaster additional to the *Wellesley*; Charles W. Sturgess, paymaster additional to the *Cornwallis*; F. M. Wright, assistant paymaster in charge to the *Wrangler*; and W. E. Chown, assistant paymaster of the *Implacable*.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 227.)

Now, I would remind the noble lord that Mr. Bruce had extended the period of his delay at the mouth of the Peiho, and that he did not proceed to move up the river at the time specified in the treaty, previously to which the time for the ratification of the treaty had passed over. It is true that, if the Chinese had been acting with good faith throughout this delay, had there been no bad intentions, it would not have mattered, and I am ready to admit that it would have been better to have run the risk. It was explained that it was out of consideration for the Chinese Government that we allowed the period fixed for the ratification of the treaty to pass over, and that we faced the inconvenience of the delay, and I am quite ready to make the admission; but I will remind the noble earl that that is not exactly the state of the case, because, acting under the instructions of the noble earl himself, I communicated to the Chinese commissioners that Mr. Bruce was on his way for the purpose of proceeding to Peking, there to exchange ratifications of the treaty, and in order to conciliate the Chinese authorities to the utmost extent. I have been reproached very often, when things were more bright and hopeful than now, with having made concessions to the Chinese, but I made these concessions to the Chinese finding how unwilling they were to tolerate the presence of a permanent minister at Peking, although I still believe and hold most firmly to the opinion, that unless, in some shape or in some form or other, we have direct relations with the court of Peking, I feel confident that we never shall have permanent peace with that country. Notwithstanding that feeling, and in order to meet the objections of the Chinese commissioners, I stated—and in doing so I believe I obtained the full approval of the noble earl—to the commissioners that if they received with all due honour her Majesty's representative when he came out to exchange ratifications of the treaty, and if they carried out in perfect fidelity every other clause of it, I would submit it to her Majesty's Government that it would be desirable that her Majesty should exercise the option conferred on her under the treaty of Tien-tsin not to establish a minister permanently at the capital, but to send him from time to time to the capital, as circumstances might arise and render it desirable. Consequently, the Chinese commissioners not only knew that Mr. Bruce was coming up in order to exchange ratifications of the treaty, but I had, as I thought, laid before them the strongest possible inducements I could devise to induce them to receive him properly and at the proper time; and if, on indications of bad faith, Mr. Bruce had allowed the period for the ratification of the treaty to pass, and if in consequence of that circumstance difficulties were raised to the ratification of the treaty, and if it had further been known that the naval authorities had informed him some days before that there was no difficulty in removing these obstructions, I feel confident that a very heavy responsibility would rest on Mr. Bruce, and the non-ratification of the treaty and all the consequent evils that might have followed would have to be thrown upon him. The noble duke has explained the difficulty that there is in meeting the specific motion made by the noble earl, and I sincerely hope—nay more, entertain the most confident expectation—that the result will prove that my noble friend has taken a most exaggerated view of the liability which these unfortunate affairs in China will entail on this country. This, to a certain extent, is a speculative question, but there is another question of a most momentous and important character. What are the measures by the adoption of which we may best hope to bring this unfortunate state of affairs to a close, and establish peace with China upon a footing that will relieve us for the future of the heavy expenses they incur, and the heavy annual expenditure for the protection of our trade? That is a practical question which has necessarily occupied the attention of practical men interested in China, whether as merchants, philanthropists, or statesmen. It has occurred to some of them, and the opinion is shared by her Majesty's Government, that as I negotiated the treaty of Tien-tsin, acting with my distinguished and able colleague, Baron Gros, the representative of the French Emperor, and whose honour and loyalty I cannot speak of too strongly, or in terms too warm—it is possible that our return to the field of action at the present time might give the Chinese Emperor an opportunity of proposing terms of accommodation and of intimating that it really is his intention to carry out faithfully and honourably the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-tsin. As regards my proceeding to China on this errand and the communication as to which first reached me in Paris. I can only say that, as a public servant, I am by no means insensible of the honour of a seat in her Majesty's council, or indifferent to other advantages I might forego by proceeding on this mission, but I felt that no considerations of this description should militate against my doing a public duty. There was only one difficulty, and although a personal matter, I appeal to the sympathies of your lordships. I could not have undertaken this mission if I felt that its proposal implied on the part of her Majesty's Government any slight or reflection on my relative who represents the Government in that country. I have been assured that that is not the case, and that there is no want of confidence in my relative, but the reason of its being supposed that I might have some advantages in dealing with this question arises, in the first place, from the circumstances to which I have alluded; and in the second place, from the fact that I have naturally, proceeding from this country, greater means than he can possibly have of knowing what are the sentiments of her Majesty's Government; and I think I may add in consequence of what took place during the recent visit I paid to the French capital—knowing, also, what are the sentiments of the French Government on the subject. I can only say that my object in proceeding to that country is to defeat, by all the means I can, the calculations made by

the noble lord behind me, as to the cost and evils that will attend this question. As regards the question of trade and commerce, it might be very well if we could go back to the state of things that existed during the time of the Indian monopoly, when the trade between this country and China was conducted at one port, and by a primitive body of merchants. That was a condition of things not very favourable to the extension of commercial intercourse; and although it had certain advantages, it is impossible for us to revert to such a state of things. Even if we were willing to return, still it would be impossible to induce other nations to do so, who had also obtained treaties with the Chinese. Therefore, what we have to do is to put our commercial and other relations on the best and safest footing. The Emperor of China had entered into a treaty of obligations, but owing to the arrangements under which our commercial intercourse has been conducted since the treaty of Nankin, it has been utterly impossible ever to solve any difficulty that has occurred between the countries, except either by war or by acts of war; and I am prepared to show, if we were to go into that question, that not one single year has passed since the ratification of the treaty of Nankin during which individual consuls at ports have not taken on themselves acts of war. It is true they had not been followed up, but if they had been they would have had either to have supported their own consul, or have abandoned their own representative. These acts of war have been committed by consuls having the highest reputation for consideration and kindness towards the Chinese. A very excellent gentleman, who is now in Japan, and who in one of the blue books has written a paper indicating a warm and kindly feeling towards the Chinese—a few years ago—Mr. Alcock—found it necessary to go and stop the whole junk trade proceeding to Peking, and to threaten the capital with starvation. Some inquire why do you want to go to Peking? No one ever thought that we had any other object in going to Peking, except the interests of trade; but that we cannot accomplish unless you establish security for merchants and property, which, under the existing state of things, does not exist. Had not Mr. Alcock so acted, he would have had to refer to the governor of Hong Kong, 800 miles off, and the governor of Hong Kong would have had to make his communication in turn to the Viceroy at Canton, and if the latter wanted instructions, he would have to communicate with the capital at a delay of two or three months. In consequence of this, by the summary, but, in point of international law, unjustifiable course taken by Mr. Alcock, the matter was settled in the course of a week that might otherwise have taken six months. I maintain, therefore, that it is desirable to put an end to that state of things; and although there is a certain amount of reluctance on the part of the Chinese Government, I am confident it is the greatest kindness that you can possibly confer upon the Chinese Emperor; because most of the difficulties into which the Chinese get, arise from their entire ignorance of foreigners, of their power, and of the principles by which they are guided; and no doubt if we had a resident in that country, and an establishment where they had communications with the capital—if we had an intelligent minister representing this and other countries, no doubt they would be able to advise the Chinese government, and keep them out of the many scrapes and difficulties into which they fall. Proceeding to that country, my object will be to carry out my instructions, and bring these proceedings to a close. I am not so wedded to any particular opinions of my own as to have the slightest intention of pressing them on others; but with respect to the necessity of a declaration of war, it is really a very serious business. The noble earl may, perhaps, not have considered all the consequences that would follow if we resorted to this mode of carrying on communications with China. It would compromise, to a very large amount, the revenues both of India and England. The Chinese do not want to make any declaration of war that would carry destruction and devastation among the people, and that would also entail ruin and distress on large bodies of British and other merchants in the China trade, besides inflicting a most unnecessary and enormous amount of misery on a portion of the population of China with whom we never had a quarrel, and who were always desirous of maintaining the best of terms and the most amicable relations with us. If affairs in the north of China are conducted as I hope they will be—and I have perfect confidence in the gallantry and prudence of both the military and naval authorities out there—and if they have the issue I confidently believe they will have, any acts of war which are committed there will take place chiefly between our troops and the troops of the Emperor of China. I do not undervalue the loss of human life even under these circumstances, but that is, comparatively speaking, a lesser evil than the consequences that we should entail on the great population of the rest of China if we resorted to a general war.—The Earl of MALMESBURY wished to explain that he did not mean to express a desire that any further pressure should be placed upon the population of China; but if we were going to undertake a war which would employ 20,000 men, he thought that such a war should be preceded by a declaration of war against the Emperor of China. He would remind the noble earl that the arguments which, on this subject, he had applied to China would equally apply to any other nation.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: My lords, I cannot refuse myself the gratification of stating publicly that I think no public man was ever called on to make greater sacrifices than those which the noble earl is asked to make when he is requested to return to the scene of his former labours in China; and I think that, for his public spirit in accepting the duty, he deserves the highest gratitude on the part of his country. I have no doubt at all that it is impossible to find anywhere any person to whom the conduct of the negotiations with the Chinese government can be intrusted with so much hope of success, through the means of peace, as to the noble earl. He has hitherto conducted, as far as I can understand, all the negotiations with great ability—I might say, perhaps, with fortunate audacity—but at the same time with a degree of ability which we rarely find in the exercise of public functions—(cheers); and it is particularly fortunate that he should again be associated with the same ambassador on the part of France, with whom his relations have always been those of personal amity and friendship. Under these circumstances I entertain a better hope than under any other circumstances I could entertain of a pacific result; but I do think he has great difficulties to encounter in this, that, in conducting his negotiations with the view of peace, he will be compelled to co-operate with a power which has not the same interest or the same views. We desire nothing but peace, the desire of France is honour without peace: we desire to shake hands and be on good terms with the Emperor of China, whilst the French have declared that their desire is to “chastise.” That is a

word that never ought to be admitted into the intercourse of civilised states, and I do hope that no feeling of that description can ever affect the noble earl. It is a sad thing to be compelled to go on with a war in which it is almost equally to be regretted that we should attain success or endure failure. Failure would bring to us not only great material loss, but also great misgivings; and success, such as may be obtained by military operations, would produce one of the greatest, most appalling, and most extensive calamities with which the human race has ever been afflicted. Unfortunately we have one example of this in the dreadful war in 1842; and it cannot be doubted that in any advance of hostile arms to the city of Peking, the prospect which would appear to the inhabitants would lead to the sacrifice of every woman and every child by their fathers and their relations. This is the dreadful effect which our success would produce. Nor can it be doubted that the occupation of the city even for a short period would destroy altogether the authority of the Chinese Government from one end of the empire to the other, and give general triumph and victory to that horrible collection of men—hardly to be classed, indeed, as human beings—who, as rebels, have for many years been desolating that land. The noble earl saw with his own eyes the dreadful sufferings of an entire population, and I am sure his sentiments of humanity will induce him to do all he can to preserve the power of that Government, the existence of which is the only means of re-establishing that prosperity which once existed in China. I have the greatest confidence in the opinion of the noble earl, and, indeed, no one has entitled himself so fully to respect when he gives an opinion in reference to China, but I confess I never have been able to comprehend the importance that has always been attached to the presence of a British minister at Peking. If the British minister were admitted into Peking willingly and with the desire on the part of the Chinese Government to have him there for the purpose of communication and advice, and for the purpose of preventing these calamities, then, no doubt, the presence of such a minister would be of the greatest value to the Chinese Government; but if the British minister is forced into Peking, and if he remains there, a constant humiliation to the Chinese Government, I cannot understand how we can expect that his presence will be productive of that benefit which has been expected. The noble earl has referred to a most interesting and valuable paper in the blue book—a paper by Mr. Alcock—and I do entreat noble lords to read and ponder over what is stated by him. Your lordships will see from that paper that unless our own merchants are controlled there is no hope of permanent peace with China. (Hear.) I feel confident that it is to this, more than to any other circumstance, that we may trace our difficulties in China. During that period when the merchants trading in China were under the strict control of the East India Company there was no war, and a single ship occasionally visiting Canton was perfectly sufficient to preserve the respect which ought to be entertained towards us; but since that time there has been a continual succession of wars, and I know not one of them which cannot directly or indirectly be traced to the reckless avarice of our own people, or to which such conduct has not materially contributed. As to this war I hold it in utter horror. It is unjust; it was so from the beginning. It is not lawful to make war for the purpose of making money; it is a crime. We have received one great rebuke during the progress of our operations since this war began, and I hope we may not receive another and a greater one; but we are now in a position in which it is, perhaps, impossible to arrest our course. It is a position, however, which we have brought on ourselves; it is founded on wrong, and wrong will not be continually protected by Providence. I will not, on this occasion, say more on this distressing subject; distressing to me because I am acquainted more than most other persons with the real nature of a war in China, for I had a considerable share on a former occasion in directing the operations. My lords, there were statements in the despatches which I then received giving an account of the sufferings of the people in connection with the war which I durst not publish; I would not publicly make known the horrors that came under my notice in connection with that war. I fear it is difficult for us at any time so to conduct the war as to avoid a repetition of similar things; but I feel convinced that the noble earl, seeing the importance of his mission, how deeply it affects the honour and interests of his country, and the much higher objects of humanity, will endeavour, to the utmost of his power, to bring these sad hostilities to a pacific termination. (Hear, hear.)—Earl GREY, in reply, said he was persuaded that there would not be much difficulty in affording the information which he asked for, for all he wanted was an approximate calculation; but if the Government told him that they would not, or could not, give the information, it was not for him to press the matter further. He quite agreed with the noble duke that it was most proper to send reinforcements to protect the lives and properties of Englishmen, but he wanted to know whether 18,000 or 20,000 men were to be sent out in the approaching summer for the protection simply of our interests. He complained that we were making preparations for an offensive war. He thought that their lordships ought to have been invited to express their opinion when the whole question could have been carefully considered. He still hoped that though late this question would still be brought before them; for if it were he was persuaded that those communications which the noble earl who last spoke had referred to would require to be laid before the House, and that the memorandum of Mr. Alcock would require especial attention. In his opinion it was impossible to read that memorandum without blushing for the character of Englishmen in those parts of the world. He should not press his motion.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that having on one occasion been compelled to make an estimate of this kind he could say that it was perfectly possible to do so, for it was done in a very short time, and he believed turned out to be perfectly correct.—The subject then dropped.

THE INDIAN LICENSING SYSTEM.—(30.) Lord OVERSTONE said he had a petition to present from a meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of Bombay, unconnected with the Government, to arrest the Government Licences Bill. The meeting was a public one, called by the sheriff, and attended by almost all the influential inhabitants, by the merchants, lawyers, and commercial men of Bombay. After a full discussion the meeting agreed to the petition which he was now about to present, condemning the Government measure as unjust and unequal, and praying that the House of Lords would prevent its becoming law. He could not pretend to be possessed of so much local information or to have studied the question so deeply as to give any opinion of his own on the subject, but he had no hesitation in calling their lordships' attention to the matter, both on account of the importance of

the subject and on account of the large number of influential signatures appended to it. On these grounds he was confident the petition would receive from their lordships that respectful consideration to which it was so justly entitled. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting, he observed it was stated that a former petition which had been sent from Bombay had been received by their lordships with silent contempt. Now, he felt certain that nothing of the kind could have occurred in their lordships' house, and that this feeling must have arisen from some misapprehension; but he alluded to this matter now because he felt certain that this petition would receive from their lordships' hands all attention, and that their lordships would not proceed to discuss the question without giving to the statements contained in this petition all the consideration which they so well deserved.—The Duke of ARGYLL said he could not recollect that any petition representing the opinions of any portion of the inhabitants of India was received either by the Government or by their lordships with silent contempt. He recollected in the course of last session, and during the former government of Lord Palmerston, that several petitions were presented from various parts of India by noble friends near him, but they were uniformly introduced by the noble lords who presented them with observations stating the purport of the petitions, and calling the attention of the House to the importance of their representations, and these were met by such respectful observations from the Government and other noble lords as the subject required. As regarded the petition which his noble friend presented, it was too late, in the best sense of the word, for it referred to the licensing system which Mr. Wilson distinctly stated in his address was abandoned by the Government because it was based on unequal and unsound principles.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE was understood to confirm the statement of the noble duke, that no petition, either from Bombay or any other part of India, had been treated with contempt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA.—(March 26). In the course of one of those ill-directed and well-understood attacks which Mr. Horsman has been incessantly making against the Government of late, the hon. gentleman said—In respect to the joint expedition of the British and French forces to China, it was known that some serious differences existed between the Governments of the two countries. It had been stated that the French Government had come to the determination not to assist England in her movements towards China, unless the latter agreed to assist France out of her difficulties in Italy. That matter having been subsequently arranged the joint expedition to China went forward, and the results were now generally known. But as to the correspondence that took place between the two Governments in relation to the Chinese expedition, not a line of it had ever been laid on the table of the House, nor had a question been asked on the subject. (Hear, hear.)—[N.B. Mr. Horsman's constituents at Stroud have held a meeting at which he has been unanimously denounced as having altogether betrayed the trust reposed in him by the liberal majority which returned him to Parliament.]—To which Lord JOHN RUSSELL immediately alluded in his reply as follows:—Then, with regard to China, the right hon. gentleman told them that they asked for the assistance of the French in China, and that the Government received for reply that the French would only give us that assistance if we assisted the French policy in Italy, and that a bargain was thereupon made. That was another imagination of the right hon. gentleman's, but whether it was his own, or whether he had picked it up from some of those telegraphs which fly about the world and have little authority, he (Lord J. Russell) knew not, but, at all events, the House should not be misled by taking everything for certain that the right hon. gentleman said. (Hear.)

MR. TARRANT AND THE "FRIEND OF CHINA."—(3.) In answer to a question from Mr. B. JAMES, Mr. PORTER said, that immediately on the receipt of the despatch forwarded from this country to the Governor of Hong Kong, relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, that gentleman was liberated. (Hear.)

Spirit of the Press.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON CHINA.

From time to time those quiet, gentlemanlike conversations which are held in the House of Lords touch China in their range of topics. On Friday night Lord Grey, not unseasonably, turned the current of their lordships' speculations in this direction. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Lord Derby's Government, the Plenipotentiary Elect to China, and the late Governor-General of India, who had himself in past years directed operations against China, all applied themselves to keep the ball flying, and to give liveliness and vividness to the discussion. We distant listeners, who are admitted to all these gentle, uneventful conversations, by the agency of an almost unseen machinery, might expect to learn from the words of such eminent men all that we could wish to know. Surely such men as these must all have sharp and well-defined ideas as to the causes that have produced past events, and which must accupon the future? Such men would draw from their large philosophy a well-poised comparison between the stagnant civilisation of the East and the energetic movement of the West, and would tell us how the ordinary principles of action which guide European nations in their conduct towards each other must be modified when we attempt to arrive at just ends in our intercourse with the great semi-barbaric power. These expectations are not, however, altogether fulfilled when we read what these illustrious statesmen said. Lord Grey was curious only as to the expense of the military and naval operations; Lord Malmesbury was scandalised only that we had not applied our Western principles of international law with a sufficiently pedantic minuteness when dealing with an empire to which these principles are unknown. Lord Ellenborough was shocked that either we or our ally should think of "chastising" an act so unimportant as the destruction of some hundreds of our soldiers and sailors. Lord Elgin was explanatory of what was passed, but by no means communicative as to the course of action which he proposed to himself in his new embassy. There was not in the conversation of any of these noblemen, except only in that of Lord Elgin, the evidences of reading and inquiry upon the matter in debate which we might look for in personages of such prominent position seeking to direct a national policy. When Lord Ellenborough tells us that "the advance of a

hostile army on Peking, with the prospect of its being captured, would be sufficient to cause every woman and every child within its walls to be sacrificed by their relatives," we think of the very recent capture of Canton, and we wonder that an eminent nobleman should tell us such an old wife's tale. When Lord Grey tells us, upon the authority of a random remark by that poor old Gutzlaff, who was ridiculous even in his own day, that the Chinese indemnity had produced the Chinese rebellion, we wonder that so earnest a speaker should never have looked into these standard histories compiled from received Chinese authorities which relate a constant succession of Chinese rebellions, rising to dates beyond the vista of our most ancient histories. Lord Grey might with equal justice have said that the military character of the French nation had its origin in the battle of Waterloo. But amid the "points" which were made in this House of Lords' discussion there is one of such great practical importance that it ought not to be allowed to pass without some further ventilation. Lord Malmesbury was most pertinacious in his reiterated demand that before any warlike operations were undertaken against the forces of the Emperor of China war should be declared. "Why," he asks, "were not the principles of international law observed, and a declaration of war made in due form?" Again, in the same speech he says:—"As the Chinese were treated as a European State, in sending out an ambassador, so he would employ the same forms and ceremonies with respect to war and peace." Once more reverting to this subject, he complains that "it was an anomaly that a civilised nation should conduct hostilities without a declaration of war." Now, this is counsel from a high authority to commit a very disastrous blunder. What we call a declaration of war, whether in the shape of a proclamation by heralds, or an advertisement in the *London Gazette*, or an order in Council, is a thing as unknown in China as a Christmas dinner of plum-pudding and roast beef. The Chinese would never hear of the pageant at the Royal Exchange, and would never read the advertisement. If they were informed of both they would not understand them, and it would be impossible to explain them. The thing is outside the orbit of their ideas. As they would not understand what a declaration of war means, it follows that the fact could not influence their conduct. It would impose no new obligations upon them, but it would impose very great obligations upon us. We should have, by force of our own Western laws, to withdraw our consuls, and to stop our trade along the old seaboard of China. We should be compelled to place British subjects under the protection of United States' Consuls, and to carry on what trade we could carry on by the intervention of American merchants. It would be our duty, if we adhered strictly to the laws which we are urged to obey, to proclaim all intercourse with China to be high treason in British subjects; and it would be highly irregular to allow the importation of tea or to permit the export of opium. Even among ourselves, these ancient rules of international hostility are become rusty and unused. They are found to come back like the boomerang, and do most damage to those who use them. To apply them to China would cost us ten millions of revenue and would ruin all our merchants. It would also, no doubt, punish the Chinese tregarrows, and disappoint the opium smokers. But, as Lord Elgin very sensibly observed, "pressure on individuals never yet brought a war to a close," and if there be any country in the world where pressure on individuals would have less weight than in all others, that country is China. The authorities at Peking hear with marvellous unconcern not only of the taking of Canton or of the destruction of a flotilla, but even of the sack of vast cities, where, after the carnage was done, the rebel leader calmly reports that "we slew them utterly, even to the children at the breast." These locusts have now for eight years preyed upon the fairest valleys of China, yet no real efforts have been made to quell them, except when they approached Peking. Then the Imperial strength was put forth in earnest, and proved sufficient to destroy two of these swarms of homicides. As to a declaration of war, we might as well translate the American declaration of independence into Chinese and send it to the Peking Mandarins. As to withdrawing our consuls and interdicting trade, we might as well practise the salutes of the fencing-school in front of a savage who is fitting an arrow to his bow. It is impossible to paint in its full strength the contempt which a Chinese statesman would feel for a Western barbarian who should decline to trade at Amoy because he was determined to fight at Taku; and we are by no means certain that whatever language he might use would deserve translation. Lord Elgin goes forth with many difficulties before him, but perhaps he leaves his greatest difficulties behind him. Nobody knows better what it is necessary that he should do, but no one is more thoroughly aware what a squadron of heavy hobbyhorse-riders will bear down upon him if he should dare to do it. The country will endorse Lord Ellenborough's compliment to the "fortunate audacity" of the Earl, but we are not sure that we have observed in him the same adventurous spirit in dealing with English as with Chinese Mandarins. These facts, however, cannot have escaped his penetration. If he should fail in the least degree, he will have every hobbyhorse-man in the Lords, the Commons, and Exeter-hall down upon him at full gallop. If he should succeed, he will still have them prancing and kicking around him, but they will not be able to do him harm; but if he should fail by trying to conciliate these gentlemen, and by trying to weld their crotchets into his own policy, he must not expect to find in them either the will or the power to defend him from the opprobrium which the country always fixes upon weakness. Lord Elgin is not the minister of the merchants now trading with China, nor of their enemies in the House of Peers, nor of the platform spouters. It is very well for irresponsible gentlemen to indulge in pretty sentimentalities, and for special classes to try to retain special advantages, but the nation sends out Lord Elgin to do the nation's work,—to open up China to our general commerce,—to obtain such wise and firm stipulations that when the Muscovite comes to take the place of the Mongol our interests may still be secure,—and lastly, to complete his work so thoroughly that we may have no more China wars.—*Times*.

THE CHINA COOLIE TRADE.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the circular issued by the commissioners at Canton on this subject, which it quotes as published in the *China Chronicle*, has the following comments:—

"We do not suppose that it was the intention of the persons who established this system of Chinese contract labour, as a corrective of the African slave trade, to introduce another system which was just the slave trade over again in another latitude, and in another quarter of the globe. In many re-

spects, indeed, it is worse that a Chinaman should be kidnapped than an African negro, inasmuch as it can scarcely be pretended that a Chinaman is even indirectly the gainer by being removed from a condition of comparative civilization to one of absolute barbarism. He is worse off as a bondsman in Cuba than when following his ordinary occupation in his native town. From other sources we know of the frightful mortality which prevails among the coolie immigrants who are employed upon the sugar plantations in Cuba. It would be difficult indeed to place a human being in a more desperate position, for the Spanish planter does not feel even that moderate degree of interest in his captive which he would in a slave, from the fact that the slave was his own property. Nor is it a fair argument that the Chinese themselves are the chief agents in kidnapping their countrymen. It is the foreign trader who pays the premium on their perfidy and cruelty. It must also be added, that the Chinese authorities at Canton, who have made formal protests against the system, have a just and reasonable cause of complaint against the European Powers and the United States, under whose flags it is carried out. Indeed, as we may gather from the letter of the Commanders-in-Chief, the Chinese authorities, independently of their remonstrances against this atrocious system of manstealing, have addressed a circular to the foreign consuls, in which they call the attention of the consular body to the fact that they have organized a regular system of free emigration, and request that the consuls will require their respective countrymen to conform to the rules upon which that system is based. We are rejoiced to see that not one of the four vessels which have been involved in this vile trade bore the English flag. Three of them hoisted the stars and stripes, the other the Oldenburg colours, whatever those may be. It is far indeed from our wish to suggest any interference with the action of the United States, but, as Canton is in the military possession of French and English soldiers, sailors, and marines, we are at least bound to give all the support in our power to the Chinese authorities in their reasonable endeavour to prevent the kidnapping of their countrymen. There is, indeed, hope that the public opinion of the United States may be opposed to this process of kidnapping Chinese for the benefit of Spaniards, when the matter is placed before them in its proper light. Besides the positive and certain evil inflicted upon so many wretched creatures, another and a sufficient reason for interfering on behalf of the coolies is, that if the kidnapping is persevered in it will soon put an end to the system of free emigration altogether. If we would set in motion an effective stream of labour from China to our own or to the Spanish possessions, or elsewhere, the result can only be brought about by fair dealing. The Chinese are willing emigrants; proof of the fact is forthcoming at Singapore, in Australia, in California. There is, indeed, no reason why, with common sense and fair dealing, China should not become the great labour-market of the tropical world. All nations, however, must be content to deal with the Chinaman fairly, to involve him in none but voluntary engagements, to pay him a reasonable hire, and so to deal with him in all things that he may bear favourable report to his countrymen of the treatment which he has received. The man-stealing process now going on at Canton, if it is not checked, will give the deathblow to the system of free emigration from China, and to all the hopes which might reasonably be founded upon it."

JAPAN.—A correspondence has been published on the affairs of this country in which the following has been deduced:—The government, it is said, keep up all the outward appearances of a desire to give execution to the treaties, while their acts leave no doubt whatever of a hostile *animus*. On the other hand, the disposition of the people in general remains most amicable. They are so fettered, however, by municipal and other regulations of a severe character that it is almost impossible to establish communication with them. No respectable persons of education are allowed to hold intercourse with foreigners unless specially employed by the government for that purpose. In Jeddo the diplomatic representatives themselves are liable to insult from officers of the State; in Kanagawa foreigners are murdered, and in Hakodadi and Nagsaki their houses are broken into, and the property of the merchants, even in shipment and landing, is daringly pilfered, the authorities taking no measures either for prevention or punishment. Incendiary fires also are of constant occurrence, and in the last instance £50,000 of British and American property was consumed or plundered, the police present being themselves engaged in stealing. "With a perpetual menace of assassination on the one hand, and incendiarism on the other, while earthquakes almost every week shake the houses to their foundations," the post of diplomatic agent at Jeddo is described to be a serious trial even for those of the most bold and sanguine temperament. The understanding that a powerful European expedition is about to visit China to compel good faith in that quarter is believed to have produced some effect in exciting the fears of the government; but if this expedition is not vigorously conducted the result in Japan will, of course, be to increase the determination to get rid of us. Mr. Rutherford Alcock, the British Consul-General, seems from the first to have pursued a course of great, but not undignified forbearance, and occasionally to have produced by this means a disposition to good conduct on the part of the officials. All such manifestations, however, are temporary, and on a recent occasion, in laying before the government a recapitulation of their misdeeds and disregard of the treaty stipulations, he was led to hint that force might ultimately have to be employed. The home government, while approving his general proceedings, dissented from this. In a despatch, dated the 28th of February last, Lord John Russell regretted that any threat of war had been resorted to, his reasons being that if the grievances are not redressed, and war is not made, the character of the British Government is in some degree impaired, while, on the other hand, if war is made to enforce the observance of a commercial treaty, we run the risk of engaging in protracted hostilities, "and of earning a reputation for quarrelling with every nation in the East." Whether it is wise either to enter into treaties, if we mean to announce afterwards that we may be cheated with impunity, or to regulate our actions not by the distinct merits of a question, but by the fear of being called quarrelsome, are points which may admit of discussion. On the whole, however, there is reason to hope, with his lordship, that "time and patience may remove many of the evils now complained of," and to admit that "the Japanese, on their side, may well be jealous of Europeans, who insult their usages and carry away their gold."

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Leonard Wilson Atkinson, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Webster, who exchanges; March 30.

1st Dragoons—Edmund Bacon Hutton, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hall, promoted; March 30.

6th Dragoons—Surgeon Gavin Ainslie Turnbull, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Baxter, who exchanges; Jan. 14.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel John Lewes, from half pay Unattached, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel John Wilkie, who exchanges, receiving the difference between infantry and cavalry; Major Valentine Baker to be lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Lewes, who retires; Captain Richard Playne Smith to be major, by purchase, vice Baker; Lieutenant Edward Picton Baumgarten to be captain, by purchase, vice Smith; Cornet William Morgan Maunder to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baumgarten; Herbert Davies Evans, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted; March 30.

12th Light Dragoons—Surgeon Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D., from the 6th Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Turnbull, who exchanges; Jan. 14.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Richard William Renshaw to be captain, by purchase, vice Dearden, who retires; Cornet Thomas George Johnson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lethbridge, who retires; Cornet Henry Smithson Lee Wilson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Renshaw; Ensign William Harle, from the 81st foot, to be Cornet, vice Willes, appointed to the 3rd Light Dragoons; March 30.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Guy Webster, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; Lieutenant Henry Clement Wilkinson, from the 17th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Corballis, who exchanges; March 30.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Major Arthur Vandeleur to be captain, vice Bent, placed on the supernumerary list; Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd Still to be second captain, vice Vandeleur; March 12; Lieutenant Joseph Hanwell to be second captain, vice Haig, placed on the supernumerary list; March 16.

Military Train—Charles Stewart Campbell, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Davies, appointed quartermaster of the 76th Foot; March 30.

1st Regiment of Foot—Luke Norman, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stansfield, promoted; March 30.

6th Foot—Robert Grame, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Howley, promoted; March 30.

17th Foot—Lieutenant William Richard Corballis, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, receiving the difference between cavalry and infantry, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges; March 30.

18th Foot—Major and Brevet Colonel George Jackson Carey from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be major, vice D'Arcey, who exchanges; March 30.

21st Foot—John Jacob Warner, Gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Coke, appointed to the 25th Foot; March 30.

22nd Foot—Ralph Drake Backhouse, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Powys, promoted; March 30.

24th Foot—Ensign Francis Massey Pearson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Crutchley, promoted; March 9.

25th Foot—Ensign Richard Webster, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be ensign; Westropp Thomas Morgan, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase; March 30; William Grogan Knox, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase; March 31; George Dixon, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase; April 1.

28th Foot—Stephen Joseph McKenna, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brett, promoted; March 30.

31st Foot—Thomas Stanier, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Maynard, promoted; March 30.

48th Foot—Ensign Edward Cecil Brown to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horne, promoted in the 25th Foot; Lieutenant John Rawlins to be adjutant, vice Horne, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 30.

57th Foot—Philip Edward Powys, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Waller, promoted; March 30.

59th Foot—The second Christian name of Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Burmester is "Edward."

60th Foot—Lieutenant Anthony Carlisle to be captain, without purchase, vice Baynes, deceased; March 9.

61st Foot—Ensign James Graham Hamilton to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Young, promoted in the 25th Foot; March 30.

70th Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Ralston to be captain, by purchase, vice James, who retires; Ensign John Frederick Augustus Grierson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ralston; March 30.

73rd Foot—John Parnell Clarke, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice McGill, appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment; March 30.

77th Foot—John Potts, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hoskins, promoted; March 30.

79th Foot—John Busfield, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice McCausland, promoted; March 30.

80th Foot—The commission of Captain James John Dudgeon to be ante-dated to the 26th March, 1858.

97th Foot—Madoc Davies, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson, promoted; March 30.

3rd West India Regiment—Cornet Richard George Collins, from half pay of the late Land Transport Corp., to be ensign, vice Webster, appointed to the 25th Foot; March 30.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Andrew Orr, on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain; Second Captain Charles Rowland Hill to be Captain,

vice Brevet Major Henry, placed upon the Supernumerary List; Second Captain Patrick John Campbell to be captain, vice Vandeleur, placed upon the Supernumerary List; Lieut. Joshua Frederick Betty to be second captain, vice Hill; Lieut. John Kelly Holdsworth to be second captain, vice Campbell.

BREVET.—General the Right Hon. John Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, to be field marshal; April 1.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Lawrenson, half-pay 6th Foot, to have the temporary rank of major general, while holding the appointment of inspector general of cavalry in the United Kingdom; April 1.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, C.B., half-pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of brigadier general while in command of a brigade; March 12.

Colonel Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, to have the local rank of major general in China; March 30.

Brevet Major Richard Parke, Royal Marines, to be lieutenant colonel in the Army; March 30.

Captain Mowbray Thompson, 53rd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be major in the Army; Feb. 1.

Captain William Godfrey Rayson Masters, Royal Marines, to be major in the Army; March 30.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Francis Ward, Royal Artillery, to be major general, in succession to Major General Henry Charles Russel, Royal Artillery, who died on the 7th of March:—

Lieutenant Colonel William Charles Forrest, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be colonel; March 8.

Brevet Major Walter Warde, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be lieutenant colonel; March 8.

Captain Samuel Hood Stovin Inglefield, Royal Artillery, to be major; March 8.

The second Christian name of Major-Gen. Harrison on retired full pay of the Royal Artillery, is "Robinson," not "Richard," as stated in the *Gazette* 23rd ult.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Brook Taylor, unattached, to have the temporary rank of brigadier general while in command of a brigade.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. A. W. Bailey, of the Fermanagh Militia, having received a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry at Hythe, has been appointed by the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to be instructor of musketry to the regiment.

STAFF.—Major General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to be adjutant general to the forces, vice Lieutenant General Sir George Augustus Wetherill, K.C.B., whose term of Staff Service has expired; April 1.

Captain and Brevet Colonel John Jarvis Bissett, of the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be deputy quartermaster general to the forces serving at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Captain and Brevet Colonel Edward Selby Smyth, 2nd Foot, whose term of Staff Service has expired; April 1.

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.—Purveyor's Clerk of the First Class John Macfarlane to be purveyor to the forces, vice George Pratt, placed on the retired list; March 30.

The Purveyor whose services have been dispensed with is T. A. Corlett and not T. A. Corbett, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 2nd March, 1860.

The undermentioned promotions to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th January, 1860:—

To have the Honorary Rank of MAJOR.

Capt. George Thorne George, paymaster 4th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster John Stephenson, Cavalry Depot.
Paymaster Henry Duberley, 8th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster Edwin Griffiths, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Richard John Elrington, 10th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster Hugh Somerville S. Burney, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster James Gustavus Hamilton Holmes, 12th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster John Wheatley, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Edmund Beasley Frith, 13th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster Julius Brockham Travers, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster William Featherstonhaugh, 14th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster Charles Boyse Roche, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Blayne Townly Walshe, 15th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster Thomas Miller Creagh, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster George Frederick Rosser, 16th Light Dragoons.	Paymaster George Thomas Benson, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster William John Bampfield, 1st F.	Paymaster George Pott Erskine, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Oliver Nicholls, 2nd Foot.	Paymaster Stephen Lawson, Depot Battn.
Paymaster John Cornes, 18th Foot.	Paymaster Ernest Augustus Hawkes, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster William Brunell, 25th Foot.	Paymaster Morris R. Campbell, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster John Mills Hewson, 35th Foot.	Paymaster Robert Thomas Brown Boyd, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Henry Seymour Mitchell, 49th Foot.	Paymaster Alexis Corcoran, detachments, at Portsmouth.
Paymaster Mark Matthews, 57th Foot.	Capt. Charles Searlin Naylor, Paymaster Convolescent Establishment, Yarmouth.
Paymaster Francis Levee Bennett, 59th F.	Paymaster John Henry Matthews, Invalid Depot, Chatham.
Paymaster James Howes, 64th Foot.	Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy, Invalid Depot, Chatham.
Paymaster John Williams Marshall, 65th Foot.	Capt. Henry Balthazar Adams, Paymaster, Recruiting District.
Paymaster Rowland Webster, 72nd Foot.	Paymaster Charles Henry Peirce, Recruiting District.
Paymaster David Francis Chambers, 75th Foot.	Paymaster Charles John Furlong, Recruiting District.
Paymaster William Frederick Nixon, 81st Foot.	Paymaster James Robinson, Recruiting District.
Paymaster John Dennis, Swinburne, 83rd Foot.	Paymaster Robert Collins Craigie, Recruiting District.
Paymaster Charles Fide Heintly, 86th Foot.	
Paymaster Stephen Blake, 93rd Foot.	
Paymaster Luke Fitzgerald Bernard, Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.	
Paymaster Vincenzo Rizzo, Royal Malta Fencible Regiment.	
Paymaster Edward George Cubitt, Cavalry Depot.	

To have the Honorary Rank of CAPTAIN.

Paymaster John Biggs, 4th Drag. Guards.	Paymaster Francis Fitzpatrick, 60th Foot.
Paymaster Chas. Scwell, 6th Dragoon Grds.	Paymaster John Andrew Pope, 67th Foot.
Paymaster Henry Dixon, 1st Dragoons.	Paymaster Robert Smyth, 96th Foot.
Paymaster William Archibald Kidd, Royal Artillery.	Paymaster Michael Thompson, 74th Foot.
Paymaster Francis Edwin Maunsell, 4th Foot.	Paymaster Joseph Cartmell, 71st Foot.
Paymaster Frederick Blanco Forster, 5th Foot.	Paymaster Robert Thomas Hearn, 76th Foot.
Paymaster Graham Egerton Huddleston, 8th Foot.	Paymaster William Fortescue Scott, 77th Foot.
Paymaster Andrew Sievwright, 9th Foot.	Paymaster Joseph Webster, 78th Foot.
Paymaster William Macdonnell, 14th Foot.	Paymaster Robert Scott, 89th Foot.
Paymaster Richard Milbank Tilghman, 15th Foot.	Paymaster Henry Leigh, 98th Foot.
Paymaster John Matthew Gibbs, 20th Foot.	Paymaster John Edward Large, Rifle Brig.
Paymaster Thomas Smith, 25th Foot.	Paymaster Michael William Lade, Coast Rifle Brigade.
Paymaster James Twibill, 38th Foot.	Paymaster Henry Dudley, Ceylon Rifles.
Paymaster Samuel Benison, 39th Foot.	Paymaster John Gregory Gurney, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Paymaster John David Blythe, 48th Foot.	Paymaster Daniel Bartlett, Recruiting District.
Paymaster Henry William Sibley, 46th Foot.	Paymaster Edward McMullin, Recruiting District.
Paymaster John Nolan, 50th Foot.	Paymaster Samuel Williams, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster Francis William Fellowes, 52nd Foot.	Paymaster George Bodle, Depot Battalion.
Paymaster William Marriott, 54th Foot.	Paymaster Alexander Fair, Depot Battalion.

* The promotion of Paymaster James Twibill, 38th Foot, to the honorary rank of captain, with the date of March 2nd, 1860, has been cancelled.

MEMORANDUM.

In the "Gazette" of the 27th inst., the letters "M.D." were erroneously inserted after Deputy Inspector-General Longmore's name.

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st of July next the minimum age of candidates to be examined for direct commissions in the army will be fixed at eighteen years.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

ENGINEERS.—C. Wright confirmed to the rank of chief engineer, and appointed additional in the Cumberland for service in the Phoenix; assistant-engineer G. Trevis to the rank of chief engineer, and appointed to the Fisgard, for charge of the machinery of the Barossa; second-class assistant T. J. Sweny for the Fisgard, as supernumerary, and William Roas for gunboats coming forward; S. Harrison for the London, W. Smith for the Grappler, E. Aitken for the Melpomene, W. Inglis for the Hydra, and J. Jessop for the Magicienne; W. H. Croxall as acting second-class assistant to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Philomel, and James Broddie to the Terror, for service in the Nettle; Richard Harris, as first-class assistant engineer, to the Adventurer.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—A. H. Hoskins, to the Wrangler, commissioned; S. H. Henderson, to the Megara; E. Scott, to the Centurion.

CAPTAIN.—F. A. B. Craufurd, to the Archer, vice Courtenay, invalided.

LIEUTENANTS.—C. E. S. Woodman, to the Centurion; G. H. Barnard, to the Nile; C. G. Fegan, to be additional to the Ajax; James G. Meade, to the Excellent; Henry L. C. Robinson, to the Megara; Thomas W. Oliver, to the Megara; Henry N. Knox, to the Edinburgh (additional), for service in the Louisa tender; Charles G. F. Knowles, to the Royal Adelaide; Thos. Hooper, to the Marlborough (additional), per disposal; St. V. D. Lake, to the Excellent; and J. A. Vanrenen, to be additional to the Forte, for disposal on the Cape of Good Hope Station; E. H. Seymour, to the Chesapeake, additional for disposal; H. M'Hardy to the Forte.

STAFF-SURGEON.—Dr. D. G. Miller, to the Orient.

SURGEON.—J. H. Carruthers, to the Orion.

PAYMASTERS.—W. H. Dutton, to the Formidable; W. Pinhorn, to the Britannia; D. F. Clow, to the Cambridge; G. Hickman and J. Whittall, to the Pearl; A. H. Martin, to the Falcon.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—William S. Fisher (confirmed), to the James Watt; Charles A. Lees, to the Plymouth Hospital; Jacob E. Dyves, to the Impregnable; L. H. J. Hayne, to the Formidable; J. W. S. Meiklejohn, to Greenwich Hospital; J. L. Whitney, to the Chesapeake.

MASTER.—J. H. Ryan, to the Wellington, for service in the Orlando.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTER IN CHARGE.—G. M. Blyth, to the Crocodile.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—Frederick Burne, to the Trafalgar; T. O. Joynson, to the Wellington.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—J. G. Fitzgerald, to the Royal Albert; J. C. Grieg, to the Hydra; James F. Fitzgerald (additional), to the Impregnable.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—R. W. Stevens and A. C. Bellamy, to the Conqueror; A. G. St. G. Ponsonby, to the Nile; H. Smith, to the Forte; F. Darbishire, to the Royal Albert; R. F. Bellis, to the Edgar; T. C. Forte, to the Marlborough; H. A. Easther and J. Browne, to the Megara; H. F. Woods, to the Rhadamanthus.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—P. Wood, to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Sutlej; T. L. Walker, to the Asia, for charge of machinery of the Frederick William; E. J. Burnley, to the Cornwallis; C. Wright, to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of the Devastation.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First class: Charles B. Turner, to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Rinaldo. Second class: T. J. Sweeney, to the Rhadamanthus.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS. Second class: Joseph Hughesdon, for temporary service in the Hawke; H. Benbow, to the Intrepid. Third class: T. Wilmott, to the Fisgard, for service in Widgeon; A. Wilkins, J. Gill, and E. Wimshurst, to the Asia, as supernumeraries.

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. E. Fitzgerald, to the Trafalgar; J. C. Best, to the Marlborough.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**BIRTHS.**

- D'ALMEIDA.**—At Mount Victoria, Singapore, on the 6th March, the wife of Jose d'Almeida, Esq., of a son.
- ELLIS.**—At Singapore, on the 18th Feb., the wife of Captain Ellis, of the barque *Couragee Family*, of a daughter.
- FARQUHAR.**—On the 27th ult., at Mount-row, Guernsey, the wife of (Captain A. B. Farquhar, commanding the P. and O. Company's steamship *Nubia*, of a son.
- FLEMING.**—At Ningpo, on the 10th Feb., the wife of the Rev. T. S. Fleming of a son.
- GANNO.**—On the 16th Feb., Mrs. J. W. Ganno, of a son.
- GROSVENOR.**—On the 6th of April (Good Friday), at Downs, Park-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of A. W. Grosvenor, Esq., of a daughter.
- HINNERKINDT.**—At Singapore, on the 23rd Feb., the wife of Mr. H. Hinnerkindt, of a son.
- SNOW.**—On the 15th ult., at South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of W. R. Snow, Esq., Commissariat Staff Corps, of a son.
- STUART.**—On the 27th ult., at Alderney, the wife of Captain James Stuart, Royal Engineers, of a son.
- SWINTON.**—On the 3rd inst., at No. 6, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieutenant R. Hepburne Swinton, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ADAMS—WILD.**—On the 21st Feb., at the Cathedral, Hong Kong, Henry Adams to Annie Selina Wild, both of Mr. Lewis's Australian Hippodrome.
- MOORE—HOGG.**—On the 29th ult., at South Hackney Church, William J. Moore, Esq., of Old Kent-road, to Miss Georgina E. Hogg, youngest daughter of Stratford G. Hogg, Esq., of 28, Glengall-grove, Old Kent-road.
- VANDERSPAR—BOWER.**—On the 16th ult., at the parish church, Marylebone, by the Rev. R. S. Bower, assisted by the Rev. Warwick Hunt, John Matthew Vanderspar, Esq., of Point de Galle, Ceylon, Belgian Consul, fourth son of the late J. J. Vanderspar, Esq., Netherlands Consul, to Mary Elizabeth Drury, only daughter of Harold Elyott Bower, Esq.

DEATHS.

- ARNAUDTIZON.**—At Sual, Philippine Islands, on the 8th Feb., M. Marc Arnaudtizon, of Rouen, aged 45 years.
- BELL.**—On the 27th ult., at 18, Harrington-square, Esther Alicia, the beloved wife of Alexander Bell, Esq.
- CUNNINGHAM.**—At Singapore, on the 22nd Feb., Mr. M. P. Cunningham.
- GARDNER.**—Drowned, whilst proceeding on board the ship *Amkerst*, Mr. Edward Robert Gardner, late cashier of the East India Railway Company, Rajmahal, aged 27, leaving a wife and four children.
- HOUGHTON.**—On the 31st ult., Catherine Mary, wife of Charles James Houghton, Esq., of Junction-road, Holloway, and of Jeffreys-square, City.
- KAY.**—On the 29th ult., at her residence, No. 15, York-terrace, Regent's-park, Helen, relict of William Kay, Esq., formerly of Tring-park, Herts.
- MUKLE.**—At New Harbour, on the 1st March, R. W. R. Mukle, belonging to the *Sir Robert Seppings*, by drowning.
- TORRANCE.**—At Tanahabang, Batavia, on 17th Feb., James Felt Torrance.
- URMSON.**—On the 23rd of February, on board the *Cadiz*, on his passage from Hong Kong to England, between Singapore and Penang, George Urmson, Esq., of Hong Kong, and of Frodsham, Cheshire, aged 37.
- VANSITTART.**—On the 25th ult., Henrietta Vansittart, youngest daughter of the late George Vansittart, Esq., of Bisham Abbey, Berks, aged 74.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS (DOWAGER) OF ELGIN.—The Countess (Dowager) of Elgin died on the 1st inst. at Paris, after a protracted illness. The deceased countess was second wife of Thomas, sixth Earl of Elgin, and was mother of the present peer. The late countess, who was youngest daughter of Mr. James Townsend Oswald, married the late earl on the 21st of September, 1810, by whom, who died in November, 1841, her ladyship leaves surviving issue—the Earl of Elgin, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, C.B., the Hon. Frederick A. Bruce, Envoy in China, &c.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.**FRIDAY AFTERNOON.**

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—At Deal, 8th April, from Shanghai, Naomi. From Whampoa, 9, Hercules; from Batavia, Nemesis; from Maulmain, Kate. At Falmouth, 7, from Maulmain, Sophie. At Boston, March 26, from Penang, Versailles. At Cuxhaven, April 6, from Batavia, Superior. At Falmouth, 9, from Maulmain, Countess of Yarborough; from Singapore, Mystery. At Queenstown, from Java, Horizon. At Liverpool, from Manila, Eglantine; from Singapore, Amethyst. In Downs, 10, from Shanghai, Solent. Off Beechy Head, 5, from Batavia, Hedvig. At Texel, 6, from Tjilatjap, Stad Leyden. At Santander, 3, from Manila, Nueva Engracia. At Boston, March 26, from Singapore, Volant. At Portsmouth, April 10, from Batavia, Adele. Off Queenstown, April 9, from Maulmain, Prince Arthur; from Shanghai, Conbeath.

DEPARTURES.—April 8, from Gravesend for Shanghai, Anglo Saxon. From Deal, 9, for Batavia, Batavia. From off Dover, 6, for Batavia, Whampoa; from Penzance, Hebe. From Cardiff, 5, for Shanghai, Sultan. For Woosung, 6, Gauntlet; from Liverpool for Woosung, Elizabeth; from Sunderland for Shanghai, Standard. From Deal, 4, for Hong Kong, Catharine. From off Dungeness, 7, for Batavia, Henriette Gertrude. From Newport, 9, for Singapore, Portland, Dione. From Cardiff, 5, for Woosung, Isaac Bell. For Hong Kong, 7, Zwerver. From Newport, 9, for Penang, Benclough. For China, 10, Josabella. From Lamlash, 6, for Singapore, Graham.

Monetary and Commercial.

There has been no further movement in connection with the proposed new Bank of India noticed in our last, but it is looked upon with considerable jealousy by the banks now existing in India, the Straits, and China, and with good cause, for notwithstanding the number established the business and profits are still very large, and the amount of accommodation afforded to the mercantile communities in the way of discount is still too limited.

The *Times*, in its City article on the 11th inst., has the following. It is of course quite possible that it will suit their informant for shippers to believe in the statement:—

"It is alleged by experienced merchants in London that, according to their latest advices, cotton manufactures from England cannot be sold except at a loss of 15 per cent. at Bombay, 10 per cent. at Calcutta, and 7 or 8 per cent. in China, and, moreover, that there has been no real profit on any such goods shipped hence during the last six months. Although the buyer of Manchester goods for exportation to India and China may expose himself to the losses in question, it does not follow that the Manchester manufacturers who ship on their own account may not still be operating at a profit, since a sacrifice of from 7 to 15 per cent. may fail to absorb the entire gain between the current price of their goods and the cost at which they are actually turned out. The speculative shipper, therefore, who buys the goods at a quotation including the manufacturer's profit, is mainly the person whose transactions are to be contemplated with anxiety. It will be shared, perhaps, partly by such of the manufacturers as may have sold their goods to speculative merchants on six months' acceptances, partly on such banks as may now be congratulating themselves upon the extraordinary revival in the discount business of the country, and partly on the general public, who may as yet see no reason to distrust any of the new and dashing gentlemen who are rapidly rising up into the position of great promoters of Eastern commerce.

The meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was held on the 29th ult. A full extract from the report was given in our last, and we now append the statement of liabilities and assets at 31st Dec., 1859:—

Dr.		£	s.	d.
To capital amount paid up on the bank's subscribed capital of 32,200 shares		640,230	18	4
(Note.—£3,769 1s. 8d. has since been received, completing the bank's capital of £644,000.)				
To amount due by the bank on bills drawn by the agencies, money deposited, &c.		1,292,150	11	5
To profit and loss, net balance of profit, after paying all current charges, directors' allowance, &c., and providing for bad or doubtful debts		29,517	12	2
		£1,962,199	1	11
Cr.		£	s.	d.
By cash and bullion in hand, and cash at bankers', at the head office and agencies		231,863	11	4
By Government and other public securities		191,360	1	5
By other securities, consisting of bills, loans, &c.		1,537,366	4	9
By office furniture at head office and agencies		1,109	4	5
		£1,962,199	1	11
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1859.		£	s.	d.
1859.				
March 7.—To first dividend account, for dividend, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, from the 23rd of February to the 31st of December, 1858		13,717	14	2
May 19.—To income-tax on last year's profits, at 5d. per pound		316	9	2
Sept. 29.—To second dividend account, for interim dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended the 30th of June, 1859		8,449	12	11
Dec. 31.—To balance of profits at this date		29,517	12	2
		£52,401	8	5
1858.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.—By balance at this date, brought from last account		15,190	1	0
1859.				
Dec. 31.—By net profit for the year, ending this day		37,211	7	5
		£52,401	8	5

At the meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company the directors were authorised to borrow the sum of £25,000, in 6 per cent. debentures, so as to allow the commencement of operations for the repair of the Atlantic cable. These debentures are in the form of mortgages upon the property of the undertaking, including any portion of the old cable that may be recovered. The directors subscribe £4,000. Captain Kell and an experienced electrician will sail in about a fortnight for Newfoundland, and on their arrival there will at once commence operations. It is proposed to shorten the cable at the Atlantic side by about forty-six miles (making fifty-six miles, inclusive of ten previously taken up), and it is presumed that the "fault" there will be found to be included in this portion. It is also intended to land the Newfoundland end of the cable at New Perlican (Trinity Bay), a much more favourable spot than that at present used. Should the operations be carried out successfully, attention will next be turned to the "fault."

at our side of the Atlantic. [The substance of this was given in a previous issue.]

A further reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. has taken place in the value of bar silver. A number of the dollars recently received from Mexico via New York are spurious. The execution is remarkably good. The last arrival of dollars sold at 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The advices from India continue to express general approbation of Mr. Wilson's budget. The main point to which exception is still earnestly taken is the doubling of the import duty on cotton twist. A considerable decrease is apprehended in the trade in this article, the remarkable growth of which is shown in the fact that the quantity of twists imported into Bombay in the year 1859 was no less than 14,372,508lbs., against 8,013,159lbs. in 1858, and 3,899,153lbs. in 1857.

The present mail takes only £122,458. The particulars are as follows:—For Calcutta, £52,840; Hong Kong, £38,505; Madras, £16,154; Shanghai, £13,560; Foo-chow-Foo, £1,080; and for Ceylon, £319.

We understand that arrangements are being made by the projector of the route from Pegu to Esmok, in China, which we noticed in a previous issue, to organise a company for the purpose of making a railroad and electric cable over the distance, which is only 500 miles. From Esmok the line of telegraph could be carried along the valley of the Pearl River to Canton.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The market during the past fortnight has been much depressed. The arrivals into the United Kingdom since the 1st March have amounted to 18,500,000 lbs., which would of itself have been sufficient to try a strong market, and being freely offered at a time when the trade have been unwilling buyers, the result has been to establish a considerable decline in nearly all kinds. The arrivals of low tea have been large, and having been freely offered both privately and at public auction, the prices have ranged from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; late sales show a fall of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Good common continues scarce, and is difficult to buy under 1s. 5d. per lb., the quotation being 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. Sinchune Kai kinds, of fair to good quality, show a decline of 1d. per lb. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows have sold $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. lower; in good of this class, as also second class Monings and Wopaks, the reduction is 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Good and fine Kaisows nearly maintain former prices, but fine Monings and Wopaks must be quoted 1d. per lb. lower. Tayshans have latterly sold at a decline of 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; some large quantities of these have been received from New York. Fair to good Oolongs have sold rather easier; other descriptions show no material change. In Souchongs business has been limited. Flowery Pekoes have sold to a moderate extent at rather lower prices for medium kinds; fine have been in request at full prices. Scented Teas have met with partial inquiry from time to time, but the arrivals have been large, and prices must be quoted $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Common Scented Capers have been difficult of sale at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; good and fine have been more in demand, but latterly have become difficult of sale. Orange Pekoes up to 1s. 6d. per lb. have been wanted; the good and fine kinds have been less saleable, and prices show $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per lb. reduction; a few of finest quality have sold from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. In Green Teas business has been moderate, and in most instances former prices have been maintained. There has been some inquiry for Hysons for export. Taiping Gunpowders, via New York, were realised at public sale at rather lower prices. Fair to good Young Hysons have been maintained at former prices. Ping Suey Gunpowders are only in limited demand, and are difficult of sale at previous rates. There has been some inquiry for Canton Gunpowders and Young Hysons, and the former have realised higher prices.

SILK.—We have to report a heavy business. In China silk the arrivals have been very large, and the stock shows an increase notwithstanding the large deliveries. Prices upon the whole are fairly supported—high cost in China, and the continued belief in short shipments, inducing importers generally to abstain from pressing sales. Chinese thrown silk continues utterly neglected. Japan silk, of the finer sizes, continues to find eager buyers at full rates, but the coarser sizes do not meet with equal favour.

	Superior.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2 . . .	24 0	25 6		
" No. 3 and 4 . . .	22 0	23 0		
" No. 5 . . .	20 6	21 0		
Taysam . . .	18 0	20 0	20 6	21 6
Ditto, long reel . . .	16 6	17 6	18 0	18 6
Canton . . .	9 0	15 0	17 0	18 0
Chinese thrown . . .	18 0	21 0	22 0	29 6
Japan . . .	18 0	20 0		
Yucata . . .	11 0	23 6		

SUGAR.—The market has been unsettled and somewhat fluctuating; the rumour of a proposed reduction in the duties on this article in France, together with rumours of alterations in a similar direction in Belgium, created at first a rather active speculative demand, and also induced the home trade to purchase more freely, but arrivals coming forward more liberally and a rather large supply being offered by auction, the buoyancy shortly subsided, and a return of heaviness followed. Manila has been in good demand. Transactions in Siam have been confined to common brown qualities at fair prices, but 3,000 bags of white were offered at public sale, and realised a fair price. The grocery qualities of Penang have likewise met free buyers. The prices have been from 38s. 6d. to 39s. 9d. for clayed Manila; Siam, 30s. 9d. to 31s. 9d.

COFFEE.—The market has acquired more general firmness, and preserved a strong upward tendency throughout the past month. There has been a steady demand from the home trade, as well as a rather active export inquiry. Singapore good green and yellowish has been sold from 69s. 6d. to 63s.; Ceylon, 59s. 6d. to 65s. for good ordinary to fine.

TIN.—There have been heavy arrivals of Straits in London, but a large quantity is of inferior quality, and the prices have been from 131s. to 131s. 6d.; Banca, 138s. to 139s.; regulas of antimony, £50 to £52.

RICE.—A further increased demand has been experienced, and general activity has prevailed. Several lots of Maulmain went at 8s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9s. 9d.; old Neoragie, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.

Sago has not undergone any material change, and of 1,541 boxes at auction, two-thirds sold at 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per cwt. for middling to good small, and 16s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 17s. fair large. Sago flour has been in fair request, and 1,800 bags have been sold, common to good 15s. 6d. to 16s.

RUM.—Sales of Penang reported at 1s. 6d., but this description has since met with more demand at 1s. 7d.

PEPPER.—Has again suffered a slight decline. Of 2,760 bags of Penang and 297 bags of Singapore at auction, nearly all sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

TOBACCO.—Manila is much sought for, but none in the market.

JAPAN WAX.—At a sale 100 cases offered were bought in at 68s. per cwt.; and 200 cases Japan cake were bought in at 71s. per cwt.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China, and Japan, 160s. to 170s.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 95s. to 100s.; do. in buds, 185s. to 190s.; do. oil, 14s. to 15s.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d.; Galangal root, 28s. to 32s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum benjamin, first quality, £13 to £15; 2nd quality, £10 to £13; 3rd quality, £4 to £9; do. drossy, £1 to £3; damer, 26s. to 48s.; gamboge, picked, £7 to £8; do. in sorts, £4 10s. to £6; mace, first quality, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 4d.; nutmegs, first quality, garbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. ungarbled, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; Cajeputa, 1d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. 3d. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, not dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s. 3d.; common sound, 1s. 2d. to 3s.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 55s. to 82s. 6d.; Terra Japonica, Cutch pegue, 26s. to 27s.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 17s.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 13s. to 16s. 6d.; vermillion, bright, deep colour, and pure, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta percha, not adulterated or closely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; india-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 to £8 10s.; Siam, £8 to £9 10s.; Singapore mother-o'-pearl shells, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 10s. to 125s.; soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 d. vs' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) . . .	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
On Bombay (ditto) . . .	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
On Madras (ditto) . . .	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Buy at 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
On Hong Kong, ditto . . .	4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Do. 4s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) . . .	£3 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Foreign Gold in Bars . . .	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons . . .	3 17 0
United States Gold Coin . . .	3 16 3
Silver in Bars (Standard) . . .	0 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Dollars . . .	—

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai . . .	—	£313,726
Foo-Chow-Foo . . .	—	11,629
Hong Kong . . .	£20,870	455,152
Manila . . .	—	—
Singapore . . .	—	43,675
Penang . . .	—	11,910

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—In pig iron the market is flat. There appears a disposition to effect sales, but this is only done by a sacrifice in price. Common Staffordshire bars are quoted £7 10s. at the works; best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; boiler plates, £9; common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; and all other sorts in proportion.

TIN.—There has been only a moderate demand for English tin at last rates.

TIN PLATES.—No change in the market.

LEAD.—Market is quiet, and prices remain unaltered.

SPEKTER.—Prices are a shade easier. Some sales have been effected for forward delivery at £20 10s. 6d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—There has been a very quiet market in yarns, and spinners who are coming out of contract are inclined to take rather lower prices. These remarks apply to yarns suited to all markets—those of India, China, Germany, the Mediterranean, and home trade. As a rule, however, manufacturers are well engaged, and adhere firmly to the highest rates lately current. Within the last ten days, however, there has been an active demand for India and China, and for goods adapted to those markets quotations are now on a par with those at the beginning of the month. The total shipments of cotton piece goods and yarns for the month have been 95,146 packages, against 100,683 for the same time last year. To Calcutta they amount to 24,414, against 20,716 same time last year; and to Bombay 3,187, against 9,240. The average for the previous twelve months is 19,297 and 13,379 respectively. To China shipments are continued on a large scale—5,765 packages to Hong Kong and 3,921 to Shanghai.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 26	Deal	Whampoa	Indiana	Sanson.
— 26	Deal	Maulmain	Richard & Harriett	Smith.
— 23	Bristol	Sourabaya	Reullura	
— 6	Off Bannegat for Bos.	China	Wm. A. Armstrong	
— 22	Texel	Batavia	Gebroeder Houtman	
— 22	Brouwershaven	Padang	Doclywyk	
— 24	Liverpool	Shanghai & London	Tung Yu	
— 27	London	Penang	Sanderson	Sanderson.
— 26	Portsmouth	Maulmain	Monnequash	Armstrong.
— 26	Plymouth	Japan	Askold (Bus. frigate)	
— 23	Hamburg	Canton	Nancy	Jacobson.
— 23	Hamburg	Batavia	Joachim Christian	Holm.
— 22	Bremen	Batavia	Ludwig Holm	
— 23	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Kroonprinsen	Bothen.
— 16	Cadiz	Manila	Sales	Mendezona.
— 10	New York	Shanghai	Currituck	Knowles.
— 11	New York	Manila	Josiah L. Hale	Graves.
— 12	New York	Shanghai	Black Prince	Brown.
— 12	New York	Shanghai	Horatio	Palmer.
— 12	New York	Macao	Dirigo	Emery.
— 24	Texel	Batavia	Clio	Wynmalen.
— 23	Off Dungeness	Pasaroeng	Minister Pahud	Kieviet.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Banjoewangie	Krimpencerwaard	Van Twist.
— 27	Off Falmouth	Macao	Hannover	Kleingarn.
— 26	Texel	Batavia	Elisa Rubcke	Boysen.
— 26	Helvoet	Hong Kong	Otto	Ahlmann.
— 28	Deal	Batavia	Richard Thornton	Sinclair.
— 28	Deal	Hong Kong	Clipper	Marxen.
— 29	Falmouth	Maulmain	Anne Cropton	Turner.
— 27	Off Queenstown	Manila	Charger	McGhie.
— 27	Helvoet	Batavia	Bengalen	Planten.
— 29	Deal	Whampoa	Carl Von Ribbecke	Westendorff.
— 30	London	Shanghai	City of Carlisle	Shiell.
— 30	London	Macao	Duke of Wellington	Smith.
— 29	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Empress	Malone.
— 29	Deal	Whampoa	John Scott	Harrison.
— 29	Deal	Singapore	Highlander	Spoor.
— 28	Off Dungeness	Batavia	C. W. Eduard	Bakker.
— 27	Off the Eddystone	Batavia	Spitfire	Arey.
— 29	Off Queenstown	Maulmain	Alabama	McDowell.
— 30	Falmouth	Batavia	Johan Martin	
— 31	Deal	Whampoa	Kirkland	Colledge.
— 31	Falmouth	Macao	Lucy and Harriett	Von Hulteln.
— 29	Harve	Hong Kong	Edmond	Cousin.
— 29	Harve Roads	Samarang	Jules Cezard	Leesergent.
— 27	Off Scilly	Batavia	Waalstroem	Mellink.
— 29	Off Scilly	Batavia	Reyerwaard	Sablairolles.
— 30	Shields	Maulmain	Rin	Zelling.
Feb. 3	Callao	Hong Kong	Santa Claus	Foster.
Mar. 31	Texel	Pudang	Anna & Eliza	Jaaki.
— 31	Texel	Banjoewangie	Nieuw Lekkerland	Hoffmann.
— 31	Texel	Banjoewangie	Euterpe	Kuypers.
— 31	Texel	Pasaroeng	Sirius	Mulder.
— 31	Helvoet	Shanghai	Sea Nymph	Morwick.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Nederwaard	Kwakkelsteyn.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Samarang	Swarts.
— 31	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Louis	Hessels.
April 2	Deal	Maulmain	Alice	M'Vicar.
— 3	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Lobelia	Gooding.
— 2	Cowes	Shanghai	Conleath	M'Leelan.
— 3	Off Falmouth	Maulmain	Kate	Louttit.
Mar. 31	Clyde	Sourabaya	Crouch Brothers	
— 30	Bordeaux	China	Bangkok	Ortege.
— 10	Havana	Macao	Norway	Major.
— 17	New York	Shanghai	Joshua Bates	M'Callum.
— 18	New York	Manila	Eastern Star	Ibenny.
— 31	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Bommelerwaard	Loos.
Feb. 26	Bahia	Batavia	Prins Carl	Bergman.
April 1	Falmouth	Singapore	Buenos Ayres	Ahrends.
— 2	Texel	Batavia	J. D. Cooper	Cooper.
— 1	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Nicholas Witsen	Arensport.
— 6	Deal	Siam	Jan Schouteu	Meyer.
— 1	Whitclaven	Maulmain	Sea	Bradish.
Mar. 21	New York	Shanghai	Emily	Rider.
— 22	New York	Whampoa	Showsquall	Lloyd.
— 21	Boston	Manila	Cossack	Gray.
April 4	Off Dover	Batavia	Belvidere	Jackson.
— 6	Portsmouth	Maulmain	Peninsular	Furness.
— 8	Plymouth	Singapore	Anne Cropton	Turner.
— 3	Hamburg	Canton	Sea Queen	Lamzed.
— 3	Texel	Banjoewangie	Hannover	Kleingarn.
— 5	Harve	Manila	Mentor	Duincker.
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Manzanilla	Martincan.
— 3	Texel	Batavia	Quatre Bas	Bondix.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 24	London	Hong K. &c.	Lammermuir	Brown.
— 27	London	Shanghai	Assyrian	Shepherd.
— 26	Liverpool	Shanghai	Ocean Gem	Calino.
— 24	Sunderland	Singapore	Rheine	Appel.
— 24	Sunderland	Singapore	Eolus	Jansen.
— 27	Newport	Singapore	Oscar Vidal	Benz.
— 27	New York	Hong Kong	Edith Rose	Greaves.
Apr. 2	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Mary Lee	Gillespie.
— 27	Cardiff	Shanghai	Galvalva	Rottgans.
— 26	Liverpool	Singapore	Otto	Sanders.
— 17	New York	Hong Kong	Teazer	
— 30	London	Hong Kong	Haze	Moir.
— 8	Liverpool	Batavia & Sourabaya	Roebuck	Smith.
— 30	Liverpool	Woojung	John Bibby	Reed.
— 30	Liverpool	Woojung	Horizon	Feinslow.
— 28	Plymouth	Hong Kong	Pleiades	Feinstr.
— 29	Clyde	Singapore	Triton	Drummond.
— 27	Liverpool	Shanghai	Juliet	Cabins.
— 30	Liverpool	Manila	Ocean Gem	Balparda.
— 30	Liverpool	Shanghai	Arizona	Roberts.
— 30	Liverpool	Woojung	Mirage	Jordan.
— 30	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Africa	Robinson.
— 31	Portsmouth	Singapore	Vericonia	Wuerst.
— 31	Off the Wight	Batavia	Johanna Wagner	De Jonge.
			Cesar	

DEPARTURES—(continued.)

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 2	Portsmouth	Singapore	Guiding Star	Earnfred.
— 2	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Sarah Scott	Bell.
Mar. 2	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Chili	Grell.
— 5	Rio Janeiro	China	Melbourne (ss)	
— 8	Bahia	Singapore	Falk	Christianzen.
Apr. 6	London	Hong Kong, &c.	Foam	Innes.
— 4	Liverpool	Shanghai	Canbalu	Frazer.
— 4	Liverpool	Singapore	Anglia	Beer.
— 4	Clyde	Batavia	Daniel Jeffreys	Jeffreys.
— 5	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Rosina	Knight.
— 5	Liverpool	Batavia, &c.	Albert Borrig	Wegener.
— 4	Cardiff	Shanghai	Revere	Rocko.
— 4	Cardiff	Singapore	Von Berg	Muller.
— 7	London	Hong Kong	Nankin	Peterson.
— 7	London	Hong Kong	Art Union	Morrison.
— 7	London	Batavia	Rhynia Feith	Lammerts.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Balnaquith, cleared March 22.—Sardines, 31 cwt.; calicoes, plain, 153,158 yards; carpets and rugs, £16; long and short cloths, £720; woollen and worsted stuffs, £15; beer, £1,006; bottled beer, £1,936; silk manufactures, £260; red wine, 204 gals.; white, 880 gals.; brandy, 577 gals.; geneva, 122 gals.; sweetened spirits, 7 gals.; British spirits, 5,099 gals.; hides, 4 cwt.; indigo, 2 cwt.; glass, 6 cwt.; straw hats, three cases.

From LONDON to HONG KONG per Lammermuir, cleared March 24.—Calicoes, plain, 1,398,270 yards; printed and dyed, 216,700 yards; flannels and blanketing, £30; woollen and worsted stuffs, £9,349; beer, £140; bottled beer, £987; sail-cloth, £60; pepper, 60 lbs.; tar, 35 barrels; white wine, 2,305 gals.; brandy, 638 gals.; geneva, 800 gals.; rum, 93 gals.; British spirits, 339 gals.; red wine, 1,340 gals.; dried fruit, 7 cwt.; cottons, £20; window-glass, 158 cwt.; olive oil, 35 gals.; provisions, 173 cwt.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Assyrian, cleared March 27.—Calicoes, plain, 1,324,650 yards; printed and dyed, 237,000 yards; twist and yarn, 4,400 lbs.; B. linen, £585; woollens and cottons, £459; flannels and blanketing, £110; woollen and worsted hosiery, £86; long and short cloth, £1,510; woollen and worsted stuff, £7,360; beer, £500; bottled beer, £429; gunpowder, £10; sail-cloth, £200; sardines, 15 cwt.; white wine, 952 gals.; brandy, 189 gals.; geneva, 104 gals.; rum, 128 gals.; British spirits, 170 gals.; dried fruit, 1 cwt.; timber, 498 loads.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Roebuck, cleared March 30.—Calicoes, plain, 29,564 yards.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Great Britain, Clara. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Lauderdale, Strathmore, Friar Tuck. For Hong Kong and Canton: Lord of the Isles, Kathay. For Shanghai: Anglo-Saxon, Wynaud, Ocean Mail, Excelsior, Beemah, Florence. For Singapore: Benedi, Eliza Thornton. For Singapore and Penang: Charlotte Jane. For Batavia: Richard Thornton.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Primera de Espana. For Shanghai: Queen of May, Kate Carnie, Tung-Yu, Aerolite. For Woojung: Wandering Jew, Premier, Polynesia, Screamer. For Hong Kong: Queen of the Seas. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Jessie Beazley, Valdivia. For Batavia: Cesar. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Acadia. For Batavia and Singapore: Aden. For Singapore: Queen Mab, Medora, Birchgrove, Edwin Flye, Lady Cecilia, St. Vincent.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Leven. For Batavia and Singapore: Spanker. For Singapore: Anna Maria. For Singapore and Penang: Toronto, Three Bells.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Ardville, Rajah of Sarawak, Alboni, James Lemon, Herculean, St. Ia, Chryseis, Spray of the Ocean, Australia, Solent, Scafell, Robert Henderson, Patna, Juanpore, Bride of the Seas, Donna Anita, Melancthon, Serampore, Spartan, Spirit of the North. At Liverpool: Chatham, Abeona. At East Cowes and other ports: Naomi, Lady Macdonald, Leonidas, Borear.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: West, Bullfinch, Planet, Land o' Cakes, Queen Margaret, Laughing Water. At Liverpool: Sea Queen, Amethyst, Isabella Harnet, Chieftain, Mystery, Lady Raglan, Calder. At Cardiff: Borodina. At Cowes: Buenos Ayres, Lucy and Harriet, Babern Snare.

From MANILA.—At London: Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Eglantine, Spirit of Trade.

From PENANG.—At London: Helen Baird, Undaunted, British Tar.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Memesis.

SPOKEN.

WARREN HASTINGS, Shanghai to London, Dec. 9, 26 S., 59 E.

SARDINIAN, Liverpool to Singapore, Feb. 6, 3 N., 23 W.

PHOEBUS, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 5, 3 N., 22 W.

EXPRESS (French ship), bound to Hong Kong, Feb. 5, 2 N., 21 W.

ASIA, Shields to Singapore.

RATTLER, Gibraltar to Sumatra, Feb. 4, 1 N., 21 W.

C. C. FOWLER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 21, 6 N., 23 W.

MONTFERRAND, Manila to Havre, Jan. 15, 27 S., 7 E.

JAPAN (Dutch ship), Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 26, 30 S., 43 E.

KORRIER, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 21, 35 S., 25 E.

H. LIDUNA, Shields to Shanghai, Jan. 29, 9 S., 31 W.

AMETHYST, Singapore to Liverpool, Feb. 1, 32 S., 13 E.

ANTENZORG, Bally to Amsterdam, Feb. 1, 29 S., 9 E.

JACOBUS MARTINUS, Sunderland to Singapore, Feb. 22, 5 N., 20 W.

ELIZABETH, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 11, 27 S., 62 E.

FALCON, London to Hong Kong, Feb. 9, 7 S., 23 W.

EDINBURGH, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 6, 26 S., 3 E.

FEARLESS, Boston to Hong Kong and Shanghai, Feb. 20, 33 N., 48 W.

HOLLANDER, Boston to Singapore, Feb. 12.

UNDAUNTED, Penang to London, Feb. 5, 28 S., 8 E.

PRINCE OF ORANGE (Hamb. s.s.), Hamburg to Java, Feb. 24, 2 N., 21 W.
 CYCLONE, Hong Kong to Havana.
 LAURA ADELE, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Jan. 20, 29 S., 10 E.
 GENERAL SALE (Swed. ship), Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 19, 34 S., 16 E.
 JACQUES SEURIN (Dutch ship), Padang to Rotterdam, Mar. 4, 35 N., 34 W.
 SEA QUEEN, Borneo to London, March 11, 39 N., 33 W.
 ANNA ROXBY, from Sourabaya, March 11, 33 N., 40 W.
 NEDERLAND, from Sourabaya.
 ROBIN GRAY, Hong Kong to Table Bay, Jan. 8, 25 S., 53 E.
 VETURIA, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Feb. 24, on the line, 21 W.
 NUYVA ENGRACIA (Span. barque), Manila to Santander, Mar. 7, 21 N., 39 W.
 GAZELLE, Liverpool to Batavia, Feb. 21, 3 N., 22 W.
 KEMANGLEN, Pasaroeng to Dordt, Jan. 22, 35 S., 27 E.
 LUCY AND HARRIETT, Foo-chow-Foo to Falmouth, March 15, 40 N., 34 W.
 CATHARINA WILHELMINA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 7, 5 S., 21 W.
 BARON P. VAN ROSENDAAL, Cardiff to Singapore, Feb. 7, 5 S., 21 W.
 IRIS, Liverpool to Penang, Feb. 13, 11 N.
 BERKSHIRE (barque), Palembang to England, Jan. 4.
 NIEUE LEKKERLAND, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 25.
 INDIAMAN, New York to Hong Kong, Nov. 26, off Pernambuco.
 No. 9784, Clyde to Batavia, Feb. 24, 3 N., 24 W.
 CALYPSO (Dutch barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, March 15, 40 N., 36 W.
 ALBATROSS, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Jan. 17, 23 S., 31 W.
 HENDRIK (barque), Java to Rotterdam, Feb. 11, 36 S., 22 E.
 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, London to Singapore, Feb. 22, 6 N., 23 W.
 KURRAJONG, Java to Amsterdam, March 12, 38 N., 36 W.
 MARTEN V. ROSSEM, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 24, 19 S., 2 W.
 JAMES LEMON (barque), from China, 21 Feb.
 FANNY McHENRY, Liverpool to Shanghai, Jan. 8, 26 S., 29 W.
 PATRICIAN, London to Hong Kong, Feb. 1, 30 S., 27 W.
 MARY HARDY, Hong Kong to London, March 5, 35 N., 34 W.
 ALBLASSERWAARD, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 13, 8 N., 13 W.
 VRIENDENTROUW, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 4, 34 N., 40 W.
 TOURNY, Bordeaux to Singapore, 18 S., 37 W.
 GOLDEN CITY, of Boston, for Manila, 29 days out, 5 S., 35 W.
 VERSAILLES, Penang for Boston, Feb. 11, 17 S., 14 W.
 MAGDALENA, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 9, 29 N., 41 W.
 NEMESIS, Batavia to Falmouth, Feb. 24, 5 N., 22 W.
 HEILIGE WILHELBROEDERS, Batavia to Schiedam, March 14, 39 N., 36 W.
 STAD LEYDEN, Tjilatjaf to Amsterdam, March 17, 42 N., 29 W.
 VICE-ADMIRAL GOBIUS, Shields to Java, Feb. 21, 5 N., 23 W.
 HEDWIG, Batavia to Stockholm, March 13.
 VESTA, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 15, 40 N., 33 W.
 ADELE JASKI, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 12, 38 N., 20 W.
 ALBLASSERDAM, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 13, 9 N., 13 W.
 NABOB, Cardiff to China, Jan. 22, 31 S., 31 W.
 HORIZON, Samarang to Queensdown, Feb. 14, 15 S., 15 W.
 WILTON CASTLE, Macao to London, Feb. 14, 14 S., 10 W.
 CANTON, Toulon to Hong Kong, Jan. 1, 4 N., 23 E.
 VOLANT, Singapore, &c., to Boston, March 19, 40 N., 73 W.
 EGLANTINE, Manila to Liverpool, 133 days out, 44 N., 30 W.
 ST. JEAN, Batavia to St. Nazaire, March 15.

CASUALTIES.

The Daniel Jeffries (ship), of Glasgow, for Manila, which had been lying at the Tail of the Bank at Greenock for several days, has been brought into harbour, having become leaky; she is making three inches of water per hour, and will have to discharge a portion of her cargo to be examined.

The Queen of the Ocean, Elison, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, put back to Brixham March 24, having fouled the D. B. Sexton, from Newcastle to Galatz, March 22, in leaving Torbay, and carried away the latter's jib-boom, &c., but sailed again March 26.

The Rosina, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, which put into Falmouth March 12, leaky, has discharged and sold part of her cargo, and is being caulked where necessary. The master, mate, and part of her crew have left her.

The Sarah March (ship), of Bangor, U.S., Stowers, from Newcastle, for China, was towed into Lowestoffe March 25, leaky, and thrown part of cargo (coals) overboard. She is discharging. She became leaky in consequence of having struck on the Inner Garboard sand.

The Mary Lee (late Lister), which sailed from Liverpool March 26, for Hong Kong, was reported from Holyhead on the 30th, with master killed.

The Charles Brownell, from Singapore to Liverpool, which was stranded on Bernard sand Jan. 22, and sold, has arrived at Liverpool.

In elligence from Bordeaux of March 27 states that the Louisiane de Beausejour, from that port to Shanghai, with coals, had sunk at sea, in consequence of a collision with an English vessel: crew landed.

The Bullfinch, Wood, which arrived at St. Helena Feb. 19, from Singapore, for London, had damaged sails, bulwarks, &c., in a severe hurricane, Jan. 15, 200 miles S.E. of Mauritius; also in another severe hurricane, Jan. 22, 70 miles N. of Cape St. Mary's (Madagascar), when she received considerable damage to sails, spars, &c.

The Magna Bona, from Swansea for Shanghai, had put into Rio Janeiro, with loss of mainmast.

The Havering, Rickaby, from London to Hong Kong, which put into Plymouth with a mutinous crew, parted her cables, and was driven ashore on Batten Reef, where she bilged; she had twelve feet water in her hold. Her cargo is being discharged into lighters, and a portion has been landed in a damaged condition. Efforts will be made to-day to get her off.

The Nabob, Baxter, from Manila to New York, put into St. Helena 26th Feb., having lost mainmast, &c., during very heavy gales 21st Jan., in lat. 21 S., lon. 70 E., but was surveyed and recommended to proceed without repairing, and she sailed on the 27th.

The Mentor, from Sourabaya, was spoken 16th March in lat. 40 N., lon. 31 W., and reported having on board the crew of an English vessel burnt at sea.

The J. D. Cooper arrived off Falmouth 4th April from Batavia in a very leaky state; the pilot cutter was sent in for pumps.

The Manzanilla, Martineau, which arrived at Havre 5th April from Manila, had encountered a cyclone during the night of 13th Dec., in lat. 29, lon. 49.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is a fair inquiry for tonnage at 50s. from Bombay to United Kingdom or Continent, 75s. teak from Maulmain, or £6 10s. on the round, taking coals out to a port on the way freight free; Java to United Kingdom, 60s.; Calcutta, 65s.; Bangkok and back, 100s.; Singapore, Sarawak, and back, 100s., &c. &c. Outward freights to India continue very weak, especially for coals. For Aden quotations are almost nominal; and for Bombay, 40s. to 41s.; Galle, 42s. 6d.; Kurrachee, 40s.; Hong Kong or Shanghai, 55s. are the nominal quotations. The Government continue shipping stores in large quantities for China, about 600 tons being offered this week.

In the Australian trade engagements of tonnage have been made this week for Adelaide at £4 per ton N.N.M. for small high-classed vessels, but for Melbourne 50s. on dead weight capacity is the utmost obtainable. The Emigration Commissioners will receive tenders next Thursday for a ship for Melbourne and another for Algoa Bay.

The following is from Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co.'s Circular:—"The demand for tonnage outward does not keep pace with the supply, and we have accordingly much weakness in rates both for coals and general cargoes. For Madras, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta, the only shipments of importance are for account of the railway companies, tonnage being readily obtained at 40s. to 45s. per ton dead weight, or 60s. to 65s. per register ton N.N.M. Two contracts for coals were taken last month—one for 6,000 tons for Bombay, on account of the Indian Council, and the other for 10,000 tons for Hong Kong and Shanghai, for account of the Admiralty. The rates for coal charters are so unsteady that quotations are made with great caution. For Aden there is no demand, and tonnage would be fixed with difficulty; the nominal quotations are 45s. from Birkenhead; £52 from the East Coast; Galle, 42s. 6d. from Cardiff, £48 to £49 from Sunderland; Bombay, 40s. from Birkenhead or Cardiff, £42 10s. from Tyne or Wear; Kurrachee, 40s. from Cardiff, £44 Sunderland; Hong Kong or Shanghai, 55s. to 57s. 6d., &c. For French Government the last rate paid was 79 francs Woosung or Chusan. From Java (two ports) 60s. is offered for U. K.; Tuticorin or Colombo to U. K. or Continent, 50s.; Manila, Singapore, or Java to U. K. or Continent, 55s.; Bangkok, out and home, 100s. for small vessels; Glasgow to Singapore and (or) Sarawak and back, 100s., &c. &c.

It is believed that the French Government has taken into consideration the proposition for a treaty of navigation with Great Britain.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

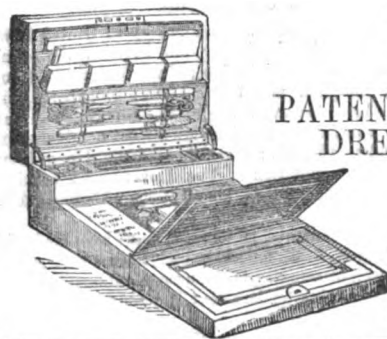
At St. Helena.—Feb. 9, Pieter Cornelis Zoon Hooft, Koens, from Java, and sailed 10th for Schiedam; 10th, Prins Mauritz, Bast, from Batavia; 11th, Nueva Engracia, Cunella, from Manila, and sailed for Santander; 12th, Diana, McNeilage, from Manila; Planet, Tullock, from Singapore; Elizabeth, Harris, from Batavia; 13th, Catharina Maria, Schuchard, from Batavia; Sol, Bonifacia, from Manila, and Noord Star, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 19th, Bullfinch, Wood, from Singapore, and sailed 21st for London; 20th, Vier Gezusters, Bek, from Java, and sailed 23rd for Rotterdam; 22nd, Gil Blas, Bizet, from Macassar, and sailed 24th for Havre; 23rd, Dirk Arnold, Veer, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 24th, Elshout, Bonjer, from Java, and sailed 25th for Rotterdam; 25th, Sarah Alida Maria, Staepert, and Tonia, Zeeman, from Batavia, and both sailed 26th for Amsterdam; Japan, Muller, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 26th, Fernand, Blanchet, from Batavia; Maleyer, Bok from Java, and sailed 28th for Amsterdam; Land o' Cakes, Bell, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 28th, Ferdinand en Louis, de Weerd, from Java; 13th, Goede Verwachting, Verchard, from Java, and sailed 16th for Amsterdam; 16th, Johanna en Gertruida, Flins, from Batavia, and sailed 17th for Rotterdam; 17th, General Churra, Viletta, from Manila, and sailed 19th for Alicante; 18 h, Rosita, Aldamiz, from Manila, and sailed 19th for Havana.

At TABLE BAY.—Jan. 31, H.I.F.M.S. Entreprenant, from Toulon, for Hong Kong, and H.I.F.M.S. Vengeance, for China; 22, Robin Gray, Dick, from Hong Kong; 23, North Star, Walters, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, to stop a leak; 25, Alexander Ralli, De Berque, from Toulon, and sailed Feb. 1st for Shanghai; Fortuna, De Ligny, from Rotterdam, for Padang, with mainmast damaged; 30, H.I.F.M.S. Andromede, from L'Orient, and sailed Feb. 14th for Hong Kong; Feb. 2, H.I.F.M.S. Forte, from Cherbourg, and sailed 17th for China; 4, Whirlwind, Edgell, from Hong Kong, and sailed 8th for De era; Berkshire, Wilson, from Maulmain, and sailed 7th for Queenstown; 11, Esbern Snare, Barner, from Singapore, and sailed 12th for Falmouth; 19, Leonidas, Andrew, from Foo-chow-Foo. Sailed—23, for Batavia, Emile Petersen; 24, for China, H.M.St. Cockchafer; 3, for Batavia, Triton, Kra ft; 15, for China, H.I.F.M.St. Entreprenant; 17, for Hong Kong, North Star, Boyde.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Jan. 23, H.M. steamer Centaur, from Table Bay, and sailed 4th Feb. for China; 24, H.M. steamer Cockchafer, from Table Bay, and sailed 4th Feb. for China; Feb. 8, H.M. steamer Vulcan, from Portsmouth, and sailed 19th for China; 13, H.M. steamer Sphinx, from Rio Janeiro, and sailed 19th for China; 14, H.M. gunboats Havock and Hardy, from Rio Janeiro, and both sailed 19th for China; Jan. 19, H.M. gunboat Snake sailed for China; 29th, H.M. transport Thunder sailed for China.

At MAURITIUS.—Feb. 16, Mona Cassy, from Singapore; Radnagore, Manning, from Singapore; March 4, Jo eph Bushby, Justice, from Singapore.

At ASCENSION.—Feb. 18, Planet (ship), from Singapore; March 2, Do 1 phin (Dutch brig), from Batavia.



TOULMIN AND GALE

MAKERS OF

PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,

7, NEW BOND STREET,

Manufactory—SISE LANE and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.

Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.

MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong **WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES**, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

JOHN BRACHER, in succeeding to the above business, begs to announce that he retains the very valuable services of Mr. William Marr, sen.

The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for **PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE**. All the **USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT**, and especially suited to the delicacy of **CHILDREN and INVALIDS**.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN and POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;

PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s. Single, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st., London,

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS and APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, by DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) **ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.**"

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE**, 3, Abchurch-lane, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-sedes **EAU DE COLOGNE**, as a **TONIC and BRACING LOTION**, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBERRY and SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine **Dr. James' Fever Powder**, (Gell's) Dalby's Carmine, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoe and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Belmsen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.

Established A.D. 1746.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA

can effect assurances on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**.

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding India on her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

London—81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs.

Paris and Co., 10, St. James-street, S.W.

Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.

Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO**, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the **MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM** as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

—INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS.—At the beginning of spring chest complaints are continually produced by the east wind and variable temperature. In all such cases early attention and effective treatment are demanded to prevent them degenerating into more serious and often fatal maladies. The invalid may rest assured that **Holloway's Pills**, without worrying the weakest constitution, will remove all formidable symptoms. The Ointment should be rubbed on the chest, back, and sides, every night and morning, for at least ten minutes, and the parts then encased in flannel. This course of treatment will lessen fever, rectify incipient congestion, relieve the oppressed lungs, and remove restlessness, hoarseness, and cough. Thorough restoration will reward diligence and attention in following this advice.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to be demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—The Lecture on Japan, which **Dr. MACGOWAN** (from China and Japan) has delivered in various parts of Scotland, he is now prepared to repeat in England. The Lecturer is assisted in exhibiting specimens of Japanese Art by one of the literati of China, the son of an ex-Mandarin. **Dr. M.** may be addressed, 17, Regent-square, London, W.C.

TERRA ALBA.—PLASTER OF PARIS.

MARTIN'S PATENT CEMENT.—The best Cement for use in Hot Climates, for which the Prize Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition of 1851. **J. CUMBERLAND PART** (successor to Messrs. Stevens and Son) is prepared to supply Exporters with any quantity of the above-named Articles F.O.B.

CEMENT AND PLASTER WORKS.
186, Drury-lane, London.

Established 1817.

Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 8d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE

and **OCEAN TELEGRAPH**. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by **EDWARD HENRY TODE**, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Boswell-court, Strand, W.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s.,

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING;

being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844. With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.

By the **RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.**

London: D. M. AIRD, 340, Strand, W.C.; and EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS,

LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to **GWYNNE and CO.**, Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear **NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT**, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

"MARK PERCIVAL."

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858.

These Belts are sold by Mr. **WHITBURN**, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, **WM. ELSTON**, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to **WM. ELSTON**, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 123, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



A Regular Trader, with quick Despatch. For SHANGHAI direct, the celebrated Thames-built Clipper, WYNAUD, A 13 Years, 516 tons Register, DAVID REID, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

This beautiful vessel offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers, being well known alike for her rapid sailing qualities, and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI, direct, the splendid American clipper ship, FLORENCE, A 1 New York register, 1,045 tons. E. D. WADSWORTH, Commander, lying in the London docks. This beautiful ship was built expressly for the China trade in 1856, and has just arrived from Whampoa in 99 days.

For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA, the fast-sailing, Thames-built clipper ship LAUDERDALE, A 13 years, 850 tons register, ALEX. BOWERS, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This magnificent vessel has lately arrived from Foo-Chow in 101 days—her first voyage—beating all her competitors, several of which were noted China clippers, thus proving her admirable sailing power. She is confidently recommended to shippers and passengers.

Apply to the owners, Messrs. John Willis and Son, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To sail on the 20th of April. Last Shipping Day the 18th. For HONG KONG and CANTON, the celebrated clipper ship LORD OF THE ISLES, A 1, 691 tons register, William Jameson, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This fine ship is not excelled in speed by any vessel in the China trade, and delivers her cargoes in perfect order. Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.—FOR SINGAPORE, the fine fast-sailing barque ELIZA THORNTON, A 1, 13 years, 471 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout. THOMAS MAXWELL, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOLLETT & Co, 1, Lime-street-square.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Docks.
Bombay	South Belle	541	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Kurrachee	Victory	579	A 1	W. India
Calcutta	Dumnaill	771	A 1 14 years	London
Cape of Good Hope	Francis Bannfield	355	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Salvador	850	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay	Packet	251	A 1	St. Kath.
Port Natal	Woodbine	263	A 1	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Herculean	531	J. Bell	With dis.
ditto	Fy-ar Tuck	662	Darlington	With dis.
Shanghai	Beemah	897	Pickernell	Few days
Shanghai	Solent	780	M. Brooks	do.
Calcutta	Netherby	944	J. Starkey	With dis.
Bombay	City of Quebec	663	H. Anley	April 20
Bombay	Strathmore	500	J. Mann	With dis.
Kurrachee	Ennerdale	400	J. M. Fearon	Immed.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 56, King-street, Manchester.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKLE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.

—For BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque RICHARD THORNTON, A 1, 318 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, JOHN ROWLAND SINCLAIR, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOLLETT, and Co, 1, Lime-street-square.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

HENRY ROXBY AND CO.,
EXPORT BEER MERCHANTS
Agents for, and bottlers of,
BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS' STOUT.
40, LIME-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
“NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,” in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—“Melbourne Journal of Commerce,” Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus at attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
AND PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS
TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

COPLAND AND CO.,
Original Preservers of
JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, ETC.,
in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN,
30 Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

EXPORT AGENT.—An Agent Wanted by an eminent Continental Perfumer, whose manufacture is particularly adapted for exportation to all climates. A fixed salary guaranteed, with a liberal commission allowed on sales effected. Only competent salesmen, who command an extensive connection among shippers, need apply. First-rate references required.
Letters addressed to M., care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 161, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.
THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 55, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.
The “SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS.” A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.
Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-teux Genevoix).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnut is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c. and is the bottle. The FER QUEVENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, &c. the bottle—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.
THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 22s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdani, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDLANDS, & Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy.	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GUTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at the Office of the “LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,” at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Friday, April 13, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES) FROM CHINA, JAPAN, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS

EAST OF INDIA.

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails on the 10th and 26th of each Month.

VOL. II.—No. 35.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	241	CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.	249
LIST OF PASSENGERS	241	LEADING ARTICLES	252
SUMMARY :—		NAVAL AND MILITARY	255
ALEXANDRIA	241	NAVAL AND MILITARY	255
JAPAN	242	LITERATURE	256
CHINA	242	LEGAL	256
COCHIN CHINA	244	LITERATURE	256
JAVA	244	LEGAL	256
MALACCA STRAITS	245	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	257
COMMERCIAL REPORT	245	COMMERCIAL	258
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	247	PORTAL REGULATIONS	258
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	248	COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT	258
SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	248	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	258

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 6 P.M.; the delivery of mails from the Post Office being made at 11 A.M., instead of 8 as usual.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Feb. 25
Kanagawa			" 26
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Pekin	Jan. 10	March 2	March 8
Shanghai			
Ningpo			
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 3	" 8
Amoy	" "	" 1	" 9
Swatow	" "	" "	" "
Hong Kong	" 26	" 11	" 15
Canton		" 12	" 14
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 3	" 9
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 4
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 5
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 7
Sarawak			" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 10
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 10	March 15	" 22
Penang	" "	" 13	" 24

The dates from Shanghai and Pekin given in our last were misprinted Feb. 1 and 10, instead of Feb. 1 and Feb. 21.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. H. S. Parkes and child, Messrs. Davidson, Hale, and Williams. For Marseilles: Captain and Mrs. Sands, Messrs. Farficio, A. Campbell, G. A. Taber, J. G. Austin, Elliot, Turio, Beech, and Duncrow. For Alexandria: Messrs. A. Voget, J. C. Leslie, and W. H. Mitchell.

From Melbourne at Southampton, James Stephenson, of Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Ceylon, 20th April.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. W. Strachan. To Hong Kong: Messrs. E. H. Lavers, Mechem, G. Hickman, E. N.; G. F. Lav. N. McThail, Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Pavmaster Forster. To Singapore: Mr. R. S. Scott, Mr. W. Meldrum. From Marseilles, 25th April, to Singapore: Mr. W. Rodderman, Mr. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Rowson, Mr. H. Haakman. To Hong Kong: Earl of Elgin, Lieut. col. H. H. Cresslock, Military Secretary; Mr. H. B. Loch, Private Secretary; the Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley, First Attache; the Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow, Second Attache; Baron Gros, Count de Bastard, Mr. Veitch, Mr. L. Leembruggen. To Shanghai: Mr. D. D. Lewin.

Per P. and O. str., Ripon, 4th May.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. W. Howard. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Naber and two children, Mrs. A. Swart, Assist. surgeon J. L. Whitney, Mr. John L. Palmer. From Marseilles, 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. P. de Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows. Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. C. Dickens, jun. Per P. and O. str., 4th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hamilton. From Marseilles, 13th June, to Penang: Mr. and Miss Matthieu. Per P. and O. str., 12th July, from Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. J. Ten Brink. Per P. and O. str., 4th August: From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little. From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy. Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per Sportsman, from New York: John Cody, Chester Averill, Herman Alisch, and John C. Gettings. Per Early Bird, from San Francisco.—Messrs. Dolan, Williams, Rayner, Danas, Kitteridge, Speiden, and Captain Williams. Per Malabar, mail steamer, from England, &c.—For Hong Kong: Messrs. Loch, Latimer, McNair, Soetmans, Barnes, Latven, Daly, Uthagon, and Clarke, Col. de la Hor, Dons Barratores, and Gali, Command. Rebeul. For Shanghai: Messrs. Brand, Waller, and Chapromarie, Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Fajard. Per Fiery Cross, from Calcutta.—H. E. Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and Staff.

Summary of News from the Far East.

ALEXANDRIA.

(RECEIVED LAST NIGHT VIA MARSEILLES.)

A despatch has arrived at the Dutch Consulate confirming the precarious situation of foreigners in Japan.

The Chinese are making great preparations for the defence of the country, and are endeavouring to enlist European artillerymen.

It is asserted that two English frigates, the *Dove* and the *Algerine*, have been sunk by the guns of the forts on the Peiho river.

The *Sampson*, which accompanied them, has returned to Hong Kong the bearer of important despatches.

The *Dove* and *Algerine* are gunboats, not frigates, as reported in the above. We can find no confirmation of the report in the despatches delivered by the present mail, and as this intelligence must have come by the same route, it will be found to be mere rumour, except that a report to that effect was made by the Chinese at Canton. The *Sampson* arrived at Hong Kong, left the *Dove*, *Algerine*, and *Acteon* on the 4th March, safely anchored at a port in the entrance to the Gulf of Petcheleo. These vessels went first to Ta-Lien Bay, near, we think, to the port of Tang-Chau, that was to be opened by the new treaty. The inhabitants, who had never seen a European ship before, were alarmed at their appearance, but showed no hostility. The country round was found to be extensively cultivated, and growing much grain. Fresh provisions could not be obtained, and fruit and vegetables must be scarce. There are salmon and oysters in the Bay, and the thermometer was so low as 18, the shore being lined with ice. It would, however, be possible for the news to come from the Gulf of Pecheleo in ten days.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following intelligence, dated April 16, 7 P.M.:—"The P. & O. Company's steamer *Pera* with the mails of the 4th April, from Southampton, arrived at Alexandria on the 16th April, at 4 P.M. She had on board for transit to China, *via* Egypt, Lieutenant Morrah and one sergeant musketry instructor, of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, Staff-Surgeon Rennie, M.D., Dispenser Rowell, three sergeants and fifty privates of the Army Hospital

Corps. The troops were landed the same evening, under the superintendence of Brevet-Major Clerk, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General at Alexandria, and transmitted forthwith by railroad to Cairo, from whence they will be sent by rail to Suez, and in the event of the P. and O. steamer *Candia* (which is to take them to Hong Kong along with the mails and passengers) not having arrived, the officers and men will be embarked on board the Company's store-ship *Precursor* at Suez until such time as the *Candia* is ready for their reception. The Armstrong battery which has been detained so long in Egypt was only fairly started off for China about fourteen days ago, the officers and gunners having been quartered on board the *Precursor*, at Suez, since their removal from the *Alexandria* some seven weeks ago, where they were also detained some time. The battery was ultimately sent on to Hong Kong in the *L'Emperatrice*, a steamer belonging to Messrs. Newall and Co. of Newcastle, and which had been employed in the Red Sea laying down the electric cable. 7 P.M.—The *Candia* is just announced at Suez."

JAPAN.

YEDO.

But little improvement can be found in the state of our relations with this country. It appears, as in China, to arise from the policy of the Government; the people are anxious to trade with us, and are friendly. The prices of necessaries, such as silk, tea, oil, &c., have risen on the autocrats, and they don't like the foreign element affecting their pockets. The members of the legation do not move far from their residences, and the following is stated to be true:—"One of the ministers having during the heat of discussion grasped the hilt of his sword and exclaimed, 'Let us rid ourselves of these treaties or fight for freedom,' is not an idle story. Muskets and rifles are now equally well made in Japan as in Europe, and the Daimios' retainers are daily taught their use. Much will depend on the coming campaign in China. If the demands of the allied Governments are granted without further recourse to hostilities the difficulties of the ministers at Yedo will be fearfully increased, and it will require all the diplomacy they are masters of to prevent matters drifting into war. Happily the bad feeling decreases as we leave the capital. At Kanagawa fire-arms are forbidden to be discharged by an old law which prohibits shooting within a certain distance of the Tycoon's residence; but money is exchanged in larger proportion than at any other port; and the most serious feuds are amongst the European community itself."

On the 23rd February two Dutch captains, Captain De Vos of the brig *Christien Louis*, and Captain Dekker of the schooner *Henrietta Louise*, were murdered in Yokohama. They were walking through the streets, and, it is said, had given no offence, being respectable quiet men, when they were attacked by some Japanese with swords. Captain De Vos was killed almost immediately, and Captain Dekker was pursued a short way before he was despatched. No cause is assigned for this act, but it is probable that the unfortunate men in some way insulted the perpetrators.

The burial of Mr. Alcock's servant was conducted according to Japanese rights; three of the Tycoon's ministers followed the body to the grave.

NAGASAKI.

The site of the European settlement is progressing; about four dollars a day are exchanged, and there is a dull inactive government which does little but refer paltry matters to Yedo.

Copper, iron, tin, and coal abound in the island of Yezo, and ores possess from 75 to 85 per cent. of pure metal.

There is a Russian settlement at Kamida. There are always two Russian men-of-war in the bay. There are extensive and elaborately built consular mansions. There is a staff of officers and one engineer.

The mission to the coal mines seems to have failed; many interesting experiments have been made, however, on Hirado coal. We are glad to learn that, mixed with an equal portion of Welch coal, it may be advantageously used by all steamers.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

The last batch of *Pekin Gazette* contains several interesting items, from which we make the following extracts:—

On the 15th January Sangkolinsin came to Peking (from Tien-tsin) to pay his respects. Kweiliang also was at court,

having recovered from his indisposition. A day or two after he returns thanks for his appointment to the superintendence or speakership of the classical feasts. Shingy'an has also recovered, and is at court. All three reappear on the last day of the year.

The rebels in Ngan Hwui have been unusually active. They have taken the city of Kwang-teh Chau, which subprefecture the map will show is conterminous with Hu-chau Fu in this province. The commissariat of the Imperialist forces had its head-quarters in Kwang-teh; this is of course broken up, and people are fast flying to the country from Hu-chau, where the rebels are expected shortly. Tsing-kiang-pu, on the canal a short way south of its point of intersection by the Yellow River's old channel, has also been taken by a body of Nien Fei moving southward, it is supposed intending to effect a junction with the T'ai-p'ing insurgents by following the line of the canal. In Sz' Ch'uen, it is rumoured, several *fu* cities have been taken, whether by the Miau Tsz' aborigines, or by stray Taipings, or both, is not stated. The rebels continue very active, also, in Kwei Chau, the governor of which province, Tsiang Wei-yuen, already degraded, though kept at his post, describes himself as utterly exhausted by climate and fatigue. He has been eight years in Kwei Chau, which disagreed with him from the first. He was getting somewhat better in 1854, when the rebel Yang appeared. This involved a winter campaign, and Yang's insurrection was followed up by the Miau Tsz' aborigines and the Kiau-fei sectarians (probably of the T'ai-p'ing party). In addition to the anxiety of mind occasioned by these events, he has been suffering from liver complaint and blindness, and, although well supported by his staff, is no longer equal to the government of his province, "in every part of which there is war, with the responsibilities of commissariat, provision of money to pay troops, and the levy of troops themselves." So he asks for two months' leave.

In Yun Nan, the Mahomedans recently in revolt seem to have quieted down, and the Governor-General Chang Lian-ki, and the Governor, Su Chi-ming, implore the Emperor not to remove Wang Chi-hu, an intendant who has been twenty years in the country, but who has been summoned on promotion to Peking. The copper and lead supply contributed by Yun Nan towards the coinage of the empire is 32,000 piculs in arrear, and merchants have been invited to advance money to enable Government to purchase the necessary material. Wang is well acquainted with the mining districts recently disturbed by the feud between the Chinese and the Mahomedans, which latter people have also confidence in Wang. Indeed he, Wang, is at present engaged in "soothing" the Mahomedans. Notwithstanding all these arguments for his retention, the Emperor insists on his appearance at Peking at once.

On the 18th January is published a decree, wherein the Emperor declares that he is filled with anxiety because "the ground has not been saturated with the fecundating influence of the snow this winter." An officer of the household is accordingly to carry ten rods of Tibetan incense (joss-stick) to the Governor of Shan Tung, who will instruct the Commissioner of Finance to proceed with these to the top of the T'ai Shan, in Shan Tung, there to put up an earnest prayer on behalf of his Majesty to entreat the spirits, that seasonable weather may be thereby invited.

Canton is gradually clearing off its arrears to the privy purse. In autumn last the late Hoppo, Hangki, remitted some 66,000 taels, namely, 55,000 plus a meltage fee of 825, being on account of the year 1854; a new meltage fee of 13,875 taels to be carried to the account of furs sold for the household in 1857; and 200 to the rice transport account of another department in the same office. There is now ready for transmission on account of the year 1855, another quota of 67,600 taels.

SHANGHAI.

The London mail of Jan. 10 arrived on March 2. There is no news of a political or general character. The future movements of the English and French remain a matter of conjecture. Preliminary steps are being taken, in reconnaissances and surveys of the coast and islands upon which it may be desirable to operate when the necessity arises. Means of land transport are also being provided by the purchase of horses, principally in Japan.

We extract the following from the *North China Herald*:—"The Manchus conquered China speedily, and have ruled it long, and the secret of their success consists in the crafty use of Chinese agents. They made use of Chinese to conquer

China, and they have made use of Chinese to govern China. In both respects their policy resembles that of the English in India, but it differs in an essential feature. The English brought with them into India a higher type of civilisation; and railroads, telegraphs, steamboats, colleges, and sundry benevolent institutions, together with important reforms in civil law and social customs, testify to their influence in elevating the conquered races. The Manchus entered China savages, and adopted the civilisation of their subjects. Having no superiority themselves except in energy of character, their object could not be to elevate and improve the subjugated nation. The sole end of their policy has been the preservation of their power, and its twofold influence on themselves and the Chinese is ably indicated by Abbe Huc in his interesting work on the Chinese Empire. 'It is,' says that acute observer writing in 1849, 'because the magistracy is no longer confided to persons who are friends of justice, that this empire, once so flourishing and so well governed, is sinking rapidly to decay, and advancing towards certain, perhaps speedy, destruction.' Many Mandarins have declared to us that the real Chinese never repulsed foreigners, and that all the severe measures taken against them date only from the commencement of the present dynasty. For fear that foreigners would snatch their prey from them, they have carefully closed the ports of China against them, thinking thus to secure themselves from ambitious attempts from without; and in the interior of the empire they have sought to keep their enemies divided by their system of rapid and constant change of officers."

THE PORT OF TIEN-TSIN.

In 1858 this important seaport was in the hands of the allies, and a strong squadron of gunboats lay for more than a month at the terminus of the grand canal. Why was it relinquished, and not included among the open ports? Simply because, commercially, it was likely to prove of small value on account of its situation within a shallow bar, and towards the head of a narrow, tortuous river. But is a diplomatist to view things solely according to a commercial estimate? In this case the error of doing so is already obvious. The commercial capabilities of Tien-tsin are of course untried; but they are no doubt greater, from proximity to the capital, than those of either of the other northern ports named in the treaty. But, independently of this probable advantage, it would have been wise for the allies to retain it, not in possession, but as an open port, on account of its military importance. It commands Peking, and would constitute the best possible guarantee for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations. Had Lord Elgin and Baron Gros perceived this in 1858, they would have spared the tragedy of 1859. But they retired immediately on the signature of their treaties, without leaving a single gunboat to secure their ratification. Free scope was thus given for the emperor to fortify the approaches to his capital, and prepare for repudiating those disagreeable compacts. The lamentable defeat at Taku last year was one of the fruits of that ill-judged moderation, and another bloody and expensive campaign in the North is its promised harvest for the present year. When Tien-tsin shall again be in the hands of the allies, let them mend the errors of the past, make it an open port, and leave no possibility for the mouth of the Peiho again to become a battle-ground.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* writes:—"The French officers, or their agents, are collecting Chinese horses here for their troopers, to the great amazement of the Chinese. These, it is believed, are to be brought into action, if need be, on the plains of the Peiho. It is quite a new figure in the opening drama, farce, or, more likely, tragedy. But the chief matter of anxiety, among the more considerate residents, is an apprehension that ere long the coolie trade will be again opened at the ports of Ningpo and Shanghai; if it be so, the masses of the people, million upon million, multiplied many tens of times, will be driven to desperation. Multitudes of Chinese, high and low, will rather die on their own soil, than go slaves, or coolies, to labour on a foreign soil and in a distant climate. The English and American consuls are aware, at least to some extent, of this state of public sentiment among the Chinese; yet, even backed by H.M.'s Plenipotentiary, they may be unable to prevent the determined purposes of the French Government."

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

For a few weeks we have had rumours, indistinct and uncertain of being turned out of Foo-chow-foo, having houses burnt over our heads, and our throats cut, &c.; but there is

little fear of either. Six weeks ago was the date given for a concerted movement amongst the Chinese; but not a finger, not a foot, has been moved to bring about the plot.

AMOY.

Advices from this place report that kidnapping of coolies for the Havana is being carried on to a shocking extent. The Spanish brig *Seraphine* has left with a cargo. The *Neptune* was waiting outside, and the American ship *Ann* was on the berth for the same port. The Chinese authorities have tortured and crucified several of the brokers. They seized a small schooner, under Portuguese colours, that was engaged in the trade, and burnt her.

SWATOW.

Rumours are current that a disturbance would soon arise between the officials of the new Customs' service and those of the old. The Swatow Chinese were expected to side with the old service. The gunboat *Opossum* left Swatow for Amoy on the last day of February, having been relieved by the *Kestrel*. Messrs. Haffenden, Major, and Co. have established their hotel on Double Island, for the convenience of captains and other persons visiting the place.

HONG KONG.

The mail of 26th Jan. arrived on 11th March, being forty-five days from London. Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, arrived on the 13th, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s steamer *Fiery Cross*, from Calcutta. No other movements have taken place in connection with the coming expedition.

The *China Mail* has the following, which we trust, however, may not be verified:—"Mr. Tarrant is to be released in a few days, but the heavy costs of his trial will probably confine him in the debtors' gaol for some time longer. The gaol authorities condemned him lately to solitary imprisonment for a short time on bread and water, because the end of a cigar was discovered in his cell. Such a fact scarcely requires comment, and shows that, whatever may have been the faults of some of the papers in Hong Kong, no small share of the obloquy should fall upon the officials who thus demonstrate their incapacity for comprehending the age in which we live, and so wantonly embitter the state of matters."

The case of Captain Sanders and the Customs authorities has not yet been tried.

Mr. Alexander, who has been for twelve years in the Supreme Court, is appointed acting chief magistrate in the place of Mr. Mitchell, who proceeds to England on sick leave.

Lieutenant Harris, of the *Cambrian*, has assumed charge of the harbour master's office, which has been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Newman. Mr. Inglis, the able harbour master, is now at home on sick leave. The office has usually been conferred on naval men, though Mr. Inglis was an exception to the rule. What influence can be at work against Mr. Gunthorpe, so many years chief clerk?

His Excellency the Governor has reduced the police rate for this year to 7½ per cent. for houses in the city; the lighting rate remains at 1½.

The officers of the garrison gave their fifth representation on Wednesday night. "I've written to Brown," was the first piece, and was a capital one; the female characters were well sustained, and the "ingenious and inventive *Brown*" capitally done. "A Fast Train," was the next, and was gone through with Captain Twiss's usual tact. "Sarah Gamp's Tea and Turn Out" was the last, and was splendidly done, and excited one's risibilities.

The plans for supplying the town with water have been laid before a committee consisting of Colonel Mann, Mr. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Dent and Co., and Mr. Cleverley, the surveyor-general.

The new road up to the top of Victoria-peak is now all but completed, by the use of that free labour which is so generously provided for her Majesty by the juries of Hong Kong. It is easy of ascent, and at present quite smooth, though after the rains of summer it may present a very different aspect, for in some places it has not been cut in sufficiently deep to give it a safe basis. The land round the Sanatorium has been levelled, and the walls of that building are commencing to rise from the ground. It is not to be a large place; but should the experiment succeed, doubtless it will be enlarged, or other buildings will be erected.

The Crown lands known as Pedder's-hill, Morrison's-hill, and Hospital-hill (north end), with the bungalows on them, were to be sold by public auction on April 16.

On the subject of the murder of two Dutch captains at Japan, noticed elsewhere, the *Daily Press* has the following:—"We have been favoured with the perusal of advices from Kanagawa to the 27th ult., which reached Shanghai per *Azoff*, and were brought thence per *Formosa*. They are of a most unsatisfactory nature, and record the murder of two masters of Dutch vessels whilst on shore. One was Capt de Vos, of the *Christian Louis*, and the other Capt. Decker, of the *Helena Louise*. They were suddenly attacked on the evening of the 26th February, whilst traversing the native portion of Yokohama, by men with a sword in each hand, which is the badge of office or nobility. One was cut down at once; the other ran and was dreadfully mangled ere he fell. One of these unfortunate men had only arrived the previous evening, so that it is out of the question that he could have given any just cause of offence. It is supposed that the assassins were employed by some of the nobles and mistook their men. The murder was witnessed by a Japanese in the employ of a foreigner, from whom the particulars are derived. The only man-of-war in port was a Russian, which had sent a guard on shore and had evinced every sympathy. There were no British men-of-war in the neighbourhood. A Dutch war steamer was at Nagasaki, which had proceeded to the scene of the atrocity. This is viewed as a further indication of the animosity of the Japanese nobles to foreigners, and trouble is anticipated."

The *China Mail* has the following, on the mode adopted in selecting special and common juries:—"It is of importance that some intelligible principle should be followed in making the division, and it is difficult to see what rule has been followed this year. It cannot be that position in business is the ground on which special jurors are selected; for we find that Mr. Costerton, the manager of the Mercantile Bank, is a common juror, while Mr. Reid, the sub-manager, is a special, and so also is the accountant of another bank. Mr. Leslie, a partner in one of the first houses in China, that of Dent and Co., is also a common juror, while Mr. Lemann, Mr. Maclean, and other 'mercantile assistants' in houses of much less note, are specials. If respectability is to settle it, why should Mr. Kup, the respected Consul for the Netherlands (who ought not to be on the list at all), be a common juror, while Mr. Gassett and Mr. Coutts are made specials? Influence has evidently not been closely followed. We presume that those are made special jurors who apply for being so and are judged worthy. If that is the case there will be some reason for applying in future. Editors of newspapers should be taken off the jury list altogether, not merely because that is usual in other places, where they are exempted, like clergymen and doctors, but because they so often are mixed up with cases before they come to trial as to be unfit to sit on the jury. Thus, for instance, the editor of the *Chronicle* has been labouring so hard to prejudge the case of Captain Sanders, that he could not be allowed to sit in a jury on the case."

The following passengers have left, per *Baniam*, for London: Mr. Remedios' two children, Messrs. J. Fitzpatrick, G. A. Roesing, and J. Lapraik. Per *Flying Mist*, to San Francisco: Mrs. Woodruff and child, Mr. P. L. Everett; and, per *Eliza and Ella*, also for San Francisco, Dr. S. W. Williams, and the Rev. Mr. Ashmore. Per *Auriefra*, for San Francisco: Messrs. Morrison, Barriso, and Herera.

CANTON.

The allied troops are all in good health, and on the *qui vive* for the coming engagements at the north. Business at Canton is in anything but a satisfactory state. The country through which the lines of communication with the interior pass, is in a most disturbed state. Rebels commonly, but robbers properly called, infest all the highways of commerce, and render communication dangerous and expensive, if not impossible.

MACAO.

We extract the following from the *Daily Press*:—"We hear that the coolie slave dealers of Macao met the other day in a solemn conclave, and formed themselves into a sort of guild. They elected the celebrated Vargas of Whampoa notoriety as their president, and resolved that he alone should engage coolies. This it was hoped would destroy the competition at present existing amongst the members of the trade, and, tending to depress the price of slaves, of course make the traffic more lucrative. It was resolved, we hear, that not more than twenty dollars should be given for a full-grown adult coolie, and that after a certain number had been barracooned, a defined division of the victims should be made. Our reporter unfortunately was not present, but we understand nothing was said

about the quality of the coolies in making this division. This was a sad oversight, as Mr. Vargas will be sure to select all the best for himself, and elevate his name in Havana as the importer of a superior article.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co. offered Mr. Vargas most liberal terms to take charge of a depot at Canton, which he refused, owing to his lack of confidence in Messrs. Parkes and Perry.

COCHIN CHINA.

Intimation has been given of the opening of the port of Saigon in Cochin China to trade, under the protection of the French authorities. A harbour due of two dollars per ton is charged on all vessels, which exempts from duty on imports or exports with exception of opium, which is charged at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The blockade of the rest of the coast is still rigorously maintained.

JAVA.

Heavy rains accompanied by storms had latterly prevailed, and caused considerable damage.

The scarcity of silver currency was increasing, and the *Handelsblad* states that experienced financiers and merchants agreed with that paper in thinking that this could only be remedied by the following means:—A *mint on Java*, authorised circulation of foreign money, and in the meanwhile a duty of five per cent. on the export of Netherlands India silver money.

The Supreme Court of Netherlands India has concurred in the reasons for which the Court of Justice at Batavia sentenced Mr. H. J. Lion to imprisonment for 18 months, on account of a libel on the Governor-General in the *Batavia Handelsblad*. Mr. Lion was prepared to present himself at the prison at Weltevreden on Sunday, the 4th of March, when sixteen inhabitants of Batavia, heads of mercantile houses, and other private persons, waited upon the Governor-General and requested him to remit the sentence of imprisonment. The execution of the arrest is therefore suspended.

The net amount of import and export duties collected in Java and Madura during 1859 amounted to 7,440,579 francs.

THE EXPEDITION TO BONI, ETC.

The second expedition to Boni is now returning to Java, a battalion and half battalion, besides the artillery, having already reached Samarang and Sourabaya. H.M.'s steamer *Merapie* had gone from Banjermassing to Makassar to bring over the commander-in-chief of the army. As the treaty with the small state of Waju had not been completed, the departure of the commander-in-chief from Boni was uncertain, and would probably not take place until the end of March. The 11th battalion still remains in Celebes, and will probably not return to Java until all the arrangements with the Celebes princes are definitively settled.

The latest news from Banjermassing are contained in telegrams received from Sourabaya, reaching to the 3rd March. On the 19th February the fortification at Amonthai was captured with great loss to the enemy, and trifling loss on the side of the Dutch. In consequence of this, the whole Benua Lima had come under submission. Hidayat, who, by proclamation on the 5th February, had been declared to have forfeited his office of *manku-bumi*, or regent, and was summoned to place himself at the orders of the Government commissioner, had in connection with the expedition against Amonthai entered into correspondence with the commissioner. Some bands from the Upper Dusan attacked Marabahu on the night of the 8th February, but were driven off with great loss. Rajah Muning was attacked by Captain Schiff at Chambi on the 5th February, and was found dead on the field. On this occasion Lieut. Blondeau lost his life. A column of seventy-five men had an encounter with an overwhelming number of the enemy on the 10th February at Taal, without any decisive result. On the 11th February the first meeting with the bands of Surapati in the Upper Dusan took place. The *Suriname* received two shots from the 30-pounder taken by the rebels from the *Onrust*, one in the boiler, causing a loss of one man killed, and seventeen wounded. The *Suriname* being reinforced by the *Montrado* and *Celebes*, the entrenched post of the rebels was attacked on the 22nd February, and being assailed in the rear by the land forces under Captain Ravestein, while the steamers operated in front, it was taken, and the *Onrust's* gun recovered. During the course of the operations the *Montrado* received a shot from this gun, but with little damage to the vessel.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The following vessels from England and France have arrived in connection with the China expedition:—The store-ship Thunder, on the 8th March; H.M.S. Snake, on the 16th, and the La Renommée, on the 7th; and from India H.M.S.'s Prince Arthur, Assaye, Coromandel, Dalhousie, Victoria, and the P. and O. Company's steamers Oriental and Hindostan. Sailing vessels with troops, Earl of Clare, Rajah of Cochin, J. Jeejeebhoy, Adelaide, Athleta, Euxine, York; and the following vessels have left for Hong Kong, on the 11th March, Prince Arthur, Assaye, towing the Earl of Clare. Thunder, 15; Dalhousie, towing the J. Jeejeebhoy, 16; La Renommée, 17; Fury, towing the Athleta, and Rajah of Cochin, 20; Hindostan, towing the York. The French steamer La Place left for Anjer, to tow the frigate La Vengeance; H.M.S. Magicienne, Capt. Commerrell, remains in the Straits as Commodore. The Ringdove is detained for the purpose of towing vessels up to Singapore and China.

The Singapore *Straits Times* has the following remarks on the transfer of the settlement from the Government of India:—"If it be correct—which there is no reason to doubt—that the Home Government have determined to separate the Straits Settlements entirely from the Government of India, now is the time for the European inhabitants of Singapore to offer such suggestions as may probably be received as fitting by the Secretary of State for India, in the formation of the plan of the Straits Government. Singapore, Penang, and Malacca cannot be looked upon in the light of an ordinary colony, and therefore nothing analogous to the constitution of new colonies ought to be followed in that provided for us. There ought to be no Crown nominees to the Legislative Council. The European inhabitants of the settlement are all of the more educated class, and as a body can exercise the elective franchise with as much intelligence as any British community. The Secretary of State for India may very safely take this fact into consideration, and leave at any rate thus far the power of self-control to our citizens themselves. It would altogether defeat the beneficial objects of the new state of things, to have persons appointed to make laws in whom the people had no dependence, either for their zeal or intelligence. There are many other points in drawing up a 'draft plan' of government for the Straits settlements which it might be necessary to bring under the observation of the Secretary of State for India, but inasmuch as, perhaps, it might be premature to bring them forward, we refrain at present from making any observation with respect to them."

PENANG.

The drought continues, and the soil is now drier than it has hitherto been this season. Nutmegs are suffering much, and weakly and diseased plants and trees perishing branch by branch, or at once. Coffee in the open air begins to be thrown back and lose its rich green colour, but, unless where the ground is thin and stony, it does not droop like the nutmeg. Young natives of the soil, such as rambutans and rambais, appear to be unconscious of the heat, as they throw out shoots and retain their natural verdure. The young durian is the most sensitive to drought among the indigenous fruit trees. It soon receives a check and begins to show a paler green. Betlenut stands the drought well till it becomes very severe, and then in peculiarly arid tracts trees are apt to die off suddenly.

His Honour the Governor has, during his short stay at this station, won golden opinions from all sorts of men, by the trouble he has taken in travelling over different parts of the island and province Wellesley, and personally inspecting the various public institutions, the Government and municipal works and public roads, by the improvements he has ordered or projected, and by his attention to representations made to him, whether official or non-official. It is to be hoped that he will be able to prolong his stay here for a little, that he may be able to carry out these reforms.

The captain and officers of her Majesty's steam frigate *Magicienne* gave a ball on board to the community of Penang.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Business at all ports in China continues without interruption, although on a restricted scale, in consequence of the attention of the people being drawn off to the military movements.

The rebels are said to have threatened the silk districts, which was rather disturbed the markets for that commodity.

At Japan business remains in a suspensory state.

The following announcements have been made:—Mr. J. J. Dow has, through his attorney, opened a house at Shanghai, under the firm of Dow and Company. Messrs. George and Henry Davis have opened a firm at Canton, under the style of Davis Brothers and Company. The firm of Alvord and Co. has been dissolved.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Notwithstanding the heavy exports, the utmost desire is manifested by foreigners to invest in the article, although the paucity of stock and the advancing rates in London, not only cause the teamen to be difficult to be dealt with, but the assortment to select from very restricted in quantity and indifferent in quality. The posture of political events since the departure of last mail tends to strengthen the general feeling in favour of investing in tea. The overwhelming Anglo-French force on the one hand, the haughty repellence and utter impotence of the Emperor of China on the other, make a conflict certain, and an overthrow of the Government imminent. The state of anarchy into which the country has of late years fallen, will necessarily be greatly aggravated in any event, and the communication with the tea districts interrupted by marauders to a greater extent than ever. In fact, these prognostications have been partially verified, as will be observed in the general remarks to this report. In addition to these circumstances, there has been for some time a very prevalent though ill-defined idea, that the Chinese Government would stop the export of tea. This has operated to deter capitalists and tea dealers from sending funds into the tea districts, and the late increased prevalence of marauders will certainly cause them to congratulate themselves on their prudence. It being certain that both the culture and manipulation of the leaf for the foreign demand in the producing districts, must be greatly curtailed by the usual pecuniary facilities being thus withheld, it follows that as the period for making these monetary arrangements has long since passed, the effect of the want of confidence on the part of the capitalists has actually been realised, and that even if prospects should brighten instead of becoming more gloomy as they have done, the coming season's yield of tea must necessarily be small. These are the considerations which induce shippers of tea to pay less regard to the heavy export than would be evinced on ordinary occasions. The stocks at all the ports, it will be observed, are flickering in the socket, firmness of the teamen and the small supplies from the country, being a sufficient guarantee that this season's yield is all but exhausted. The total export to Great Britain, therefore, may probably still fall short of the consumption. Shanghai.—Black.—There has been a spirited demand throughout the fortnight, and prices have advanced from one to two taels on those last quoted, being equal to four taels for the month. The settlements since last mail are reported at 16,000 chests Congou, namely, 8,500 chests Ningchow at 26 to 33 taels, 2,000 chests Lcsan and Hokows at 22½ to 25 taels, and 5,500 chests Shanghai packed at 15 to 20 taels. The only other description of black tea on the market is Flowery Pekoe, in which no business has been done. The unsold stock upon the market is reduced to 10,000 chests Congou (6,000 Ningchow and Oopack, and 4,000 chests Shanghai packed) and 2,000 chests Flowery Pekoe. A few thousand chests more may be expected, which will complete the season's supply. Green Teas.—Settlements continue to be freely made at previous quotations. At Foo-chow prices have again advanced in consequence of the small stocks. At Canton the teamen continue firm holders, and the settlements reported exhibit an advance. The following are the transactions reported for the fortnight. Congous, 12 chops Oonams and Oopacks, at 24 to 33½ taels, and 5,000 half chests Canton made at 20 to 23 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The season is drawing rapidly to a close. The supplies from the country have been trifling, and the small stock that remains unsold contains little of the kinds usually exported to Europe. The shipments to date, although they include 3,500 bales Japan, are still 12,000 bales short of last season's export at corresponding period. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 2,500 bales, leaving in stock 3,000 to 4,000 bales. The silkmens have latterly evinced more disposition to realise, and prices may perhaps be quoted 5 taels lower. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 1, none; No. 2, taels, 430 to 400 per pl.; No. 3, taels, 405 to 420 per pl.

SINGAPORE.—The import market has been quiet during the past fortnight, but the recent arrival of the *Borneo* and *Leich-*

hardt with supplies will no doubt cause considerable animation. In the absence of supplies of exports required for Europe the amount of operations has been small; there is an active demand, however, for the principle articles, and rates continue high.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Nathalie, to Belle Isle for orders: white pepper, 162 bags, 145 piculs; black pepper, 280 bags, 292 piculs; coffee, 3,912 bags, 4,026 piculs; cutch, 845 lbs., 967 piculs; cassia, 100 cases, 59 piculs; pearl sago, 105 cases, 112 piculs; gambier, 61 baskets, 71 piculs; tin, 1,867 slabs, 674 piculs; buffalo hides, 7 790 slabs, 168 piculs; sapanwood, 1,303 pieces, 100 piculs; tortoiseshell, 20 cases, 10 piculs; rattan, 671 bundles, 26 piculs; malacca canes, 65 bundles, 8,800 piculs.

Per Oceanica, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 1,490 bales, 3,143 piculs; black pepper, 1,028 bags, 700 piculs; white pepper, 274 bags, 301 piculs; sago flour, 500 bags, 497 piculs; buffalo hides, 909, 179 piculs; rattans, 2,600 bundles, 79 piculs; gutta, 30 baskets, 50 piculs; tin, 395 slabs, 282 piculs; sapanwood, 5,465 pieces, 290 piculs.

Per Edmond Wulfram, to Bordeaux.—Gambier, 573 bales, 1,503 piculs; black pepper, 1,928 bags, 1,321 piculs; white pepper, 50 bags, 52 piculs; coffee, 1,792 bags, 1,972 piculs; buffalo hides, 13,400 piculs; rattans, 1,300 bundles, 47 piculs; tin, 938 slabs, 672 piculs; India rubber, 17 baskets, 43 piculs; cassia, 10 cases, 50 piculs; 72,500 canes.

Per Crisis, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 1,886 bales, 2,534 piculs; white pepper, 597 bags, 541 piculs; black pepper, 236 bags, 169 piculs; sugar, 563 bags, 553 piculs; sago flour, 4,190 bags, 4,261 piculs; pearl sago, 400 boxes, 443 piculs; sapanwood, 4,968 pieces, 239 piculs.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	6 months sight.	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per tael)	6 months sight.	6s 4½d.	6s 5d. to 6s 5½d.
At Canton	3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	..	..
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Macao	6 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	3 ditto	4 5½	4 10
At Manila	3 ditto	4 3	4 3½
At Batavia	3 ditto	..	..
(Guineas.)	6 ditto	..	..

In consequence of the requirements of Government it was expected that exchange would rise, but as considerable remittances have been made from here, the market will not be much influenced.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	25,869,300	13,295,466	21,044,480	60,209,246	49,588
Comparative period last season	11,767,864	11,478,800	21,575,761	44,822,425	57,329

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: March 3, Yaratilda, 909,100 lbs.; From Canton: 4, Norman Morrison, 492,400 lbs.; Dominion, 557,100 lbs.; 6, Osprey, 506,000 lbs.; 9, Banian, 713,500 lbs.; 15, per mail steamer, 2,026 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1859	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1858
Comparative period last season	28,985,113	1,558	24,537,138
	1,558	1,319	1,319

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1859	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1858
Comparative period last season	2,391,331	...	801,311

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: March 15, per mail steamer, 120 bales silk; and 20 bales for Malta.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1859	From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1858
Comparative period last season	21,018	...	17,374

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: March 3, Flying Mist, 2,505 pkgs.; 7, Eliza & Ellen, 402; 8, Amifua, 823.

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1859	From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1858
Comparative period last season	9,793,881	...	6,832,896

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: March 5, Eagle, 270,000 lbs. From Hong Kong, 4, Juverna, 150,000 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From 1843 to 1844	From 1845 to 1846	From 1847 to 1848	From 1849 to 1850	From 1851 to 1852	From 1853 to 1854	From 1855 to 1856	From 1857 to 1858	From 1859 to 1860
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51,622,600	57,354,200	63,972,300	77,327,800	92,210,300	76,890,255	65,789,792	83,136	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: Feb. 29, Queensberry. From New York: 29, Howqua; Mar. 2, Sportsman.

At SINGAPORE.—From England: March 16, H.M. St. Snake. From Liverpool: 14, Cosmopolite; 18, Leichardt. From Deal: 8, St. Thundia. From Glasgow: 18, Borneo. From Hamburg: 18, Philip I.

At PENANG.—From Sunderland: Feb. 27, Ernst.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Feb. 22, Naori, Vanguard; 23, Cornubia; 29, Westburn, Biobio. For New York: 24, Edwin Forrest; 28, Golden Rule.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: March 4, Norman Morrison; 5, Saxonville; 9, Banian. For Falmouth: 13, Cid.

From MANILA.—For London: March 8, Eweretta. For Falmouth: Feb. 20, Torre de Oro; 26, Carmen. For Cork: March 2, Sappho. For New York: 5, Sweepstakes.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: March 19, Calcedonia; 21, Crisis; 7, Athelstan.

From PENANG.—For London: March 9, Agnes.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Countess of Seafeld, Kamehameha, IV., Sir W. F. Williams. For New York: Beaver.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Antigone. For Melbourne: Collingwood.

At AMOY.—For Havana: Neptune.

At Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Corea, Sir R. Abercrombie. For Portsmouth: Runnymede, Marchioness of Londonderry. For Hamburg: Felix. For New York: Intrepid. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Maria Elizabeth, Sigisbert, Casard, Albers, Alexander Delphine, Governor Morton, Guadeloupe, Pioneer, Santa Lucia. For Sydney and Melbourne: Minnehaha. For San Francisco: Alfred Hill, Bellona, Black Warrior, Intrepid, Lotus, Renown, Robert Passenger, Viking.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: City of Boston. For Havana: Carmencita. For Sydney: Margarita. For Melbourne: Olympia.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Caroline, Agnes, Hiawatha. For Liverpool: Calcedonia, Crisis, Endymion, Glengarriff, Oceanica. For Boston: Andes, Rocket. For New York: Raven.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From Portsmouth to China: Feb. 6, H.B.M. str. Reynard. From China to England and Continent: Feb. 21, Melanethon; 25, Abeona. To New York: 21, Flying Childers; March 2, S. H. Snow. To Sydney: Feb. 19, Agnes; 24, Algernon; 25, Alfred the Great; Mar. 1, Asa Parker; 4, S. P. Sage. From Singapore to England and Continent: Feb. 26, Carrobert. To Boston: 22, R. B. Forbes; 25, Cyclone. To Sydney: March 3, Alma. From Manila to Boston: Feb. 26, Winged Arrow. To New York: 28, Superior. To Sydney: 22, Talbot. From Melbourne to Batavia: 21, Rosette.

JAPAN.—Medina from Kanagawa, sailed finally Feb. 22nd. Left on the 16th, and on the 17th encountered a severe gale of wind at south, which drove her back to the entrance of Yedo bay, and forced them to run back to an anchorage, or be driven on shore. Lost jibboom in wearing off the shore. Remained at Kanagawa to refit, and sailed finally on the 22nd. The Excelsior in the same gale had the greatest difficulty in keeping off shore, and was only saved (as in the case of the Medina) by the weather clearing at the last moment.

HONG KONG.—The American ship Esther May is on the South Bank, and will most likely become a total wreck, as she is reported to be a mile and a half further up than the Vancouver, which was lost there about nine months ago. Later advices state that the Esther May was afloat, the cargo having been taken out by a steamer.

SINGAPORE.—H. M's. I. N. steamer Hooghly was lying at anchor in Penang, and would be obliged to remain there for a considerable period, to make good the injury done to her machinery, and we believe she will not return hence until the end of the month.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—The rates to London are the same as last quoted. To United States, 8 dols. There is still a decrease of tonnage in port, and rates to all ports except London are improved.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—In the rates to London and the United States, there is no alteration since our last. For Sydney, freights are 20 dols. nett for passengers. In consequence of the tenders invited by Government, tonnage has become somewhat scarce. Settlements have been made by them at 21s. and 22s. per register ton. The Runnymede has been chartered to England with invalids, at £21 5s., and the Renown has been taken up for San Francisco at 12 dols. 50c.

At MANILA.—To London, £2 17s. 6d. for hemp and dry sugar. To New York, 7 dols. for 4 bales hemp. The business during the past fortnight has greatly improved, the Joaquina Victoria being chartered for London at the above rate, and the Belle of the West for Boston, at 7 dols. per 40 bales hemp, and 8 dols. for 20 cwt. Virginia.

At SINGAPORE.—There has been a brisk demand for shipping, nearly all the vessels in harbour having been taken up. The Hiawatha is reported for London at £2 10s. for dead and £3 for light weight. The C. Dow will take the berth on her arrival from Siam for New York at 8 to 9 dols. per ton, great part of her cargo being already engaged.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24th, 1860.

It is a very remarkable fact that while the Emperor and his Government are constantly proclaiming to the world that they have no desire to increase the French territory, there are very few of the Emperor's little transactions that do not somehow end in his getting (no doubt very much against his will, and in spite of his most strenuous efforts) a bit more of somebody else's "slopes," as he playfully terms the sides of the Alps. The last instance of that kind, and by which his magnanimous feelings must be deeply lacerated, is recorded in a despatch from Cochinchina announcing that Saigon would likely be the French capital of a large colony. The Cochinchina expedition was commenced with a very clearly expressed determination of the French Government not to make any territorial acquisition in that country.

The Suez Canal scheme has not yet been exploded, but the severe puffing system lately adopted leads to a suspicion that the views long ago expressed by the most eminent English engineers are not far out, and that the undertaking must end in the ruin of all those who have embarked their whole fortunes in it. The following reminds one very forcibly of the Earl of Aldborough's renowned testimonial to the pills and ointment of a well-known "professor." It is a translation of a letter said to have been sent to M. de Lesseps by the Emperor of Abyssinia, on the 14th of the month Jahsas, 1852, after the birth of our Saviour, according to Ethiopian computation—that is, 10th December, 1859:—"I, Niguse, King of Ethiopia, reigning by the will of Jesus Christ, from Miziva to Gondar, that is, over Tigro and Simen, Wagara, Walgayt, Tagade, Dambya, Balasa, Kinfar, Sahla, Agaw, Lasta, and Salawa; I salute Ferdinand de Lesseps, who belongs to the tribe of the enlightened, and who is performing a wonderful work for our age. From the commencement to the present time my mind has been attentive to the work you have in hand, and which will be a great joy for all the world; and now that it is a settled thing, in the name of my country which I love, and in my own name, I offer you my thanks. In piercing the land of Suez, you are making a mutual union between our country and Europe. And so your name will not perish with you. Your work will make our country the granary of the West. And because it is so believe that I and my country love you. I desire to assist your work by cattle or other means. I pray the Saviour to assist you." The letter is said to have been translated from the Ethiopian by M. Abbadie.

Some excitement has been caused by the appearance within the last few [days of another political pamphlet, entitled *La Coalition*. Whoever the anonymous writer may be, there is little doubt he is inspired from the same source as the anonymous authors of *Le Pape et le Congrès* and *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*. The object of the work is to show that a coalition against France is henceforth impossible, but blind indeed must be the European powers if the arguments employed do not open their eyes, and reunite the *disjecta membra* of the coalition against French aggression. The writer begins by laying down that England, which formed the last coalition, is accused of trying to get up another; but within the last few days it has been discovered that the course taken in the pamphlet was on the wrong tack, so the official organs have been within the last day or two trying to back out of the paternity. Lord John Russell's last speech, however, upon French politics, a fortnight since, was quite sufficient answer to it. The following paragraph is taken from the pamphlet:—

"England only prevails by her navy. There are in Europe three or four maritime powers which, if they know how to combine, can hold in check every English fleet. Let France ally herself with Russia and Denmark, and the North Sea is shut against the English. They are excluded from the Black Sea. Let her summon to this alliance Spain and Portugal, and there is no longer an ocean or Mediterranean for the English. Their Malta and their Gibraltar will soon be but the dream of baffled ambition, the ruined memory of a proud domination."

Once more there is a talk of a conference about the annexation question. A circular of M. Thouvenel intimates that after the French Government has taken possession of Savoy, Nice, Chablais, and Faucigny, France will graciously consent to a meeting of the great powers, provided they do not inquire into the little transaction between the Emperor and the King of Piedmont. The conference, or congress, would be merely allowed to try (*chercher les moyens*) to reconcile the occupation of Savoy and Nice by France with the guarantees stipulated by the

treaties of 1815, in favour of the neutrality of Switzerland! It is so very late in the day and so extremely ludicrous to hear the Emperor talking about the "Treaty of 1815," that it is plain the whole affair will just be a laughable formality and nothing more. What is more probable still is, that it will never come off at all. The following is the result of the voting in the district of Nice:—Total number of votes inscribed on the electoral lists, 29,142. For annexation, 24,148; against, 160.

In the face of such results, of course the Emperor will consent to a conference, or anything else—even to referring the matter to a select committee of the House of Lords, were he Emperor of Great Britain, and everybody knows that would "settle" the question some way. Possession is more than nine points in this case.

The *Moniteur* announces that the legislative body has agreed to the contingent of 100,000 men for the present year, by 238 against 6 votes. It seems that the Emperor has, therefore, what is called a "good working majority" in the French Chamber.

The *Nord* foolishly re asserts that "the hand of England" is at the bottom of the insurrections in Sicily, Switzerland, and Spain—as though England had nothing better to do than get up such washing-tub squabbles as those!

The latest intelligence respecting the neutralised districts of Faucigny and Chablais is, that the great powers are to agree to the following combination:—They are to come to an understanding, in the ordinary diplomatic course, as to the elaboration of a protocol destined to reserve the guarantees claimed in favour of Switzerland, after which the representatives of the powers accredited at the Court of the Tuileries are to receive the authorisation to sign this protocol, according to which France would make ulterior arrangements directly with Switzerland. The conference would, therefore, hold one sitting only, in which the basis of the direct arrangement between France and Switzerland would solely be sanctioned by Europe.

The *Patrie* publishes the following paragraph communicated by Government:—

"The *Constitutionnel*, in a letter from Turin, dated the 11th, publishes the following fact:—'Sir James Hudson, the English ambassador, gives a dinner to-day to General Garibaldi and the most influential among the Neapolitan refugees.' The importance of the step taken by Sir James Hudson, after the position which Garibaldi has just taken up on the Savoy and Nice question, will not escape the notice of any one."

This little paragraph, though it will probably only provoke a hearty laugh in England, is very significant. The paragraph will be read in every café and beer-shop in Paris to-night, as meaning that the English Government is acting in an underhand way against France or Piedmont, and endeavouring to stir up rebellion at Naples. The French Government are able to make a good deal of capital out of the smallest trifle.

The Governments of England and France have, I am told issued almost uniform instructions to Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, the envoys to China.

The following (says the *Século*) is the formula adopted in excommunicating those against whom the papal maledictions are launched:—

"In the name of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, of the Holy Canons, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and of all the celestial virtues, of the angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, of cherubim and seraphim, of the holy patriarchs and prophets, of all the apostles and evangelists, of the holy innocents, who alone were found worthy to sing the new canticle in presence of the Eternal, of the holy martyrs and blessed confessors of all holy virgins, and all the saints chosen by God,

"We excommunicate and anathematise this robber and malefactor, and sequester him from the paths of the Holy Church of God, in order that, condemned to everlasting torment, he should be engulfed with Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, and with those who dare to tell the God of might, 'Withdraw thyself from us, for we will not know thy way.' And in the same manner that fire is quenched by water, thus be his soul quenched throughout the eternity of time, unless he amends and comes to repentance."

"Be he accursed by God the Father, creator of mankind! Be he accursed by God the Son, who has suffered for mankind! Be he accursed by the Holy Ghost, which has descended upon him by baptism! May the holy cross upon which Christ triumphantly ascended for our salvation, accurse him! May the Holy Mother of God, Mary, ever virgin, accurse him! May St. Michael, the guardian and protector of sacred souls, accurse him; and may he also be accursed by all the angels, archangels, princes, and powers, and all the heavenly host!

"May the numerous patriarchs and prophets accurse him; may he likewise be accursed by St. John Precursor, who poured the water of baptism over Christ! May he be accursed by St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and all the apostles and other disciples of Christ, and by the Four Evangelists, whose word has converted the world!

"Be he accursed by the marvellous troop of martyrs and confessors, who have been acceptable by their good works; be he accursed by the chorus of the sacred virgins, who have despised the goods of this world for the sake of Christ! Be he accursed by all the saints who have been acceptable in the eyes

of God, from the beginning of the world to the end of centuries! May he be accursed by heaven, and earth, and everything holy that dwells therein!

"Be he accursed wherever he may be, whether in his house or in the field, on the high road or the bye-path, in the forest, in the water, or in church!

"Be he accursed in his life and in his death, eating or drinking, eating his hunger or slaking his thirst, fasting, sleeping, watching, standing, working, or riding, *miuendo, caendo, et bolomando!*

"Be he accursed in every part of his body, both inside and outside, in his hair, and in his brain . . . May not one single part of his body be sound, from the apex of his head to the sole of his feet!

"May Christ, son of the living God, curse him with all the might of his Majesty; may heaven rise up against him with all the virtues that dwell therein, and may he be doomed to eternal damnation, unless he amend and repent! Amen. Let this be done, let this be done. Amen!"

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—(20.) Sir C. NAPIER again called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the Channel fleet and the naval reserve.—Lord C. PAGER, with regard to the latter, said it increased by about 100 men a week; and, with regard to the former, asserted that the gallant admiral's complaints were entirely unfounded, and deprecated a continuance of such discussions, as being calculated to produce discontent among the men.—Mr. H. D. SEYMOUR urged the propriety of employing a large number of boys in the navy and the establishment of school ships.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE joined in this recommendation.—Mr. T. G. BARING having said a few words, the House went into committee of supply on Navy Estimates, and passed several additional votes, after considerable discussion.

CHINA.—THE ARMSTRONG GUN BATTERIES.—(24.) Mr. PAPILLON asked the Secretary of State for War what were the respective dates of the embarkation of the two Armstrong batteries of the Royal Artillery for China of their arrival at Alexandria; of their disembarkation there; and of their re-embarkation at Suez; whether there was any truth in the statement that the ammunition was seriously damaged, if not entirely spoiled, owing to the defective arrangements on board the *Himalaya*; and whether any steps had been taken in consequence to ensure a sufficient supply of serviceable powder by the time that the batteries could be required for action.—Mr. S. HERBERT said he thought upon a previous occasion he had stated to the House what was the cause of the failure of the vessels intended to convey the troops to China who had been despatched to Alexandria. Lord Elphinstone had telegraphed a message proposing to send a ship to Suez to meet the *Himalaya*, so as to take the 14th Dragoons; but the reply of the Government unfortunately, from an accidental circumstance, did not reach him until he had despatched the 14th Dragoons. Lord Elphinstone then undertook to send another vessel, the *Auckland*, but he (Mr. S. Herbert) believed that that vessel broke down at Aden, and it returned to Bombay. The Peninsular and Oriental Company were unable at the time to provide other vessels. Those were accidents likely to occur on routes upon which it was necessary to have notice before any intended operations could be undertaken. He would now read the dates for which the hon. gentleman asked. The two batteries of artillery were embarked on board the *Himalaya*, at Southampton, on the 15th of January, and they reached Alexandria on the 29th January. The No. 1 battery disembarked on the 11th and 12th February. The above battery, with three-fourths of her stores, left Suez on the 15th February, in the *Berenice*, which vessel arrived at Ceylon on the 15th March, in perfect security. The remaining stores of this battery were despatched in the *Simla*, on the 20th February. The second battery was disembarked from the *Himalaya* on the 9th and 10th March, and was afterwards placed on board the *Chersonese*, at Suez, to be forwarded to its destination. The *Chersonese* sailed with it on the 15th April. The detention of the second battery, it would be observed, was considerable. With respect to the powder, Captain Milward, who commanded the second battery, said that on opening the timber boxes he found that the damp had penetrated them, and had damaged the powder, but the fuses, which had been stowed in another part of the ship, were uninjured. The total amount of ammunition sent out was 112 rounds per gun. A portion of this might be so damaged as to be useless, but a sufficient provision had been sent out to make up the deficiency, including what had been sent out from Calcutta, independent of the ammunition already in China, which would probably amount altogether to 924 rounds for each gun of those batteries.

JAPAN.—(24.) Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice of his intention, on the motion for the adjournment of the House on Friday, to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to protect our commercial interests in Japan.

Mr. BUXTON has given notice for an enquiry into stopping the Coolie trade in British ships from China to Cuba.

Spirit of the Press.

THE COMING WAR IN CHINA.

We appear to be threatened with disaster in China from pretty much the same causes which led to our misfortunes in the Crimea,—the ignorance or recklessness of those whose duty it is to select the proper times and seasons necessary for the success of our expeditions. We will just state the admitted facts of the case, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. The *Times*' Correspondent, writing from Hong Kong on the 25th February, states that General Montauban had arrived there some days before, and had gone on to Shanghai; another Own Correspondent of the same journal writes from Calcutta on the 8th March, and states that Sir Hope Grant had sailed from thence on the 26th of February. So that the French Commander-in-Chief had reached his post at Shanghai about the same time as that at which the English General left Calcutta, and will therefore have to wait for his coadjutor at least three weeks, or more probably a month. How long both the Generals will have to wait for the Plenipotentiary, Lord Elgin, who, although

his appointment was announced two months ago, has not, that we have heard of, as yet left England, time will show. The whole gist of Lord Elgin's tack on Sir Michael Seymour was, that by delaying the gunboats far beyond the time at which they were ordered to be in the Gulf of Pechelée the Admiral had prevented the expedition from commencing operations early in April; and, in fact, Lord Elgin considered the whole affair *mangy* because they had not been able to take the Taku forts at the mouth of the Peiho until the 3rd of May. And had it not been for a concurrence of fortunate events his lordship would have been perfectly correct in that opinion. But let us see further. The same *Times*' Correspondent, writing from Calcutta on the 8th of March, states "that the stores were only then being shipped for China, and that no man who understood anything of the subject expected that it would be possible to commence operations before July." Now let us consider what Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, whose most able work was compiled under the eye and by the directions of Lord Elgin (to whom he was private secretary), says as to the possibility of carrying on warlike operations in the North of China in July. In writing his diary at Tien Sing, in June and July, 1858, he distinctly says, that for all purposes of aggression or action, the season at which it would be possible for troops to move must be considered as closed with the month of June, if even it were possible that they could resist the heat so long. He tells us that at that time "the thermometer stood at from 90 degs. to 96 degs. in the coolest part of the yamun" (house), which we may calculate would be about 130 degs. in the sun; that all the meetings between Lord Elgin and the Chinese Commissioners which were held during the month of June necessarily took place late in the evening, as it was impossible to move during the day; and that the Treaty, which was signed on the 26th of June, in a large airy temple, dedicated to "the oceanic influences," was necessarily executed after dark by the aid of paper lanterns, "on account of the overpowering heat of the sun." From all this we are led to suppose, and most devoutly to hope, that it forms no part of the plans of our Ministry to operate (this year at least) on Pekin; and when we consider that the winter climate of that great capital is thoroughly Siberian, it will be evident that, with the exception of a very short period in autumn, the season at which we are now writing is the *only one* during which operations in Northern China could be carried on with any hope of success. We will then charitably anticipate that the intention is to wait until the summer heats are over, and then perhaps to seize Chusan (which we never should have abandoned), or to proceed up the Yang-tse-Kiang as far as Nankin, or probably (as that great city has long been in the hands of the rebels) even as far as Han-Kow, which forms, with its adjoining cities Haug-yang and Wochang, the largest emporium of commerce in Central China. But if, contrary to every reasonable expectation, all this valuable time has been lost, the intention still being to act on Pekin, and so expose our troops to all the additional suffering and destruction which a deadly season will necessarily produce—then we deliberately say that no punishment, no amount of public obloquy will be too great for those men who, for the second time, expose England to a catastrophe such as that at which horrified Europe stood aghast in 1855, and which produced unutterable misery in every hamlet and almost in every family in the kingdom.—[The writer of this article appears to overlook the fact that General Montauban must wait the arrival of Baron Gros.—Ed. L. & C. E.]—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE CHINA COOLIE TRADE.

Another leader has appeared in the *Thunderer* on this subject, in which the writer taxes the slave emancipators with negligence in not bringing the matter to the notice of the Government, and thus instigating instructions to Lord Elgin to stop the traffic. After describing the operations of the dealers, with which our readers are familiar, it goes on to say:—"The American captains were bad enough, but the conduct of a certain Von Carlovitz, who represents the potent maritime State of Oldenburg, which may or may not have a seaport, but which has, it seems, a flag to disgrace, is related to us in terms which we dare not repeat without very ample verification. It seems certain, however, that he resisted the proceedings of the mandarins, and that some of the captives, in despair, cast themselves overboard and were drowned, when they believed that they were remitted to the hands of their Oldenburg masters. At length he was driven off by the coolies themselves, who, directly they found they had any one to sympathise with them, threatened to cut the throat of this 'nobleman of the third class' of, we suppose, the nobility of Oldenburg. Enough of these horrors. Slavery and slave-ships are the same in all latitudes, and we all know what must happen wherever the trade is carried on. The only question is, 'What shall we do to stop it?' It cannot be pursued on the coast of China. If America chooses to become a pirate State, and to make the stars and stripes in the Pearl River and in the Yang-tse what the black flag has been on the coast of Africa, she is a first-class Power, who has her responsibilities, and we must be content, perhaps, to make clear to the Chinese the difference between her flag and that of the civilized nations of Europe. But if England and France are united in the determination to keep pure the character of Europe in those seas there can be no difficulty about the matter. The necessity has been pointed out long ago of establishing some authority over the ruffians and pirates who hoist these Oldenburg and Portuguese flags. When the Portuguese pirates were massacred three years since at Ningpo all the world agreed that they were rightly served. Similar terrible occurrences will happen again, and with equal approbation, if these slaves are not brought under the jurisdiction of the consular body of every port. We may depend upon it that we shall neither trade nor treat with the Chinese while we are supposed by them to protect the slave-dealers who are kidnapping their sons."

THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

This day Lord Elgin sets forth once again for the scenes of his former labours in the far East. With a more imposing force than that which accompanied him in his first essay, and with a more intimate knowledge of the difficulties that are to be overcome, we may hope that he departs with sanguine anticipations of a more complete and enduring success than that he before achieved. If force should become necessary, the English and French Plenipotentiaries have sufficient fighting men at their backs to escort them through China, or to make nominal conquest of the Empire. The superiority which the new weapon of European warfare must have over the rude arms of an Asiatic rabble may, perhaps, here find its first illustration upon a grand scale and in an open field. On the hundred and twenty miles

of flat fighting ground which intervene between the shores of the Pecheli Gulf and the suburbs of Pekin, and upon the old-fashioned walls which enclose the Imperial City, will be found a most favourable opportunity for demonstrating to the most ancient civilisation in the world how far it has been outstripped in the science of slaughter. It is, we fear, a necessity that this truth should be cut deep into the minds of those who rule at Pekin. We have no difficulty with the people and very little difficulty with the merchants; whenever it shall have been made clear to the Mandarins at Pekin that our arm is long enough to reach them, we shall have no more difficulty with the Government. If it should be necessary for Lord Elgin and Baron Gros to go to Pekin, they will go there only to show that they can go, and, having demonstrated this, they will never have occasion to go there again. As a military operation it ought to be a mere promenade. It is the fashion to do everything now in a cumbrous, costly manner, and to make difficulties about the lightest and most easy operations; but it has been the common achievement of a small body of Europeans, from the time of Xenophon to that of Sir Hugh Rose, to march over great tracts of Asiatic territory, and to scatter before them any given numbers of Asiatic soldiery. So far from there being any difficulty in marching these 120 miles, and dispersing these Tartars with their bows and arrows, and gings and bamboo spears, the matter ought to be as easy as a march to Hounslow. Lord Elgin, therefore, has abundant force to do all that he may wisely determine to do. We hope that he will have the moral courage to use that force so far as it may be necessary to obtain the object of a lasting peace and the enjoyment of this nation's rights; and we are sure that he will, as a merciful man and a Christian gentleman, stay the operation of this great force at the earliest point where true mercy may be shown—that is, when the necessary impression has been made, and peace has been secured. Will the Chinese fight? This is the question which all who take an interest in this expedition are now asking. It is by no means impossible that Lord Elgin may be relieved from the responsibility of testing this probability, and may find hostilities going on upon his arrival. The French are not likely to send eighty pennons round the Cape to execute a public Imperial menace, and to welcome them back again with their mission unaccomplished. It is scarcely to be conceived that the English and French can be so thoroughly restrained, and that the Chinese can be so successfully taught to dissemble their triumph, as that nothing shall be done to wipe out the effect of the disaster at Taku. But, so far as the Chinese Government is concerned, there will certainly be no fighting if words can be made to do the work of blows. That the Chinese will send down commissioners from Pekin who will entirely disavow all that has been done since Lord Elgin was last in the China waters, that the Tartar victory at Taku will be deplored as an untoward event, and that offers will be made to renew the treaty, we do not for a moment doubt. Every promise and every procrastination that can be used to stave off coercion until the force is at last of necessity withdrawn will be used. If Lord Elgin is only instructed to demand an apology for the ambuscade at the Peiho, there will be no difficulty about the matter. For this purpose no high officer and no very expensive expedition was required. The Emperor of China would give a hundred apologies, and at such a cost would order a dozen more ambuscades. But, if Lord Elgin should be prepared to insist that all the stipulations of his treaty shall be carried out under his own eyes, it is by no means certain that this expedition may not be able to report to us practically as to the effect of the Armstrong gun. There has always been a strong old Tory party in Pekin, which have been determined that they never would yield; and since the Taku victory they have advanced to the belief that they never can be made to yield. It is highly probable that, rather than yield anything but words, this party will block up the river and defend Tien-tsin. In that case there will be a sharp short fight at Tien-tsin, and the old Chinese Tory will again disappear for a little interval, while the old Chinese whig—not a very progressive creature—takes up the difficulty. There are the probabilities of the case; and although it is commonly said that in China everything happens in direct contradiction to all antecedent probabilities, yet we feel very much inclined to predict that if Lord Elgin shall insist upon anything more than words, he will have to fight at Tien-tsin. Of course we can have no knowledge of what Lord Elgin's instructions may be, except so far as Lord John Russell has told us in Parliament what policy he proposed to indicate to his ambassador. If Lord Elgin is going out only to bring back an apology and a ratified treaty, we are very sorry that so able a man should be sent upon such a sleeveless errand. But if Lord Elgin is going out to do what he himself must well know is necessary to be done, then he has a great mission before him. It is vain to attempt to disguise plain truths in fine phrases. All we want of China is cheap tea in exchange for cheap calicoes, and, if it should so please them, silks in exchange for opium. But our great desire is cheap tea and a market for calicoes. Now, the Egin treaty gives us in an imperfect manner a road to both these objects. Whenever we can establish our trade at Hankow, up the great China river, we can there buy our teas at fourpence a pound, and can dispense our produce all over the empire. There is no reason why, duty apart, the commoner teas should not be sold in our London shops at ninepence a pound. To try and ship our teas where they grow and to carry up our calicoes to where they can be sold are the only rational objects of a Chinese mission. If it should so happen that Lord Elgin should find himself upon the walls of Pekin—and we shall not think much of the stability of a treaty ratified elsewhere—he will then have something to give up. The resident ambassador at Pekin will then no longer be a point of honour. The entire and immediate freedom of the great watery highway of China, with perhaps Chusan to prote t the privilege, would be worth a hundred ambassadors at Pekin. We wish Lord Elgin goodspeed upon his journey, and we tell him frankly that we have more fear of his failing from dread of those he will leave behind him than from the opposition of those he has before him. He heard Lord Cowley two nights ago called home to endure a ridiculous assault, and he doubtless recollects similar attacks in his own case, and perhaps anticipates others. But such things are the conditions of serving a free nation. A public man in England is not worth his salt if he has not manhood enough to stick by his friends and strike hard at his foes, and if he has no resolution enough to carry out his own convictions of what is right and expedient, in defiance of any clamour that can be got up against him. I Lord Elgin does this matter well, he can afford to be well abused for his success.—*Times*.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Arthur Ashton, from the 7th Foot, to be cornet, vice B. Idges, promoted; April 10.
6th Dragoons—Ensign William Ward Lennitt, from the 2nd Foot, to be cornet, vice Garnett, promoted; Hew Stevenson, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hardy, promoted; April 10. Captain R. W. Renshaw, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be captain, vice Clements, who exchanges.
9th Light Dragoons—Captain H. Marshall, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be captain, vice Goldie, who exchanges; W. H. Lawrence, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Bury, promoted.
10th Light Dragoons—A. W. Edgell, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Maunder, promoted.
13th Light Dragoons—John Arthur Carthew, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice James White, who has retired; April 10. Captain H. T. Clements, from the 6th Dragoons, to be captain, vice Renshaw, who exchanges.
17th Light Dragoons—Captain J. Goldie, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be captain, vice Marshall, who exchanges; T. E. Houghton, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Scott, promoted.
18th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon F. Collins, M.D., from the Staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Grant, who exchanges.
Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut.-General W. Cator, C.B., to be colonel commandant.
2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. E. S. F. Berkeley to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major the Earl of Longford, deceased.
Military Train—Captain D. A. Baby, from the 23rd Foot, to be captain, vice Hutton, who exchanges.
Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Captain and Brevet Major William Henry, Viscount Dangan, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Cock, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. R. H. Thursby, to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Viscount Dangan; Sir E. A. Hamilton, Bart., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thursby.
Royal Artillery—To be Colonels: Brevet Colonels F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B. To be Lieutenant Colonels: Brevet Majors A. R. Wragg, vice Eardley-Wilmot; F. W. Haultain, vice Fitzmayer; F. J. Travers, E. H. Fisher; Brevet Lieutenant Colonels M. C. Dixon, J. Turner, C.B. To be Captains: Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maude, C.B., vice Wragg; Brevet Majors R. Curtis, vice Travers; P. Dixon; Second Captains A. W. Twiss, vice Haultain; A. Sievwright, vice Dixon; J. De Luttrell Saunderson, vice Fisher; F. S. Seale, vice Turner; E. J. Bruce; Brevet Majors W. P. Richards, J. E. Hope, A. Brendon, J. De Havilland, W. W. A. Lukin, C. E. Walcott, G. Davis, E. G. Bredin; Second Captain G. A. Wilkinson. To be Second Captains: Lieutenants M. H. Fitzmaurice, vice Maude; W. D. Milman, vice Twiss; H. R. Martin, vice Curtis; W. A. P. Wyllie, vice Sievwright; C. J. Johnson, vice Seale; H. Cardew, vice Saunderson; H. Percival, vice Dickson; H. T. Arbutnot, vice Bruce; R. Biddulph, vice Richards; W. Stirling, vice Hope; P. E. Hill, vice Brendon; C. L'Estrange, vice De Havilland; A. K. Rideout, vice Wilkinson; W. H. Watson, vice Lukin; E. C. Bolton, vice Walcott; O. H. A. Nicholls, vice Davis; J. Barton, vice Bredin; C. J. H. Johnstone, B. G. Humfrey, C. W. Wilson, L. D. Broughton, G. A. A. Walker, F. W. De Winton, A. H. C. Hamilton, E. C. Cuthbert, P. Jackson, J. Tucker, B. P. Schreiber.
Coast Brigade of Artillery—To be Lieutenants: Sergeants Major H. Marshall, J. Taylor, J. L. McCullum, W. McKown, G. Montgomery, W. Robinson, J. Blades; Sergeants J. Ramsay, W. Crawford, Master Gunner G. Leeds. To be Paymaster: Major C. S. Smith, from half-pay, Paymaster 20th Foot. To be Quartermasters: Sergeant Major H. Behenna, Quartermaster Sergeant T. Hoge.
1st Regiment of Foot—Ernest Alexander Morant, Gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Rooke, promoted; April 10.
6th Foot—Thomas Armstrong Gough, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Poulton, who resigns; April 10.
7th Foot—Captain William Langford Lewes, from the 98th Foot, to be captain, vice Payn, who exchanges; Feb. 11.
11th Foot—Alexander Henry Vaughan, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gilbert, who resigns; April 10.
14th Foot—Lieutenant James Franklin, from the 45th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; April 10.
20th Foot—Sergeant Major James Wybrow to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bilger, promoted; April 10. A. H. Hall, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Humphrys, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons.
22nd Foot—Lieutenant Stephen Winthrop to be captain, by purchase, vice Hickman, who retires; April 10.
25th Foot—Ensign Samuel Roden Handy, from the 90th Foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lock, whose appointment from the 82nd Foot has been cancelled; James Pender, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase; April 10. Ensign E. H. P. Vivian to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice O'Malley, who retires; Lieutenant G. A. Elliot to be adjutant.
28th Foot—Captain C. F. Hutton, from the Military Train, to be captain, vice Baby, who exchanges; Lieutenant C. G. Mackenzie to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Godley, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant F. Rance to have the rank of lieutenant; Ensign J. O'Brien to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mackenzie.
30th Foot—O. W. Brain, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Glascock, promoted; C. H. Garnett, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. L. W. H. Powys, promoted.
33rd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Donovan to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel J. D. Johnstone, C.B., who retires upon full pay; Captain and Brevet Major T. Wickham to be major, without purchase, vice Donovan; Lieutenant A. E. A. Ellis to be captain, without purchase, vice Wickham; Ensign M. D. V. T. Grant to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis.
45th Foot—Lieutenant Francis Forbes Atkinson, from the 14th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Franklin, who exchanges; April 10.
52nd Foot—Quartermaster Sergeant H. Stokes, to be quartermaster, vice Knott, who retires upon half pay.

57th Foot—Captain C. J. Clark, from the 100th Foot, to be captain, vice Slale, who exchanges.

61st Foot—Francis John Wakeman Pigott Long, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted; April 10.

70th Foot—H. E. Whidborne, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Grierson, promoted.

81st Foot—W. A. C. Stuart-Menteth, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Harle, appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons.

87th Foot—Ensign Anderson James Ashmore, from the 73rd Foot, to be ensign, vice Anderson, appointed paymaster; April 10.

98th Foot—Captain Thomas George Dupré Payn, from the 7th Foot, to be captain, vice Lewes, who exchanges; Feb. 11.

100th Foot—Captain A. F. A. Sade, from the 57th Foot, to be captain, vice Clarke, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—H. A. Lascelles, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fremantle, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons.

1st West India Regiment—Major Augustus William Murray to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Henry Dunn O'Halloran, who retires upon full pay, under the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Travers, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be major, without purchase, vice Murray; March 16.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant Parr William King-mil to be captain, without purchase, vice Travers, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment; Ensign Duncan Forbes Murray, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kingsmill; March 16.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign George Francis Robertson, from the 91st Foot, to be cornet, vice Van Corlandt, promoted.

Military Train—The appointment of Captain Henry Miller, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 20th Dec., 1859, to be antedated to the 4th Nov., 1859, such antedate to give no claim to back pay.

Colistream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Captain Arthur James Fremantle to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel F. W. H. the Earl of Westmoreland, C.B., who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Norman Burnand to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Fremantle; Ensign George John Fitzhugh Smyth, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burnand; Lieut. and Captain William Frederick Ernest Seymour to be adjutant, vice Fremantle, promoted.

7th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Arthur John Harrison to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Courtenay, who retires.

21st Foot—Ensign William Thorburn to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Donald, who retires.

81st Foot—Richard Horatio Townsend, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wood, promoted.

44th Foot—Lieut. Elliott Arthur Raymond to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Fletcher, who retires; Ensign Charles Elphinstone Rennie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Raymond; Ensign Thomas Thompson Irvine, from the 97th Foot, to be ensign, vice Rennie.

45th Foot—Captain Stephen Bilton Gordon to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry Anderson, who retires; Lieut. Henry Safe Willoughby to be captain, by purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign William Kershaw to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Willoughby.

52nd Foot—Major William Harry, Earl of Errol, from half-pay Unattached, to be major, vice Corbett, who exchanges; Captain James Johnes Bouchier to be major, by purchase, vice the Earl of Errol, who retires; Lieut. George Cruden Fraser to be captain, by purchase, vice Bouchier; Ensign Edmund Pakenham to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser; William Barwell Browne Darwell, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pakenham.

60th Foot—Ensign Henry Richard Treeve to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Carlisle, promoted; Clifford Fortescue Borrer, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Treeve.

7th Foot—Ensign Henry O'Brien to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Le Pelly, promoted; Lieut. Frederick Cornwall to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Thomas Carlisle, who has resigned that appointment.

83rd Foot—Captain William Surtees Cook, from half-pay Unattached, to be captain, vice Molony, appointed to the command of the detachment of troops in the Falkland Islands; Lieut. Charles Clitherow Gore to be captain, by purchase, vice Cook, who retires.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Archdale Robert Palmer to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pester, who retires.

3rd West India Regiment—St. John Clarke, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

STAFF.—Captain and Lieut.-Colonel F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B., of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be deputy adjutant general to her Majesty's Forces serving in China.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, 92nd Foot, to be deputy quartermaster general to her Majesty's Forces serving in China.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The commission of the Rev. J. Hamilton, Chaplain Fourth Class, to bear date 1st April, 1853, instead of 1st April, 1859, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant Surgeon M. Grant, M.D., from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Collins, who exchanges.

BREVET.—Brevet Colonel J. D. Johnstone, C.B., retired full pay, 33rd Foot, to be major-general, the rank being honorary only.

Major C. G. Walsh, of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Major J. Hennessey, of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Captain J. Cartmail, Paymaster on half-pay, 71st Foot, to have the honorary rank of major.

Quartermaster W. Knott, retired on half-pay, 52nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of 17th Dec., 1855.

The Commission of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, of the Bombay Engineers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel, to be antedated to the 7th Dec., 1858.

To be Majors.—Captain William Surtees Cook, 83rd Foot; Captain W. David Aitken, Bombay Artillery; Captain Sir John Hill, Bart., 1st Bengal Cavalry; Captain J. H. B. Dennis, 1st Bombay Light Infantry; Captain Charles R. Baugh, 9th Bombay Native Infantry; Captain Henry

O. Mayne, 6th Madras Cavalry; Captain Alexander Carnegie, 31st Bombay Native Infantry; Captain George Smith, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry; Captain W. G. G. Cumming, 17th Bombay Native Infantry; Captain W. F. Gordon, 1st Bombay European Regiment.

The undermentioned Paymasters to have the honorary rank of major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th of Jan., 1860:—Paymaster William Henry Fitzgerald, of a recruiting district; Paymaster Thomas Hanson Ratcliff, of the Royal Artillery.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Quartermaster Matthew Slattery, from the 58th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice Thomas Moore, deceased.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Captain John Sharman Molony, from the 83rd Foot, to be commanding officer of detachments of troops, vice Abbott, who resigns that appointment and retires upon half-pay unattached.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General James Edward Thomas Parratt, retired on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

NOTICES.—The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Monday, June 4, and following days.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions in the Army will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, June 20, and following days.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Saturday, June 30, and following days.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. William Henry Urquhart, from the 75th Foot, to be captain, without purchase; April 10.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.—D. M. Leod Mackenzie, to the Bacchante.

COMMANDERS.—H. R. Wratishaw, to the Ranger; C. Sterling, to the Wasp, commissioned.

LIEUTENANTS.—J. H. Hatchard, to the Implacable; H. T. Gammell, to the Impregnable; I. P. J. Parry, to the Cambridge; C. G. S. Stanley, to the Tridaigar; A. W. Gillett and St. Vincent D. Lake, to the Wasp; R. W. D. Abercromby, to the Wrangler; H. F. Campbell, to the Hannibal.

MASTERS.—W. J. Olive and F. W. Bateman (additional), to the Fiskard; G. B. F. Savin and T. Bowen (additional), to the Chesapeake; S. J. W. Moriarty, to the Donegal; A. M. P. Mackay, to the Wellington, for the St. George; W. Thomas, to the Wasp.

SURGEONS.—W. M. Ogilvie, to the Wasp; J. J. Martin, to the Impregnable; J. L. Palmer, to the Chesapeake; K. Atkinson, to the Jackal; A. Brown, to the Bacchante.

PAYMASTERS.—H. Campion (additional), to the Fiskard; G. Barnes (additional), to the Wellesley; C. W. Sturgess, to the Cornwallis; J. H. Jackson, to the Wasp; J. Retallick, to the Meander; W. H. Thompson, to the Jackal; E. Faulkner (additional), to the Asia; J. M. Lowry, to the Bacchante.

SECOND MASTERS.—W. S. Holbrook, to the Bacchante; J. R. Warren, to the Ranger.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—J. E. Gage, to the Russell; W. P. Haynes, to the Euryalus; T. Robertson, to the Wrangler; S. G. Tattersail to the Aboukir.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—P. Cowrie, to the Impregnable; A. M'Dug, to the Bacchante; C. F. Williams, to the Wrangler.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—G. W. Muir and F. A. Keogh (additional), to the Victory; F. M. Wright, to the Wrangler; W. E. Chown, to the Implacable; H. W. Molesworth, to the Castor; D. L. Rhind, to the Meander; W. Merritt (additional), to the Impregnable.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—W. L. Powell to the Megæra; A. B. John, to the Cornwallis; N. O. D. Parks, to the Bacchante.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTER IN CHARGE.—H. Smerville, to the Ranger.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—F. J. Fewton, to the Bacchante; J. W. Husbands, to the Wellington, for charge of the machinery of the Royal William.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First class: W. Sanley, to the Wrangler; D. W. King, for charge of the machinery of the Euryalus; W. Hall, to the Asia, as supernumerary; T. A. Lewis, to the Ranger. Second class: P. Greetnam, to the Fiskard, for charge of the machinery of the Dart; F. H. Hermann, to the Opossum; E. T. Read, to the Wellington, for charge of machinery of the Charon; S. Windley, to the Ranger; N. Farrant, to the Wrangler; J. Osborn, to the Mercury; T. Hurard, to the Wasp; T. W. Sanders, to the Royal Albert, for the Partridge; E. Brown, to the Bacchante. Third class: B. M. K. L. y, to the Wasp; D. Dunn, and G. A. C. Benche, to the Bacchante; N. Steam, to the Asia, for service in the Osborne.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third class: G. Park (b), to the Ranger; M. Baird, to the Fiskard, for service in the Shumrock; T. Spence, to the Supply; H. H. Small, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; A. F. McIntyre, to the Wrangler; T. Hatton, to the Fiskard, or service in the Bustler; D. Wishart, to the Wasp; R. W. Drummond, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

MIDSHIPMEN.—L. N. Moncreiff, to the Mars; the Hon. A. C. L. Cadogan, to the Bacchante; H. D. Macaulay, and R. B. Trollope, to the Euryalus; N. A. R. Spicer, and J. C. Burnell, to the Royal Albert; W. M. Mager, to the Algiers; F. J. Easter, to the Mercury; H. C. Kane, to the Melpomene; R. G. Baker, and W. G. Cocq, to the Bacchante; H. D. Macorlay, to the Ariadne; R. B. Trollope, to the Aboukir.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

PACIFIC.

Alert, 17, sc.	Mutine, 17, sc.
Amethyst, 23.	Plumper, 9, sc.
Calypso, 18.	Pylades, 21, sc.
Cho, 22, sc.	Satellite, 21, sc.
Foward, 2, sc.	Topaze, 31, sc.
Ganges, 84.	Tribun, 30, sc.
Grappler, 2, sc.	Vixen, 6, st.-vessel.
Herald, 8, surveying vessel.	

CHINA.

Acorn, 12, brig.
Actæon, 26, survey.
Adventure, sc. store.
Assistance, sc. store ship.
Beagle, 4, sc.
Bittern, 6, brig.
Cambrian, 40, frigate.
Camilla, 16, brig.
Centaur, 6, st.-frigate.
Chesapeake, 51, sc.-frigate.
Coromandel, 6, st.-despatch.
Cruiser, 17, st.-sloop.
Encounter, 14, sc.
Furious, 16, st.-frigate.
Fury, 6, st.-frigate.
Hesper, sc. transport.
Highflyer, 21, sc. corvette.
Imperieuse, 51, sc.-frigate.
Inflexible, 6, st.-frigate.
Magicienne, 16, st.-frigate.
Melville, 6, hospital ship.
Nimrod, 6, sc. despatch.
Odin, 16, st.-frigate.
Pearl, 21, sc.
Pioneer, 6, sc.
Princess Charlotte, hulk.
Renard, 4, sc.
Ringdove, 4, sc.
Roebuck, 6, sc.-despatch.
Sampson, 6, st.-frigate.
Scout, 21, sc.
Simoom, 8, sc.-transport.
Snake, 4, sc.

Sphinx, 6, st.-frigate.
Vulcan, 6, sc.-transport.
Urgent, 8, sc.-transport.

GUNBOATS—

Algerine.
Ban erer.
Bouncer.
Bustard.
Clown.
Cockchafer.
Dove.
Drake.
Firm.
Flamer.
Forester.
Grasshopper.
Hardy.
Haughty.
Havock.
Insolent.
Janus.
Keatrel.
Leven.
Opossum.
Slaney.
Snap.
Starling.
Staunch.
Swinger.
Watchful.
Weazel.
Woodcock.

EAST INDIES.

Cyclops, 6, st.-frigate.
Eak, 20, sc.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc.

Retribution, 23, st.-frigate.
Saacen, 4, brig.

AUSTRALIA.

Cordelia, 11, sc.
Eik, 12, sc.
Fawn, 17, sc.

Iris, 26.
Niger, 14, sc.
Pelorus, 21, sc.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Boscawen, 70.
Brisk, 16, sc.
Hermes, 6, st.-vessel.
Lyra, 9, sc.

Lynx, 4, sc.
Persian, 12.
Sidon, 22, st.-vessel.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Alecto, 5.
Archer, 13, sc.
Brune, st.-ves. sc.
Falcon, 17, sc.
Medusa, 4, st.-vessel.
Pluto, 4, st.-vessel.

Prometheus, 5, st.-vessel.
Sharpshooter, 8, sc.
Spitfire, 5, st.-vessel.
Surprise, 4, sc.
Triton, 3, st.-vessel.
Viper, 4.

MED. TERRANEAN.

Agamemnon, 91, sc.
Alacrity, 4, sc.
Amphion, 36, sc.
Argus, 6.
Assurance, 4, sc.
Banishee, 2.
Caesar, 50, sc.
Caradoc, 2.
Cressy, 80, sc.
Doris, 32, sc.
Exmouth, 90, sc.
Gannett, 11.
Growler, 2, sc.-gunboat.
Hannibal, 91, sc.
Hibernia, receiving ship.
Intrepid, 6, sc.
James Watt, 91, sc.
Lapwing, 4, sc.

Liffey, 51, sc.
London, 90, sc.
Marlborough, 131, sc.
Medina, 4, st.-vessel.
Mohawk, 4, sc.
Neptune, 91, sc.
Orion, 91, sc.
Quail, 2, sc.-gunboat.
Raccoon, 21, sc.
Recruit, 8, st.-vessel.
Renown, 91, sc.
St. Jean d'Acre, 101, sc.
Scourge, 6, sc.
Scylla, 21, sc.
Tartarus, 4.
Terrile, 21, st.-vessel.
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc.
Vulture, 6, st.-vessel.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Atalanta, 16.
Cossack, 20, sc.
Cadmus, 21, sc.
Emerald, 51, sc.
Gladiator, 6, st.-vessel.
Gorgon, 6, st.-vessel.
Hydra, 6, st.-vessel.
Icarus, 11, sc.

Imaum, 72.
Indus, 78.
Jasper, sc.-gunboat.
Racer, 11, sc.
Skipjack, 2, sc.-gunboat.
Styx, 6, st.-vessel.
Terror, 16.
Valorous, 16, st.-vessel.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ardent, 3.
Buzzard, 6.
Curacao, 31, sc.
Industry, 2, st.-vessel.
Leopard, 18, st.-vessel.
Madagascar, st.-ship.

Naiad, 42, store-ship.
Nereus, 42, store depot.
Oberon, 3, st.-vessel.
Siren, 16.
Spy, 3.
Terngann, 25, sc.

ASCENSION.

Arrogant, 47, sc.
Mæander, 44.

Tortoise, 12, store-ship.

HONG.

Aboukir, 90, sc.
Ajax, 60, sc.
Algiers, 91, sc.
Ariadne, 26, sc.
Asia, 84.
Atholl, 4.
Black Eagle, st.-yacht.
Blenheim, 60, sc.
Brilliant, training ship.
Britannia, training ship.
Buffalo, sc.
Cambridge, gunnery ship.
Castor, training ship.
Centurion, 80, sc.
Conqueror, 101, sc.
Cornwallis, 60, sc.
Crocodile, 8, receiving ship.
Cumberland, 70.
Dasher, 2, st.-vessel.
Dauntless, 31, sc.
Dee, 4, troop-ship.
Diadem, 32, sc.
Donegal, 101, sc.
Eagle, 50.
Edgar, 91, sc.
Edinburgh, 53, sc.
Euryalus, 51, sc.
Excellent, 46, gunnery ship.
Fairy, st.-yacht.
Ferret, 8.
Firebrand, 6, st.-vessel.
Firefly, 4, st.-ves. el.
Fisgard, 42.
Flying Fish, 6, sc.
Formidable, 84.
Forte, 51, sc.
Greyhound, 17, sc.
Hastings, 60, sc.
Hawke, 60, sc.

Hero, 91, sc.
Himalaya, sc. store ship.
Hogu, 60, sc.
Illustrious, 72.
Impregnable, 104.
Jackal, 4, st.-vessel.
Locust, 3, st.-vessel.
Majestic, 80, sc.
Mars, 80, sc.
Megæra, 6, sc.
Melpomene, 50, sc.
Mersey, 40, sc.
Monarch, 84.
Monkey, st.-tug.
Nautilus, 6.
Nile, 90, sc.
Osborne, 21, st.-vessel.
Pembroke, 60.
Perseverance, 2, troop-ship.
Porcupine, 3, st.-vessel.
Queen, 86, sc.
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-vessel.
Rolla, 6.
Royal Adelaide, 104.
Royal Albert, 121, sc.
Russell, 60, sc.
St. Vincent, 102.
Sanspareil, 70.
Saturn, 72.
Seagull, 2, sc.-gunboat.
Supply, store-ship.
Trafalgar, 91, sc.
Victoria & Albert, 2, st.-yacht.
Victory, 101.
Virago, 6, st.-ves. el.
Wanderer, 4, sc.
Wellesley, 72.
Wellington, 72.

THE "TIMES" ON OUR ARMY.

Our army is the only one of any size consisting wholly of volunteers in the world. Other nations may have pet services, regiments recruited by volunteers from the rest of the army, or mere guards of honour. But in our army, as well as our navy, every man is a volunteer, and there is not one who has not enlisted from preference, from a sense of fitness, or other reason of his own. This army, the freest in the world, does also much more work, for its numbers, than any other army in the world; is in the face of more foes, encounters more risks, and has more actual experience of war, than any other army. It is spread through either hemisphere and in every zone; it fringes every continent and is scattered through a hundred isles; it is always on the ocean; it is ever traversing some of the greatest rivers in the world; its hosts ascend some of the most famous mountain ranges. Though the entire British army could be reviewed in the Champ de Mars, yet, like a drop of some brilliant and powerful dye in a large vase of water, it largely contributes to the aspect of all human affairs. Everywhere in a few days' sail you may reach the British flag; everywhere its protection is within a month's call, and in a few months more its substantial succour, or overwhelming vengeance, may be obtained. The British sentry confronts tribes of savages and civilised empires. Thriftily meted out, as its efficacy permits and its paucity requires, it is here a solitary post, there a garrison of 5,000 men. Its want of numbers is supplied by perpetual motion. *Stare loco nescit*. It is here, there, and everywhere. As it cannot be always at hand, it must ever be in reach, and by double diligence make one man do the work of two. Taking in the mass, and considering the service done, ours presents the largest front, and does most work, of all the armies that are now, or ever were. The Austrian army has not a soldier out of Europe; France is choked with her own army at home, but has no other work for it except the defence of her unprofitable position in Algeria and one or two small colonies. She is obliged to make work for her men at the expense of her neighbours. The British Volunteer Army and Navy encircle the globe. It is only by turning a terrestrial globe round and round and up and down that one can fully realise the extent of its position and the vastness of its ordinary work.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPOINTMENTS—Lieutenants: C. G. Fane, to the *Sanspareil*; C. R. Scott, to the *Wellington*.—Secretaries: R. Munday, to Rear-Admiral Sir William Codrington; G. P. Martin, to Vice-Admiral W. F. Martin; F. Cleeve, C.B., to Rear-Admiral Talbot.—Assistant-Paymaster: H. P. Brennan, supernumerary to the *Victory*.—Assistant-Surgeons: A. B. Johnson (confirmed), to the *Cornwallis*; C. S. Rickland (confirmed), to the *Doris*; C. Keenan, to the *Ranger*.—Acting Assistant-Surgeons: G. Dunstan, to the *Cressy*; G. H. Mansell, to the *Cumberland*; R. T. Rodley, to the *Wasp*.—Chief Engineer: C. Robertson, to the *Archer*.—Assistant-Engineer, First Class: M. Murray (confirmed), to the *Asia*, as supernumerary. John Moysey, as second class for the *Rainbow*. Third Class: Richard Oliver, to the *Cumberland*, for service in the *Cochin*. Acting Assistant Engineers, Third Class: John Watson, Leopold N. Green, and Peter Murray, to the *Arrogant*, as supernumeraries for discipline; John King, to the *Cornwallis*.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., IN THE DUTCH E. I. SERVICE.—Mr. W. H. du Cloux to be director of imposts and domains at Java; H. W. du Perron to be ordinary member of the Supreme Court of Justice in India; W. J. Pahud (son of the Governor-General) to be secretary to the resident of the Preanger Regencies. Two years' leave of absence is granted to the following officers of the civil service:—S. de Vries, J. R. Couperus, and N. Kerkhoff. Sick leave granted to Lieut.-Colonel A. Netscher of the artillery, Captains A. van der Boon and W. Visser of the infantry; 1st Lieut. W. Mickler, Dr. Bayer, and Dr. S. Roo, staff-surgeon and director of the Royal Military Hospital at Weltevreden, near Batavia.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

THE HONG KONG PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

After a vexatious and purposed delay, the papers relating to the now famous case of Mr. Caldwell, still Registrar-General of Hong Kong, have been laid before Parliament. Of the charges against this person, and of the evidence in support of them, we learn little more than we know already from Mr. Anstey's pamphlets, and the report of the trial of the Queen v. Tarrant, in which a jury, by their acquittal of Mr. Tarrant for libel, convicted the administration of Sir John Bowring of the wilful destruction of evidence, for the purpose of concealing Mr. Caldwell's guilt. What, however, we do learn from these papers are the grounds on which Sir John Bowring vindicates his conduct in supporting Dr. Bridges for supporting Mr. Caldwell, and on which the late Colonial Secretary relied for supporting Sir John Bowring. We can see each link of the chain by which the convict pirate Machow-Wong, in his dungeon at Labuan, is connected with the occupants of Downing-street.

On the 9th August, 1858, Sir John Bowring writes to Sir Bulwer-Lytton a despatch of sixteen pages, announcing his suspension of Mr. Anstey from the office of Attorney-General, and requesting that this suspension may be confirmed. He says of Mr. Anstey:—"No one can be more sensible than I am of his unparalleled activity, his intellectual resources, his readiness and acuteness, and his varied knowledge of history and laws; but when these great gifts are applied, as they have been, to fomenting discord in a small community, the mischief becomes intolerable, and must be abated." The ex-Governor of Hong Kong makes every possible accusation against Mr. Anstey, but with strange fatuity, he appears careful to rest his case against Mr. Anstey upon his proceedings in exposure of Mr. Caldwell. And that part of Mr. Anstey's proceedings in this matter which he selects for his greatest display of indignation is—his venturing to find fault with the destruction of Machow-Wong's papers. But we must allow Sir John to speak for himself, from the 48th page of the Blue Book:—

"Mr. Mongan's chief Chinese teacher, finding these books an encumbrance to a not very large office, suggested to him either their removal, or, if they were not further wanted, their destruction; Mr. Mongan therefore came to me, and I sent him to the Acting Colonial Secretary, to receive any instructions. He accordingly proceeded to the Acting Colonial Secretary, and very few words appear to have passed between them, upon what could at that time have been considered by either of them the mode of dealing with a great mass of Chinese papers, which had lost all importance, and were destitute of even any interest, Machow-Wong being in gaol, and no other party at this time mentioned in connection with them. Mr. Mongan did not report to me the result of his conversation with the Acting Colonial Secretary, but acted by his advice and burnt the books forthwith. I heard nothing further whatsoever from any one on the subject until after the Caldwell commission had commenced its sittings, and then, to my surprise and regret, I learnt what had taken place. In thus expressing myself, I do not attribute blame either to Mr. Bridges or Mr. Mongan, for it was impossible that they or any one else could, in the month of March, have supposed that the Attorney-General would, in the following May, bring long-dormant charges against the Registrar-General, and so ten upon the destruction of these books as a means for further extending his incriminations, but if consulted, I should have desired all the documents to be restored to the custody of those who had the ordinary charge of such documents. I have only to add to this long episode, that up to the time of the destruction in March, it was never hinted to me or the Acting Colonial Secretary that Mr. Caldwell's name was in any way implicated with these books, and no one has ever even suggested that Mr. Caldwell was consulted about, or knew, that they had been burnt. Upon this state of facts I leave you to form your own opinion as to the conduct of an Attorney-General, appearing only as a witness, who ventures to advise the commission to apply against Mr. Caldwell the maxim, "*Omnia presumuntur contra spoliatores*," and most unjustifiably insinuates that these books (now inaccessible for condemnation or defence) contained damning proofs of Mr. Caldwell's guilt, there not being a tittle of evidence to support such a presumption; and then, because other

gentlemen, without Mr. Caldwell's knowledge, had put these books out of the reach of the commission, that body who naturally would respect the law laid down by the law adviser of the Crown, are to find, as proved against Mr. Caldwell, anything which the malice or ingenuity of his enemies can invent or suggest. This portion of the case alone convinces me, and must I think be equally full of conviction to you, sir, that her Majesty's service cannot be honourably served by a law officer who can think and speak as Mr. Anstey has done in this instance."

One might as well attempt to write a description of every one of the contending animalculæ discoverable by the microscope in a drop of putrid water, as to analyse thoroughly this single passage from Sir John Bowring's despatch. Our space limits our observations. He tells us that the destruction of the books having been suggested to Mr. Mongan, Mr. Mongan came to him, and he sent him to Dr. Bridges to receive instructions. Twelve lines further down he declares that if he had been consulted he should have desired "*all the documents to be restored to the custody of those who had the ordinary charge of such documents.*" Why, he was consulted and declined to give any instructions, except to obey the orders of Dr. Bridges; and after telling this, he goes on to say what he would have done if he had been consulted. This, however, is a trifle; the main gist of his statement is the impossibility of any one supposing that the books of the pirate could contain evidence affecting Mr. Caldwell. They were burnt in March, the Attorney-General brought long-dormant charges against the Registrar-General in May. How could such a contingency have possibly been foreseen? Sir John Bowring, however, invariably betrays himself in his speech. "Long-dormant charges!" Then there were such charges known to exist long before the evidence was destroyed, although supposed to be in a somnolent condition. Did Sir John really believe that Mr. Anstey had gone to sleep? for this is what his words imply. We are afraid he never enjoyed the comfort of this reflection for a single moment. This adjective, "long-dormant," is introduced to protect himself against a charge of falsehood in asserting the impossibility of supposing that the contents of the books of Machow-Wong could affect the character of Mr. Caldwell. He could not deny there were such charges, but then they were asleep; who, in the name of official peace and quiet, could suppose that they would ever wake up? Setting aside Sir John Bowring's metaphors, the fact he states is that he knew of such charges. We will now see what he knew of them, and also what Dr. Bridges knew. The papers were burnt in March, 1858. On the 8th July, 1857, Mr. Anstey requested that certain officers of the Government should be called upon to state in writing what they knew of Machow-Wong. Mr. Caldwell was asked among the rest. He stated that "with regard to the connection of Machow-Wong with pirates, I am totally ignorant, nor do I believe, that any such intercourse ever existed." Again: "In nearly every case of information against pirates which I have had anything to do with, *he has been my secret informer.*" But Mr. May, the Superintendent of Police, deposed as follows:— (See pages 71 and 72.)

"I have had a knowledge of Wong Akee for at least ten years, and on numerous occasions during that time have discovered the influence which he exercised upon the cases of piracy especially, but also on cases of local crime coming under the interference of police. This influence was not openly exhibited, because then it might have been met and combated; but there was nevertheless sufficient to show from what quarter the adverse interest came; and this led me to have a strong and openly-expressed dislike to Wong Akee, which I made known to his patron Mr. Caldwell."

And again:—

"He engaged deeply in emigration to California and purchased two English ships; the *Potomac* was one; this latter vessel was confiscated at San Francisco for excess of passengers, and this notwithstanding that between 100 and 200 passengers were landed after payment of passage, at one of the islands outside the harbour. In 1853 he fitted out an expedition against a district city of Nam-tow, in which, however, he was defeated, the Chinese authorities discovering it before the 'braves' assembled; in consequence of this, he cannot visit his native place. Wong Akee is stated to have a close interest in the pirate chiefs known as Luk-i, Po-pak-shing, Shang-tong-wai, Tai-fai-oot, Mo-mee-ma, and others. Of those named, the first, Luk-i, was captured by one of her Majesty's ships near Shanghai, at the end of the year 1856, and was with his crew handed over to the Chinese authorities. In reference to the second named, Po-pak-shing, in January 1857, two large heavily-armed boats were pointed out to the police by some of the inhabitants; they were lying off the central part of the town; and it was said by, I think, Mr. Scarth, that he had seen some signals by lights during the night from these boats; the boats were seized, and by direction of Mr. Mercer, Mr. Grandpré referred to Mr. Caldwell for the characters of the boats. Mr. Caldwell went on board, made inquiry, and in consequence of his expressed report that they were honest traders, the boats were released. Afterwards a charge was made by a Portuguese, whose vessel had been taken by pirates, that the said two vessels were two of the pirates; they were again seized. Po-pak-shing, celebrated as a pirate chief, was apprehended on board, and he and his crew and boats positively identified; ultimately the complainant disappeared, having been bought off; this latter I obtained reliable evidence of at the time."

And again :—

"A peculiarity about all the cases so mentioned, and numerous others, is that Mr. Stace, who is Wong Akee's attorney, has appeared for the prisoners, and that Mr. Caldwell has exhibited an interest in the matter by appearing at the court."

And again :—

"Wong Akee has been apprehended, and his house searched, the books and papers being seized; amongst the latter are some papers in Mr. Caldwell's writing, showing that he has taken a direct interest in the business of Wong Akee. There are also entries in Chinese of monies received from or for Mr. Caldwell, amounting, in one account, to 600 dollars."

Mr. May's letter is dated July, 1857, and was addressed to Dr. Bridges, who in March, 1859, ordered Machow-Wong's papers to be burnt. Dr. Bridges attached a memorandum at the time to Mr. May's letter, to the effect that it did "not contain one syllable of reliable information," but showed "a very strong prejudice on Mr. May's part against Mr. Caldwell." Yet Sir John Bowring states, in the extract above given from his despatch to Sir Bulwer Lytton, that "up to the time of the destruction of the documents in March [1858] it was never hinted to me or the Acting Colonial Secretary that Mr. Caldwell's name was in any way implicated in these books." We will not soil our pages with the only word that can adequately describe such conduct. We have sacrificed much space in order to place before our readers irrefutable proof of its true nature. It was not necessary to convince ourselves of the character of Sir John Bowring's statements, for he also tells Sir Bulwer Lytton that the papers had lost all importance, "no other party being at this time mentioned in connection with them." But besides the statement of Mr. May, there is that of Mr. Inglis, July 14, 1857, who states, "With respect to the character of Matso-Wong I can safely say it is the most notorious in the colony; a parallel to that of Jonathan Wild as nearly as circumstances will permit." Dr. Bridges again has a memorandum on this report; he finds fault with its "poetical colouring," and says he cannot advise "his Excellency to attach any credit to it."

The documents we have quoted, together with the Report of the Caldwell Commission, of which more presently, and the report of the trial of the Queen v. Tarrant, were in the possession of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton when, on March 17, 1859, he replied to Sir John Bowring's despatch of August 9, 1858, and, as requested, confirmed the suspension of Mr. Anstey. We shall extract but one line from the ex-colonial-Secretary's despatch:—"The (Caldwell) Commission reported that some portion of the charges (*comparatively unimportant*) was proved." These "*comparatively unimportant*" charges are as follows:—(See Report of Caldwell Commission, p. 37.)

"That with regard to charge 6, a long and intimate connection between Mr. Caldwell and Ma-chow-wong has been proved, but that there is no proof of any connection by affinity, according to Chinese law or custom. That with regard to charge 7, it is proved that Mr. Caldwell has been in the habit, on Ma-chow-wong's unsupported information, of arresting persons, but that there is no evidence as to his confiscating or restoring property. That as regards charge 8, there is no evidence of any connivances or procurements of Mr. Caldwell; but that it is manifest that the Chinese are very apt to give evidence against him. That as to charge 9, it has been proved that Mr. Caldwell aided in the acceptance of Sze-kai, his former servant, as bail for Ma-chow-wong, and that Sze-kai had been imprisoned for debt for a few days a short time previously. That with reference to charge 11, a partnership with Ma-chow-wong, in a lorch, is proved, and, in fact, admitted by Mr. Caldwell, but that there is no evidence as to payments to Mr. Caldwell out of the produce of plunder made at sea. That of the facts stated in charge 13, of the release of the men upon Mr. Caldwell's representation as to their character, there is no doubt whatever; and that it appears incomprehensible how any person, with Mr. Caldwell's knowledge of the Chinese language, and holding the appointment he did, could have been ignorant of the character of the boats in which the men were seized, and that one at least of these men was a notorious pirate, particularly as it is in evidence that Ma-chow-wong was connected with the boats."

The expression, "*comparatively unimportant*," applied to such conduct on the part of a justice of the peace, testifies to the hollowness of the now forfeited pledge of the Colonial-office that the appointment of a new Governor of Hong Kong should be the occasion for a searching inquiry into abuses which had at length been spoken of in Parliament, after having become a public scandal in the land. What, indeed, could any new Governor do with these words before his eyes? It is now palpable that the pretence of inquiry at Hong Kong was resorted to in order to stop that demand for inquiry in England which was beginning to make itself heard, and which, we rejoice to hear, will make itself heard again in connection with the presentation of these papers to Parliament. One word to those intending to act in this matter. The evil in Hong Kong is but a ramification of the evil, the root of which is in Downing-street. Mr. Caldwell protects Machow-Wong,

Dr. Bridges protects Mr. Caldwell, Sir John Bowring protects Dr. Bridges, Sir E. B. Lytton protects Sir John Bowring, and the Government of which Sir E. B. Lytton was a member was afraid of Lord Palmerston. We know, upon the very best authority, that a consideration which weighed with the Government of Lord Derby in deciding upon the course which they should take in reference to the unutterably infamous administration of Hong Kong by Sir John Bowring, was a dread of being charged with taking the pretext of the Caldwell case to punish him for the bombardment of Canton! Considerations such as these open a field for reflection too vast for us to enter upon at present. We have only to repeat, let every effort be made to bring before Parliament and the Crown that conduct of Secretaries of State by which impunity is granted to the confederacy of British magistrates with pirates, and punishment awarded to the denouncers of these monstrous practices, on such charges as "fomenting discord in a small community."

We urge this for the sake of England, but we also urge prompt action on account of pressing circumstances at Hong Kong. The last mail brought news of proceedings against a Chinese, Tam Achoy, and a British subject, Captain Baker, for piracy, of their having pleaded guilty, but not having been punished, because they were able to plead the connivance of the authorities, the *China Mail* stating that "the affidavits leave the matter in a very dubious and suspicious light as regards Mr. Caldwell." When these Parliamentary papers reach Hong Kong, detailing, as they do, the obstinate denial of the most necessary justice, by successive colonial secretaries, the next batch of pirates who are brought to trial will be able to plead the connivance not only of Mr. Caldwell, but of Sir Bulwer Lytton and the Duke of Newcastle.

THE OPENING OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF CHINA.

The project which we have noticed in previous issues, to open up a communication on the western frontier of China, increases in interest, and several leading articles have been devoted to the subject by the London and provincial press. The *Illustrated London News* has engraved a map from an original, in possession of Captain Sprye, who has been many years in Pegue and Burmah in the Company's service, and first called the attention of our Government to the subject, but the attention he has received has been conducted in the usual mode of circumlocution, one office referring to another, &c. It is seldom that British merchants have to thank Government for affording the means of opening up new channels of trade, but, on the contrary, it is often found to be the great and only stumbling-block in the way. If the intended market is at a distance like China, the chance, of course, becomes considerably lessened, and so long as our Secretaries of State shall have the nominal charge of the whole of our foreign relations, it is not to be expected that any improvement will take place, the intricate questions which constantly arise in connection with countries with which we have relations being at all times calculated to exclude attention to any new opening which may present, and in this manner many of the best interests of this country are shamefully neglected. We wish the scheme of Captain Sprye all success, but the only practical way to procure it is by forming a company ready to carry out the object; and when Government sees that plans are put in train, they are likely to grant the necessary protection, and instruct our ambassador on the spot to give effect to the same. An opportunity now presents itself in the second mission of Lord Elgin, which should on no account be lost, for it becomes every day more apparent that we cannot be confined to the coasting ports of China, especially as there are good grounds for believing that the French occupation of Cochin China is intended as the basis of operations for intriguing with the King of Burmah, which may lead to an opening into China.

The city of Tong-ho, in British Pegue, is already in telegraphic connection with Rangoon and Calcutta; the distance from thence to Esmok is only about 300 miles. From Esmok the line can be carried down the valley of the Pearl river to Canton, along which it is stated good roads are in existence. Considerable difficulties would, no doubt, exist in devising means for protecting the line; but the plan once entered upon through Lord Elgin and the Chinese Government, the remainder would be a mere matter of detail. First impressions, of course, would suggest that the natives would be continually robbing the wire.

The *New York Herald* has the following on late events in China:—

"Lord Palmerston recently declared in the House of Commons that if the English Minister to China, Mr. Bruce, had submitted to half the indignities which were put upon the American Commissioner in his visit to Peking, he would have deserved to have been disgraced and removed from his post. The London journals have been talking for some time past in the same strain of all our proceedings in the East. The truth is, that the English are jealous of the footing that Americans have obtained in China and Japan. Instead of being grateful for the good offices that our representatives render them, they repay them by misrepresenting their conduct. Mr. Ward submitted to no indignities in his visit to Peking. He went in the fashion, and according to the forms, understood by the Chinese to be suitable to the dignity of an Ambassador. He showed his good sense by a compliance with their usages as far as was consistent with his own notions of propriety. If, instead of making this unwarrantable attack on Mr. Ward, Lord Palmerston had acknowledged the obligations which British diplomacy was under to our Minister in Japan—obligations personally acknowledged by Queen Victoria by a present of a gold snuff-box to that gentleman—he would have been setting an example which might have further beneficial effects on British interests in countries in which British arrogance has evoked hostility and hatred."

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND MISSION.—The Earl of Elgin proceeded by the last mail, accompanied by the following gentlemen, who form part of the mission:—Lieut.-Col. H. H. Crealock, military secretary; Mr. H. B. Loch, private secretary; the Hon. J. P. Stuart Wortley, first attaché; the Hon. J. T. Howell Thurlow, second attaché. Baron Gros, the French ambassador, accompanied by Count de Bastard, also proceeds by this mail. Colonel Crealock served in the 90th Regiment in the Crimea from December, 1854, to February, 1855, and again from 28th March, 1855, till the end of the siege, including the assault on the 8th September, when he was inside the Redan with General Windham. He was placed upon the staff at Constantinople; and on the last Chinese war breaking out, he went out as one of the *Etat-Major*, and at its close he proceeded to India, and arrived after the fall of Lucknow, but served with Lord Clyde in the subsequent campaign in the capacity of Assistant Adjutant-General to Sir W. R. Mansfield. Colonel Crealock possesses the peculiar qualifications of a military secretary, and his reputation as a charming draughtsman and an accomplished officer is established in the army. We believe that this is the first diplomatic appointment of Mr. H. B. Loch, as also of the Hon. J. P. Stuart Wortley, a son of the late Solicitor-General, and formerly Recorder of the City of London.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CAINE.—In the *Illustrated London News* of the 14th we find a notice of this gentleman, and an engraving of the mirror presented him by some of his Chinese acquaintances in Hong Kong, whom, no doubt, he had done many a good turn to. We are rather surprised to find that any journal possessing advantages for ascertaining the true current of Colonel Caine's life should be so far misled as to pass such a fulsome panegyric on a man so well known to have been an associate of that notorious swindler Sheriff Hordern, and to have committed other similar acts in every day life, "too numerous and too tedious to mention."—"If," says the illustrious *News*, "there be a position which more than any other tests the administrative capacity of a man, it is when, invested with consular charges he holds on the confines of barbarism the 'marches' of civilisation. Whilst the European administrator, surrounded with the appliances of an organised system, and a ting through the agency of recognised laws, directs with ease the economy of the State, confident always that should moments of emergency demand from his hands the responsibility of initiative acts, a public opinion, at once just and perspicuous, will interpret with fairness the integrity of his aims, colonial rulers must frequently with the debris of a decayed society erect the edifice of a new system, which neither shocks Eastern prejudices nor Western civilisation. Without a precedent to guide, or a public opinion to which to appeal, every act is an additional responsibility, every decision a ground of contest, where truth must vindicate herself against blind bigotry or suspicious dread. The offices of chief magistrate and lieutenant-governor, held by Lieut.-Colonel Caine in Hong Kong, were functions peculiarly demanding that judgment, decision, and fertility of resource essential in the successful administration of colonial rule."

SUPPRESSION OF THE COOLIE TRADE IN AMERICAN SHIPS.—Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, has been instructed by the committee on commerce to report a bill prohibiting the Chinese coolie trade by American citizens in American vessels. The bill is accompanied by a report. The substance of the bill is as follows:—Section 1 provides that no citizen of the United States or resident shall, as master, factor, owner, or otherwise, build, fit, equip, load, or prepare any ship or vessel for the purpose of procuring from China or elsewhere the inhabitants or subjects of China known as coolies, to be transported to any foreign country to be disposed of against their wills for any term of years as servants or apprentices, to be held to labour or service, on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel, apparel, &c. Section 2 provides penalties for so building, &c., or manufacturing, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, and also provides penalties for so building, &c., or navigating, as owner, master, factor, agent, or otherwise, any vessel belonging in whole or in part to citizens of the United States, or represented or enrolled in the United States, knowing or intending that the said ship shall be employed in such trade. The penalties are fine and imprisonment. Section 3 provides penalties for taking on board or transporting coolies. Section 4 excludes from the operation of the Act voluntary emigration, but provides for consular certificates to be given for emigrants. Section 5 extends the Acts of February, 1847, and March, 1849, concerning carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, to any passenger vessels from one foreign port to another foreign port. Section 6 authorises the President to order American vessels to be examined, upon cause of suspicion, by the ships of the United States, and, on proof of the violation of the law, to be carried into port for adjudication. Section 7 provides that the Act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

WHAT RAJAH BROOKE DID IN BORNEO.—We extract the following from *Once a Week*:—Brooke did everything possible for the protection and encouragement of industry; and there he stopped. He did not want the people to enrich him; and he left them free to choose whether to enrich themselves. He classed their piratical enemies, and made their rivers safe, and promoted trading; but, as the Dyaks are not fond of labour, he acquiesced in their tastes, and countenanced the native arrangement by which the Chinese immigrants did the hard work, and the Dyaks enjoyed their ease and dignity. "My Dyaks are gentlemen," was in his mind amidst the provisions of his government, as well as in conversation with Europeans. In like manner he encouraged these gentlemen clients of his to discuss the rules and methods of justice, law, and executive government. They decided on the institution of courts of justice; they held counsel on new laws; and they distributed the offices of government, under his sanction. His advice and information were always at their disposal; but they had to ask for one and the other. In the coolness of the morning, he was always to be found on a public walk by the river side, where he could be consulted by all comers; and many a time did midnight overtake some group of which Brooke was the centre, gravely discussing the affairs of the commonwealth, or speculating on the great questions which interest men of all races in all ages, or narrating the facts of European or Eastern life.

THE JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The *New York Herald* announces the arrival at San Francisco of the Japanese steamer *Caudimarruh*. Their correspondent, writing from San Francisco on the 20th ult., says:—"We visited the ship yesterday, on her arrival, and were there introduced to Captain Brooke and Mr. Kern, from whom we obtained many interesting details of the passage. This is one of the several steamers composing the Japanese navy. She is the first one that has left the country for a foreign port, and perhaps would not have been allowed to come except that the two above-mentioned officers happened to be in Yokohama to attend them. The express object is to await the arrival here of the *Ponhattan*, when she will at once return to report the safe arrival of the Ambassadors and suite. The Japanese sailors are *au fait* in all the usual work pertaining to the duties of seafaring life. The science of navigation is thoroughly understood among the officers, who learned it from the Dutch, at the school at Nagasaki. The instruments are of Dutch and English manufacture. They had two chronometers of English make. The ship is worked, in all respects, like those of the Dutch." At the date on which the correspondent writes from San Francisco the Japanese Embassy had not arrived in the *Ponhattan*.

HAMBURG CORRESPONDENCE.—There is an old adage that Scotchmen and rats are to be found all over the globe. In this city we are accustomed to add, "and Hamburgers," for wherever a new branch of trade or a new field for mercantile enterprise is opened, there are always energetic young merchants of this city to be found ready to establish themselves there with a view of opening direct mercantile relations with Hamburg. And this is one of the principal explanations of the fact that Hamburg is enabled to carry on such an extensive commerce with every country on the face of the globe. It is only a few months since I told you that a house in this city had sent two of their young men to establish a filial on the Amoor, and now I have to record the arrival of two young Hamburgers of the name of G—, belonging to one of our patrician families, at Nagasaki, in Japan, with the intention of establishing a house of business in that port, and opening a direct trade between Japan and Hamburg. The *Cesarovitch*, Capt. Jorjan, and the *San Francisco*, Capt. Stortebecker, both from this port to the Amoor, have arrived safely, the former at Valparaiso, the latter at Talcahuano, in Chili, and were about to proceed to their destination according to letters received here by the last mail from South America.

THE OVERLAND PASSENGERS IN EGYPT.—On the principle that the English have the largest share of the good things in the East, it falls to their lot to bear the brunt of all offences committed by foreigners, as we recently had occasion to note in connection with the outrageous conduct on the part of the mercantile community in Japan. A statement has appeared from a correspondent of the *Times*, detailing some disgraceful proceedings on the part of some of the passengers from Bombay and Australia; the statement is dated from Cairo, 8th April, and is as follows:—"On the night of the 4th a most disgraceful scene occurred in the Great Mosque, in the citadel, which has led to the closing of the Mosque of Cairo against Europeans. The Indian and Australian travellers, on their way through Cairo to Suez, took the opportunity of visiting the Great Mosque, but by the late Viceroy Mohammed Aale. During the Ramadan it is illuminated, and being the anniversary of the death of the founder, who lies interred there, his son, the now Viceroy, was present in state. Some of our countrymen, having previously indulged in 'poisonous pottle deep,' perceived themselves at the door of the mosque in anything but a state of sobriety, and having been admitted with every possible courtesy, repaid it, first by abusing themselves in the viceregal circle, where they amused themselves by mimicking the dervishes and others who were performing the rites of their religion around the tomb of the founder, and then proceeding to demonstrate, by all means in their power, their contempt for Moslem religious observances. This naturally incensed the congregation, and that to such an extent as to attract the attention of the viceroy, who sent his equerry, Mohammed Beg, to exhortate, and request them to remember they were in a place dedicated to the service of God, and that they ought either to behave with becoming decency and propriety, or withdraw, as the viceroy could not otherwise be answerable for the excited fanaticism of his subjects. His recommendation was insolently disregarded, and the irritation assuming a threatening aspect, Mohammed Beg was obliged to surround the party by cavales, in order at once to protect and get them out of the mosque. We forbear, for obvious reasons, to mention the names of these travellers who thus outraged public opinion, and insulted in the presence of the viceroy the memory of his father and the religion which he professes. We regret to add that an English lady (!) was foremost in this disgraceful affair. We may take this opportunity of observing that the conduct of the Indian cadets cannot be otherwise designated than as systematically disgraceful in their passage through Egypt, and has become a matter of serious complaint and representation to the British authorities in Egypt. From the moment they land they commence a system of outrage from the railway station in Alexandria to their arrival in Cairo, where they issue forth armed with sticks in gangs to commit disturbances, which they continue until their embarkation at Suez. It is sincerely to be trusted, for the maintenance of the reputation of the British character, that

'the Indian authorities in London will insist on decorous conduct in future, and enforce it under the penalty of forfeiture of the commission which they disgrace, in the first case of misbehaviour that may be represented home by the British authority here.' A letter appears in this day's *Times* denying that the passengers were for Australia.

CHINESE THEATRICALS IN CALIFORNIA.—The *New York Weekly Times* gives an amusing account of some Chinese operatic and dramatic performances at the Union Theatre, San Francisco, which appear to have afforded unbounded delight to the numerous Chinese residents.

THE LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a Levee on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at St. James's Palace, when the following gentlemen in connection with China had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. Captain G. P. Mends, R.N., on promotion and return from China, by the Duke of Somerset. Col. Holloway, R.M., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on being made a C.B., and on return from China, by the Duke of Somerset.

It will be remembered that during the last session of the Council of State (*Riksdag*) a sum of money was voted for the expedition to Japan that the Government intended to send out in conjunction with Norway and Sweden, who were invited to take part in it, and accepted the proposal provisionally. But now, it appears, they think differently of it, for a communication has been received by the Danish cabinet to the effect that unforeseen difficulties will prevent Sweden and Norway from taking part in the joint expedition as proposed. Under these circumstances the ministers are as yet undecided whether to send out a mission by themselves, or to give up the plan also for the present.

A graphic account was published by one of our contemporaries a few days ago of the disgusting practice of "snuff-dipping," so extensively in vogue among women of all classes in the southern States. People from the North, travelling through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, have been astonished at beholding the open and matter-of-fact method of indulging in it—at seeing pretty young girls, lovely ladies, married women and single, sitting in circles, formed expressly for this purpose. Each snuff-dipper has her bottle and swab-stick, or box and mop, from and by which she conveys the filthy dust to her lip; and then, withdrawing the mop, perhaps passes it along to her neighbour as an act of delicate attention.

The new steam corvette *Patience*, now in course of completion at the Philadelphia navy yard, is nearly ready for sea, and will make her first trial trip about the 20th inst. Great interest is felt in this vessel, which is of novel construction.

[In most of the London papers the death of the Shah of Persia is recorded—on the authority of the *Homeward Mail*. We have the best authority for contradicting the statement, and for saying that, at the date of the latest intelligence received at the Persian legation, his Majesty was in excellent health.]

The Post-office has published a notice to the effect, that all letters registered addressed to China, or any other country in or beyond the torrid zone, should be sealed with gum or wafer, to avoid the inconvenience occasioned by the melting of the wax.

Dr. Macgowan continues to lecture at various parts of the country on Japan, by request,—his next engagements being at Manchester, Liverpool, Bath, and Southampton.

As Mr. Anstey is now in Calcutta, and his principal counsellor—Mr. Westmacott—in the action against Sir John Powning has passed from all earthly strife, we may conclude that the action will not come to trial.

Among the announcements of publications in New York we observe "Five Years in China," by the Rev. Charles Taylor, and "A Voyage down the Amoor, with a Land Journey through Siberia, and Incidental Notes of Manchouria, Kamshatka, and Japan," by Mr. Perry McDonough Collins.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has ordered her diplomatic agents to quit Peking during the approaching hostilities. The reason given is, that she desires to avoid being accused either by England or France of aiding or counselling the Chinese.

The *Times* has sent a special correspondent to China, Mr. T. W. Bowly.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

It has been generally supposed that the official negligence in connection with the despatch of the Armstrong guns and artillerymen by the *Himalaya* was attributable to the Indian Government; it appears, however, that they did not receive the intelligence in time to make it possible for them to provide the means of transport. After a considerable delay, Messrs. Newall & Co.'s steamer *Imperatriz* was chartered to convey the guns and ammunition, and artillerymen, but owing to her decks having been taken up, and the vessel otherwise fitted for laying the Red Sea Telegraph—and consequently unfitted for carrying troops—she would be a considerable time preparing, as no efficient workmen could be found at Suez. By private advices we learn that she would not leave that place until the 10th inst. An extract appeared in the *Times*, stating that the powder and other stores had been damaged from salt water on board the *Himalaya*; this has been contradicted, however, but as there may be some truth in it, we give the statement:—

"A letter dated 'P. and O. ship *Precursor*, Suez, March 20th,' contains the following paragraph:—'You will be sorry to hear that the whole of our limber and waggon body boxes proved on inspection to have been completely saturated with water in the hold of the *Himalaya*. The wet lay

like thick dew on the shot and metal inside them; all the leather straps, &c., which were stowed in the boxes, were green and mouldy; and, worst of all, the whole of the powder was seriously damaged, if not entirely spoilt. I only hope that they will send out some more Armstrong powder (a perfectly distinct kind) to China, or we shall be done. If they had but taken out the cartouches, and stowed them in the *Himalaya's* magazine, as we wished them, all would have been right. The *Adraas* was perfectly ready to take us on the 16th, and was offered to the consul-general by the P. and O. agent for that purpose, but he refused her, and says we are to wait for the *Imperatriz*, China troop ship."

By a reference to the Parliamentary columns, it will be seen that Mr. Herbert admits the statement in part to be true.

The following appointments are announced in connection with the expedition:—

Colonel T. Pattil, King's Dragoon Guards, to command the cavalry brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general. Lieut.-colonel C. P. B. Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, assistant-quartermaster-general to the cavalry division. Captain H. F. Brooke, 48th regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.

After a great deal of premature writing on the want of discipline shown by General Mansfield—a fact never established—the following statement is made in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which may be intended for the *amende honorable*:—

"By the mail from India just arrived we learn that General Mansfield went to Bombay to await final orders, and that 'he did not decline to go to China, as reported, but simply pointed out certain inconveniences which his selection on as second in command might occasion. If the Commander-in-Chief, or rather in this case the Cabinet, adhere to the original plan, he will join his command in excellent time.'"

Nothing has transpired since our last in reference to the regiments from India, and no further movements in this country have to be announced. The ship *Clara* is loading military stores, and will shortly sail for Hong Kong.

It is understood that when the *Euryalus* is completed she will proceed on a cruise to the Brazils, and perhaps to China, to afford the young Prince Alfred an opportunity of visiting distant regions.

We are sorry to learn (says the *Times*) that the rumours are well founded which have been for some in circulation, to the effect that the examination papers proposed to candidates for military appointments have been surreptitiously obtained by some of the candidates in anticipation of the examination. The result has been that the whole examination has been vitiated by this discovery, that the exercises of the candidates have been cancelled, and that a new examination will at once begin.

The office of principal medical officer at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, rendered vacant by the appointment of Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., to the head of the invalid establishment and sanatorium formed at the Cape of Good Hope for the troops from China, has been conferred upon Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., late the head of the medical staff at Cork.

The *Forte*, 51, screw, Captain E. Turnour, flag ship of Admiral Keppel, has been placed in No. 7 Dock, at Portsmouth, and a portion of her copper stripped off for the purpose of discovering and remedying the leak in her stern. Her crew have been berthed on board a hulk in the harbour while she is in dock.

Deputy Inspector-General T. D. Hume, M.D., who has been appointed principal medical officer at Chatham, in succession to Inspector-General J. R. Taylor, C.B., who is under orders to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, commenced his duties at Fort Pitt Hospital this week.

The screw steamer *Surprise*, 4, Captain Lord Edward Cecil, now stripping in the basin at the Devonport dockyard, arrived from China on the 12th inst., at Plymouth.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the *Tricomalee*, 24, to be brought up from the reserve in ordinary at Chatham, and taken into dock, in order to be fitted as a training ship for the Naval Coast Volunteers at Newcastle and Sunderland. As soon as the *Tricomalee* is completed she will be sent round to the Tyne, where she will be stationed.

The *Arctusa*, 50, was on Tuesday brought up from Chatham harbour, to be taken in to the dock vacated on the previous day by the line-of-battle screw steamer *Rodney*, 91. The *Arctusa* is to be considerably lengthened, in order to be converted into a 51-gun screw frigate.

The *Allatross*, 12, one of the old class of sailing sloops, will go into the dock at Chatham vacated by the *Plorer* gunboat, where she will be broken up.

A case of open mutiny has occurred on board Her Majesty's ship *Edgar*, in consequence of the crew not obtaining leave, which they considered had been unreasonably delayed, but it appears to have been in consequence of the non-return of a portion of their company then on shore. Several of the delinquents have been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Winchester gaol, and the court is now engaged in the investigation of charges against other offenders.

On the 22nd inst., while operations were in progress for removing the boilers from her Majesty's ship *Royal Albert*, the tackle broke and deposited one of the boilers weighing twenty-eight tons on the deck, smashing the planks, one of the beams, and several of the carlings. It was fortunately jammed, however, in the hatchway, and thus saved the lives of some twenty shipwrights who were at work below. Another accident of a similar nature took place in hoisting the new boilers.

The *Haering* store-ship, with Armstrong guns and other stores, for Hong Kong, which got on shore off the Ratta, in Plymouth Sound, was got off on the 21st, and now lies alongside the Commercial Wharf.

The following, in reference to the *McLourne* screw steamer, appeared in the *Times*, signed James Thompson:—"In the extract of the letter from one of

the military officers on board, furnished by your correspondent, he states, under date of the 17th of February (twelve days after leaving St. Vincent), that a stoppage occurred, 'after which it gradually dawned upon us how thankful we should be that bursting boilers had not yet blown us into eternity.' I do not wish to impute deliberate malice to this gentleman, whoever he may be, but I can hardly be wrong in expressing the wish that he had been more accurate in ascertaining the cause of the stoppage which occurred before writing in this strain. The truth is, that the stoppage was in no way dependent on the boilers, which are in perfect order, but was caused by the giving way of the intermediate crank shaft—an accident that was solely occasioned by the stress of weather the ship had previously undergone. The *Melbourne* being within three days' sail of Rio Janeiro, it was considered more prudent by the Admiralty agent on board to bear up for that port, where the crank-shaft was repaired, and in the course of a few days she proceeded on her voyage under steam.

Mr. Horsman's motion for the production of the naval estimates for the last 100 years has brought before the public some facts which are specially valuable at this time. The lowest point reached in our navy estimates for 103 years past, was in 1768, when there were only 15,511 men employed in the service, at an expense of a little above one and a-half millions. At the conclusion of the American war, 105,443 sailors and marines belonged to our naval establishment, at an annual cost of a little above eight millions. In 1859-60, the number of men voted for the navy is about half the amount just quoted, whilst the expenses of the service are reckoned at nearly ten millions. The increase of expense is attributable to the different conditions of the navy. In 1813, the number of men employed seems to have reached the highest point, no fewer than 147,047 being rated on the navy lists at an expense of twenty-three and a-half millions. From 1756 to 1859 England has been engaged in thirteen wars, of which four were with France.

REVISED ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1860-61.

The revised Army Estimates have just been published, and are divided into six parts—viz., forces, civil establishments, supplies, works and buildings, educational, and non-effective, for which a total sum of £14,842,546 is asked, being an increase of £1,983,249 on the estimates of 1859-60. The number of men to be provided for is 145,269, and the pay and allowances for this force amount to £4,736,701, further augmented by miscellaneous charges, put down at £620,285. The first of these items is £1,012,227, and the second £57,918 beyond those of last year. The embodied militia will cost £320,000, a decrease of no less than £240,000 on the previous year's estimate; while the volunteer corps ask £20,000 less than last year, and figure for the comparatively modest sum of £68,000. The next division is that of the civil establishments, in which we find a large increase over 1859-60. The departments of the Secretary for War and of the General Commanding-in-Chief are put down for £196,224, an increase of £10,630 upon the last estimates; the manufacturing establishments, military storekeepers, barrackmasters, lodging money, rents, &c., are estimated at £374,005, an increase of £14,965; and the wages of artificers and labourers at £865,234, showing an increase of £115,706. The third division includes clothing and necessaries, estimated at £324,000, a decrease of £126,000 on the previous year; provisions, forage, fuel and light, barrack furniture and bedding, &c., figure for £1,278,377, an increase of £181,593; and warlike stores for land and sea service will absorb £2,038,088, an increase of £940,463 upon the estimates of 1859-60. The fourth vote comprises fortifications, civil buildings, and barracks—the first item being down for £645,355, an increase of £196,783; the second for £203,500; and the third for £707,607, the two latter showing a decrease of £29,457 and £125,885 respectively. The fifth division, the educational, demands an increase of £7,150 upon the last estimates, and is down for £277,547. These five divisions comprehend the effective services, and comprise a total of £12,707,923. The non-effective services, which include rewards for military services, pay of general officers, pay of reduced and retired officers, widows' pensions and compassionate allowances, pensions and allowances to wounded officers, in-pensions, out-pensions and superannuation allowances, demand £2,134,623, a decrease of £12,882 upon last year; thus making up the total amount of £14,842,546 required for the coming year, and showing a net increase of £1,983,249 upon the estimates of 1859-60.

Literature.

A Visit to India, China, and Japan. By BAYARD TAYLOR. Newly Revised and Edited by G. F. PARDON. James Blackwood, Paternoster-row.

This is a re-issue, at a moderate price and in a convenient form, of a book which we have already commended to the attention of our readers.* A second perusal, however, so strongly confirms our favourable impression that we feel it deserves somewhat more than a cursory notice.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, the well-known American traveller, paid his visit to India, China, and Japan in the year 1853, and published the account of his travels in 1855. Since then we have had the mutiny in India, and treaties and wars, or rumours of wars, with China and Japan, so that the work before us treats of a condition of things past and well-nigh forgotten, and we cannot say that the appendix furnished by Mr. Pardon adds much to our information on recent events. The book is nevertheless both entertaining and valuable. The writer propounds no new theories, and favours us with no philosophical or anti-

quarian disquisitions; but perhaps we like his work none the less on that account. It is simply what it professes to be—an account of a visit (albeit a hurried one) to the far East. We do not find it at all a tedious journey to accompany our author in his banghy cart from Bombay to Indore, thence to the capital of the Great Mogul and the gigantic mountains of the Himalayan range. He describes with equal felicity the wonders of art and the sublime and varying aspects of nature, and his narrative contains just enough of the salt of personal adventure which travellers are perhaps more apt to provide than their readers are to relish. We accompany Mr. Taylor to Meerut, Cawnpore, and Lucknow, and on by Allahabad and Benares to Calcutta. His visit to China is scarcely so well told. He has no admiration for China, and the unfortunate Chinese are denied the possession of one redeeming quality. We forbear to quote his "deliberate opinion" of them as recorded in page 162 of this volume, for, in truth, we think a little more knowledge of this part of his subject would have induced him to modify his judgment. His visits to the capital of Loo-choo, and to the Bonin and Peel Islands, are among the best and most entertaining parts of this volume. As to Japan, we know now, imperfect as our knowledge still is, so much more than Mr. Taylor has told us, that it seems only necessary to say that he accompanied the United States expedition under Commodore Perry. We have not space to point out a tithe of the merits of this book, but we must not omit to thank Mr. Taylor for the testimony he is ever ready to bear (and we must not forget he is an American) to the virtues of the English. Of his style it would be difficult to speak too highly. It is clear, graphic, free from affectation, and at times highly poetical. One short example must suffice. In his description of the most renowned monument of Agra, Mr. Taylor tells us that

"The dome of the Tâj contains an echo more sweet, pure, and prolonged than that in the Baptistery of Pisa, the finest in Europe. A single musical tone uttered by the voice floats and soars overhead in a long, delicious undulation, fainting away so slowly that you hear it after it is silent, as you see or seem to see a lark you have been watching, after it is swallowed up in the blue of heaven."

In a word, we think Mr. Bayard Taylor's style little inferior to that of his countryman Washington Irving. It is not easy to award higher praise.

SELECTION.

TEA CULTURE IN INDIA.—The introduction of the tea culture into India is an interesting experiment, if, indeed, it can still be considered an experiment. The Government within the past ten years, has devoted much attention to it. All the principal varieties of the tea plant have been imported, experimental gardens laid out, at different points in the Himalayas, from Assam to the north-western frontier of the Punjab, and Chinese workmen procured to teach the preparation of the leaves. Mr. Fortune, whose travels in China on his mission to effect these objects have excited considerable notice, had been despatched a third time to that country to procure fresh supplies of plants and workmen. The tea plant was first introduced into Assam, a district north of Bengal, and lying on the Brahmapootra river. A company was formed about fifteen years ago for the cultivation and manufacture of tea; but through ignorance and inexperience it was for some time a losing concern. At present, however, it has so far succeeded as to produce 500,000 pounds of tea, and to pay 10 per cent. annually to the company. The experimental gardens in the northern and western parts of the Himalayas have been established more recently, and the natives are now beginning to take up the cultivation of the plant. One of the gardens is at Kaoligir, about three miles from Dehra, and I visited it in company with Mrs. Keene. Mr. Fortune considers that a level alluvial soil, like that of the Dhoon, is not so well adapted for the tea as the hilly country about Almora and in the Punjab, and if it be correct I did not see the plant in its greatest perfection; though I should think it difficult for any plantation to present a more flourishing appearance than parts of that at Kaoligir. It consists of three hundred acres of level ground—a rich dark loam mixed with clay—and contains plants in every stage of growth, from the seedling to the thick bushy shrub six feet high.—*B. Taylor's Visit to India, China, and Japan.*

Legal.

IN RE HERRINGBON RUSTOMJEE.—This was an examination meeting. The bankrupt was described as a merchant of Bishopsgate Within. The accounts, prepared by Messrs. Johnson and Wilson, commence June 30, 1855, with a capital of £4,720, and end on the 4th January last, with unsecured creditors, £8,702, and creditors holding security, £11,190. The property held by the latter is estimated as worth £14,488, and consists principally of consignments. The largest secured creditor is the Mercantile Bank of India, for £8,932. Debtors in China are returned as owing £8,587; bad debts, £4,993. The bankrupt also returns as his property a plantation at Singapore, on which he has expended £7,255. He appears to have made no profits; his trade expenses were £2,055; losses, £5,503; house and personal expenses, £731. An adjournment for three months was ordered at the request of the assignees, for the purpose of giving time to realize the assets abroad.

ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons upon the motion to go into committee on the navy estimates, Sir C. NAPIER called attention to the circumstances connected with the present state of the navy, censuring the extravagant expenditure which had been incurred by the Admiralty in altering ships, and, while admitting that we had now something deserving the name of a Channel fleet, complained that it was still undermined and, that it was especially deficient in petty officers. He also alluded to the recent mutinies, and urged the necessity of a recourse to rigid measures in order to prevent their recurrence. As a general means of improving the condition of the navy, he advocated the adoption of a higher rate of pay for warrant officers, and a revival of the penal code of the navy; while, with regard to corporal punishment, he thought the power of inflicting it might advantageously be taken from captains and vested in courts-martial, as is the case in the army. In conclusion he criticised the present system of block ships and "re-serve," and demanded that it should be superseded by something more likely to afford to the nation a reserve fleet really to be relied upon in a time of sudden emergency—an object which might easily be effected by carrying out the recommendations of the commission for manning the navy. —Sir J. ELPHINSTONE directed attention to the post captains on the reserved list, who, he contended, had received no reward commensurate with their length of service, and ought to be open for further promotion, and consequent increased half-pay.—Mr. LINDSAY protested against the rapid increase which had taken place in our naval expenditure, arising out of the mutual jealousy existing between France and this country, until it now reached an enormous amount, which pressed severely upon industry, and threatened to affect it still more injuriously in future, unless the rivalry of the two nations were put an end to. At the same time, he said, he did not wish to weaken our necessary defences; but it was perfectly plain, from the report of the commission, that vast savings might be effected without at all impairing the efficiency of the navy. This was more particularly the case in the dockyard department, where the cost of work was considerably in excess of building in private yards.—Sir M. SEYMOUR supported the views of the hon. Baronet the member for Portsmouth relative to the position of retired officers (post captains) with regard to increased half-pay. He expressed his satisfaction at hearing that the widows and orphans of warrant officers were to receive some consideration at the hands of the Admiralty. He agreed with the gallant admiral the member for Southwark that the crews of the Channel fleet were not so good as they should be. He had never before had ships with war complements kept in our ports during the winter season, and they could well judge what must be the temptations under such circumstances to both officers and men. He hoped that a different arrangement would be adopted in future, and by dispersing the Channel fleet to various quarters of the world, and disposing of the coast guard at home, a great expense would be saved to the country, and a beneficial effect exercised on the navy. He believed with the hon. member for Sunderland (Mr. Lindsay), that it was the opinion of the House and of the public that the national dockyards were not well managed, and he should always be ready to support any motion that might be made with the view of improving their management. But he thought, from his own experience in the dockyards, that the difficulty experienced by the hon. gentleman in his attempt to reconcile the accounts of expenditure in the dockyards arose entirely from the variety of modes in which those accounts were kept. He did not appear there as an advocate for the dockyards or of any other department, but he could not refrain from saying that, in his opinion, the work that had been done in the dockyards was the best that could be produced in the country. (Hear.) He hoped that if any committee were appointed, some inquiry would be made into the quality of the work produced in the Government dockyards. Referring to the manning commission, the hon. and gallant gentleman said we had not yet obtained the whole of the reserve force that had been recommended by the commission. He hoped that the Secretary to the Admiralty would state what was the present number of the naval volunteers, and of the naval coast volunteers. The most vitally important question connected with the navy was that which related to manning. We had always experienced great difficulties in manning the navy. We had never got our full complement of sailors without a great deal of pressure. He did not suppose impressment could ever be resorted to again. That plan, he thought, would be neither desirable nor justifiable. Still, on a sudden emergency, he thought that the commander of a ship might properly take from a homeward bound vessel enough of the crew to man his ship. The House ought to consider whether some of the arrangements which had been made recently by other countries for the manning of their navies might not be adopted by this country. It was a curious fact, that out of the 150,000 sailors belonging to the commercial marine of the United States, only 9,000 were natives of America. That strange state of things was owing, in a great measure, to the wages paid in the American commercial marine. The question of pay was a very serious and large one; and as there was hardly one class in our navy that was satisfied, he hoped the Secretary to the Admiralty would feel that the time had arrived when the pay of all who were actively employed in the navy ought to be reconsidered by the Government. During the Russian war no more than 1,000 of the men employed in our mercantile marine entered the Royal navy. Fifty years ago, when the population of the country was only half of what it now was, we had altogether a force of more than 600,000 for the defence of the country. Our present plan of raising men for internal defence was useless, and almost inoperative. The militia, accompanied by the ballot, was in his opinion the only way to procure a sufficient force to repel an invader, and he hoped that, if that plan were resorted to, it would be extended to the navy. (Hear, hear, hear.)—After some remarks from Admiral WALCOTT and Mr. BENTINCK, the House went into committee.—The first vote, £160,280 for the expenses of the Admiralty Office, &c. The next vote discussed was one of £287,725 for the Coastguard, Coast Volunteers, and Naval Reserve; incidentally to which it was admitted by Lord C. Palmerston that the number of men who had enrolled themselves in the reserve was only 800, instead of the estimated 30,000, while the number of coast volunteers enrolled was 6,166, of whom 4,000 were under drill. This vote and another were agreed to, and the House resumed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- FORDE**—On the 18th inst., at Wimbledon, Surrey, the wife of Henry C. Forde, Esq., of a son.
- GIBSON**—On the 1st March, at Fuhchau, the wife of the Rev. O. Gibson, American Mission, of a daughter.
- HARGREAVES**—On the 14th April, at Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of a daughter.
- LANGLEY**—On the 17th April, at 7, Cleveland-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Col. Langley, of a son.
- LEGGE**—On the 29th February, at Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of a daughter.
- MACTAGGART**—At Esplanade, Singapore, 19th March, the wife of Wm. Mac-taggart, Esq., of a daughter.
- PLUNKETT-WADE**—On the 19th inst., the wife of W. J. Plunkett-Wade, Esq., late Lieut. Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
- RAWSON**—On Thursday, the 19th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. Rawson, Bromley-common, of a daughter.
- SMITH**—On the 9th March, at the Esperance Family Hotel, Singapore, Coleman-street, the wife of Captain E. M. Smith of a son.
- WINTER**—On the 18th inst., at the Rectory, East Bradenham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. George Robert Winter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- D'ALMEIDA—PENNINGTON**—On the 17th inst., at Ipsden Church Oxen, by the Rev. L. T. Pennington, brother of the bride assisted by the Rev. R. Twopeny, the vicar, Wm. Barrington d'Almeida, Esq., eldest son of Sir Joaquin d'Almeida, Consul-General of Portugal, and Consul for Sardinia at Singapore, to Anna Harriette, second daughter of Rowland Pennington, Esq., of Stoke House, Wallingford, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cumberland.
- DENT—FRESHFIELD**—On the 17th inst., at Reigate, by the Rev. J. Cecil Wynter, the Rev. J. J. Dent Dent, second son of Joseph Dent, Esq., of Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, to Laura, youngest daughter of the late James W. Freshfield, jun., Esq., of Reigate.
- GORDON—CREALOCK**—On the 21st inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. G. M. Prescott, Archibald Gordon, Esq., M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, to Mary Preston, second daughter of the late William Belton Crealock, Esq., of Stanhope-place, Hyde-park.
- GUIMARAS—LOUREIRO**—On the 18th February, at Macao, His Excellency the Governor, Sr. Isodoro Francisco Guimaraes, to Srta. Genoveva Roza Joaquina d'Espirito Santo Loureiro.
- HILL—VOSS**—On the 19th inst., at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. F. H. Vivian, incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Bethnal-green, assisted by the Rev. Harvey W. Brooks, incumbent of St. Stephens, Westbourne park, Henry Geary Hill, Esq., Royal Artillery, eldest surviving son of Harcourt Hill, Esq., Inverness-terrace, Hyde-park, to Isabel Cave, youngest daughter of the late John M. Voss, Esq., banker, Swansea.
- O'SULLIVAN—MAER**—At Penang, on the 1st March, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Atalia, assisted by the Revs. Manissol and Hab, John P. O'Sullivan, Esq., United States, Consul for Singapore, and its dependencies, to Netty, youngest daughter of the late William Maer, Esq., M.D., of Bucharest, Wallachia.
- SANFORD—SMITH**—On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Clapham, by the Rev. J. Collins, Mr. Percival Sanford, of 16, Champion-grove, Denmark-hill, to Mary Collins, eldest daughter of Richard Collins Smith Esq., of Union-grove, Clapham.
- SORBY—BOWER**—On the 18th inst., at the parish church of Darley, near Matlock, Derbyshire, by the Rev. D. Vawdrey, rector, assisted by the Rev. W. Belcher, incumbent of South Darley, in the same county, Mr. Alfred Sorby, of South Darley, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr. William Bower, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

- HOPE**—On the 17th inst., at Exeter, Colonel John I. Hope, Royal Engineers, aged 64.
- INCE**—On the 14th inst., at 3, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, Susan, younger daughter of the late John Ince, Esq.
- JEFFREYS**—At sea, during the month of November last, on board the ship *Lodianah*, on her passage from Singapore to Liverpool, Mr. Richard Jeffreys, aged 30.
- NEWMAN**—On the 5th March, at his residence in Hollywood-road, Hong Kong, William H. Newman, in his 32nd year.
- RAWSON**—At Bath, April 16th, suddenly, T. S. Rawson, Esq., of the late firm of Rawson, Sons, and Co., of China and London.
- ROBERTSON**—On the 17th Feb., at Batavia, Ellen, daughter of the late William Robertson, A.C.G., aged 48.
- WESTMACOTT**—On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., at his residence, 1, Gordon-square, after a protracted illness, Henry Seymour Westmacott, Esq., of John-street, Bedford-row, solicitor, aged 51.
- WOOD**—At Graefrath, Prussia, Commander James Wood, R.N., son of the late John George Wood, Esq., aged 51.
- ZECHARIAH**—At Singapore, on the 15th March, Mrs. Ashken J. Zechariah, relict of the late Isaiah Zechariah, Esq., aged 62.
- YOUNG**—At Singapore, on 17th March, Captain John Young, of the ship *Wide Awake*.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 26th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time. Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.		s.	d.	VIA MARSEILLES.		s.	d.
Not exceeding	oz.	0	6	Not exceeding	oz.	0	9
"	1 oz.	1	0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	oz.	1	0
"	2 oz.	2	0	" ½ oz. "	oz.	1	9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first		1	0	" 1 oz. "	oz.	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.				Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	oz.	2	0
1 oz.		0	4	Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	oz.	2	0
4 oz.		0	8	BOOK POSTAGE.			
1 lb.		1	4	Not exceeding 4 oz.		0	6
1 lb.		2	0	Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.		1	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.				" 8 oz. "		1	6
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)		0	2	" 1 lb. "		2	0
				" 1 lb. "		3	6
				Every add. 8 oz. or frac. of 8 oz.		1	0
				NEWSPAPERS (under ½ lb.)		0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27 .. June 5 and 22 .. Oct. 13 and 29

March 15 and 30 .. July 5 and 22 .. Nov. 15 and 28

April 13 and 23 .. Aug. 10 and 24 .. Dec. 15 and 30

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Money Market is easy, and discount for choice paper is 4½ per cent., being ½ per cent. less than the Bank of England rate.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month show diminished activity in our export business, principally to India.

SILK.—Market dull. Deliveries, 2,800 bales. Importers anxious to sell, and prices reduced 1s. to 1s. 6d. in Trieste since January. Taysam supply very short.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—April 22: off Portland, from Batavia, Johanna and Gurtruida; off Cuxhaven from Singapore, Buenos Ayres; at Texel from Batavia, Prins Mauritz. 21: at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Soerabaya; from Banjoewangie, Hendrika. 22: from Batavia, Catharina Maria. 23: Maarten v. Rossen. 12: at New York from Shanghai, Skylark. April 21: off Dungeness from Batavia, Catharina Maria, for Rotterdam. 26: off the Start, from Singapore, Land o' Cakes.

DEPARTURES.—April 23: from Sunderland for Hong Kong, Minerva, Neckar. 25: from Deal for Hong Kong, Columbine.

SPOKEN.—Jacobus Martinus, Sunderland to Singapore, Feb. 29, 1 N., 21 W. Sir Bevois, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 6, 5 N., 20 W.

The Neckar (Hamb. ship), Brolin, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth 26 April, leaky, having struck heavily on Sunderland Bar in coming out.

The Diana, of Greenock, from Manila to Falmouth, was spoken 21 April in lat. 47 N., long. 9 W., leaky, and short of provisions.

Laid on at Liverpool for Woo ung: Jumna, Sillery, Herperus. For Batavia and Sourabaya California. For Singapore: Richard Cobden.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following table will show the number and tonnage of ships entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1860, as compared with the corresponding three months of 1859, according to the statement published by the East India and China Association:—

	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	1859.		1860.		1859.		1860.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
China	17	10,064	47	29,887	22	13,348	48	31,054
Singapore and Penang	15	8,068	21	10,532	14	5,485	13	5,298
Manila	3	1,924	12	7,914	3	638	3	2,076
Java and Sumatra	1	296	7	2,712	2	699	3	911
Calcutta	73	60,583	89	70,909	45	35,652	62	56,266
Madras	13	6,213	11	5,442	16	8,330	16	8,285
Bombay	19	15,729	40	38,196	57	44,851	45	39,214
Ceylon	4	1,965	15	6,025	8	2,906	10	4,292
Arabia	...	...	...	...	5	5,501	7	6,034
Australia and New Zealand	22	19,617	26	22,546	94	72,468	95	75,563
Mauritius	40	18,284	40	16,891	11	8,275	11	6,718
Cape of Good Hope	14	4,165	22	6,156	37	10,932	33	13,471
Total	221	147,073	330	217,510	317	206,465	347	253,432

In reference to the statement in our last from the *Times*, a letter has appeared in the *Daily News*, showing, by extracts from *Burn's Circular* that the exports have not been so excessive; the figures, however, given for China are large, being for 1860, plain calicoes, 37,941,064 yards, against 17,163,367 yards for the corresponding period of 1859, and 18,262,532 of 1858; calicoes printed and dyed, 4,627,835 yards, against 2,484,808

yards for 1859, and 3,681,717 for 1858; cotton yarn, 2,244,162 lbs., against 1,715,348 lbs. for 1859, and 1,651,700 lbs. for 1858.

ELECTRIC INTELLIGENCE.

It was announced some months since in this journal that the electric cable in course of manufacture for connecting Falmouth with Gibraltar would be transferred to the Rangoon and Singapore section. This has now been decided on by Government, and arrangements are in progress through Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., the contractors, for shipping the same in screw steamers, about the end of August. Allowing the passage and laying to occupy 100 days, it will bring Singapore into telegraphic communication about the middle of December. The passage from Hong Kong being at that season six days, it follows that advices can be received in London in that month in seven or eight days, allowing that the gap between Alexandria and Candia be filled up. Notwithstanding the urgent necessity for facilitating the despatch of India and China telegraphic messages from Alexandria to this country, Government have not yet placed a steamer on the service between Alexandria and Candia, which place is in telegraphic communication with London through Constantinople. Surely the Admiralty could spare one of the many vessels composing the Mediterranean squadron. We understand that another attempt will shortly be made by Messrs. Newall and Co. to lay a cable between these two points, and thus bring Alexandria and the Red Sea Company's lines into connection.

The last accounts from Alexandria to the 11th inst. mention that a fracture of the Red Sea cable existed between that port and Aden, but that between Aden and Kurrachee it was in order.

In consequence of the insurrection in Sicily the Malta cable has been again out of service, and no reliance can be placed on the transmission of messages by it so long as it passes through the Neapolitan dominions. The cable from Toulon to Corsica, &c., would obviate this.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the Oriental Bank took place on the 19th inst., Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend and bonus declared of 12 per cent. for the half-year ending last December, making a total distribution of 17 per cent. for 1859, against 12 per cent. in 1858. This satisfactory result was stated to be due entirely to legitimate banking business, and not to have arisen in any way from transactions in "Company's paper," as had been erroneously reported. The Indian Government securities, of which the bank, from the nature of their business, are compelled to hold large amounts, stand for less in the books than their present market value. The accounts from all the branches continue encouraging. The new financial arrangements of Mr. Wilson, involving the withdrawal of the note circulation of the banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will, it was mentioned, in no way affect the interests of the Oriental Bank. The projected establishment of a State bank was also alluded to as a proceeding more likely to prove beneficial than otherwise. The same view also appeared to be entertained with regard to the proposed Bank of India, which has been announced to be in course of formation, there being ample room for an extension of banking operations in the East, and the business of the Oriental being on such a footing as to be secure from competition. Annexed is an abstract of the report:—

"The accounts for 1859 are made up as usual to the 31st of December, and the net profit, after defraying current expenses and writing off all bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £226,008. A dividend of 5 per cent. for the first half of 1859 has already been paid, and it is proposed now to pay a like dividend for the subsequent half-year, together with a bonus of 7 per cent., making for the year a distribution of profit equal to 17 per cent., free of income-tax. There will then remain a balance of £11,808 to be carried forward to the credit of the next year's account. In last year's report the proprietors were informed that the Indian Government securities belonging to the corporation had been adjusted to the market price of the day. The value of these securities has since been much improved; and although, pending a settlement of Indian financial affairs, no re-adjustment of the account has been considered advisable, the directors think it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to learn that this investment stands in a favourable position."

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1859.

LIABILITIES.			
To promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest	..	£729,956	10 0
To bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest	..	4,446,416	17 0
To balances due to other banks	..	12,165	16 2
To cash deposited not bearing interest	..	1,066,015	6 10
To cash deposited bearing interest	..	3,553,167	0 3
Total due to the public..	..	9,807,721	10 3

To capital paid up	£1,260,000	0	0
To reserved surplus fund	252,000	0	0
To insurance fund	50,000	0	0
To dividends remaining unpaid	7,444	10	0
To balance of profit and loss, after defraying all current charges	163,003	2	1
Due to shareholders	1,732,452	12	1

£11,540,174 2 4

ASSETS.

By coin and bullion	1,889,900	5	3
By balances due from other banks	521,140	11	6
By promissory notes or bills of other banks	126,276	5	0

£2,537,317 1 9

By Government securities	940,130	4	0
By landed or other property of the corporation	179,358	8	5
By debts secured by landed or other property	30,820	14	1
By notes and bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of all debts abandoned as bad	7,852,507	14	1

£11,540,174 2 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To amount paid as dividend for the half-year ending 30th of June last	63,000	0	0
To balance as above	163,008	2	1

£226,008 2 1

By amount of net profit for the year ending 31st of Dec- ember, 1859, after defraying current charges and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	226,008	2	1
--	---------	---	---

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held at the offices, 27, Cannon-street, on April 14, the directors presented the following report:—

In meeting the proprietors, on the occasion of the 26th annual general meeting of the bank, the directors have much pleasure in laying before them the usual audited accounts for the twelve months ended the 31st of Dec. last. After writing off any balances which were deemed irrecoverable, and making adequate provision for doubtful accounts, the directors have been enabled from the profits of this period to declare (free of income-tax) two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum each, and to add to the last a bonus of £1 per share, thus making the return equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum. There remaining an available balance of £30,302 0s. 2d., the directors have placed £15,000 thereof to credit of the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund to £190,000, and have carried forward £12,302 0s. 2d. to credit of the present year. With the further sum of £3,000 they have, with reference to clause 55 of the deed of settlement, opened a superannuation fund account, considering that provision for this eventual liability should be gradually made by moderate appropriations from the yearly profits. In order to provide further for the heavy and fast-increasing duties of the head office, the directors have recently nominated Mr. William Shipman, late a manager of the National Discount Company, as their London manager, and they are glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their confident belief that favourable results will follow this appointment. The directors regret to announce the deaths at Bombay, in May last, and at Agra, in January, of Mr. J. G. H. Brown, and Mr. A. H. Matthews, respectively managers of those branches, and the resignation of Mr. David Allardice, their manager at Madras; in succession to whom Mr. Hugh Bowie Macculloch, Mr. William Birks, and Mr. Edward Morris, have been named to officiate in those several charges. Mr. Alexander Kimington, one of your directors, having in the course of last year had occasion to return to India, the board, under the 45th clause of the deed, had much pleasure in inviting Mr. John Carrington Palmer, a former colleague, to fill the vacancy, and under his re-appointment he solicits, on the present occasion, his re-election from the proprietary.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the four retiring directors re-elected. A resolution was also passed, expressing the regret of the meeting at the loss of the services of their general manager, Mr. Francis Robert Neilson, whose decease at Boulogne, within the last week, was announced.

A gigantic fraud has been committed on the Union Bank of London, extending over several years, amounting in the aggregate to £263,000, by Mr. W. G. Pullinger, the chief cashier. It is supposed that he must have been speculating in conjunction with certain stockbrokers, and that he was a heavy loser at the time of the panic at the Stock Exchange last year. The shares fell five pounds. The directors propose at once to write off £2 per share (£120,000) from the capital, and £100,000 from the reserve fund, and the remainder from the profits for the year ending 30th June next. This will leave the concern with its original capital intact, and also with a sufficient surplus to declare a 5 per cent. dividend at the next meeting, which, with the 7½ per cent. already paid, will make 12½ per cent. for the year. The culprit is in custody, and will take his trial at the next sessions. One of the clerks have been detected in a deficiency of £1,200 also.

In joint stock banks the quotations are as follows:—Agra and United Service, 75 to 77; Chartered Mercantile of India and China, 31 to 33 ex div.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 19½ to 20½; London Joint Stock, not quoted; London and Westminster, ditto; Oriental Bank Cor-

poration, ditto; Union of London, 24 to 25. Miscellaneous shares:—Atlantic Telegraph, not quoted; Great Ship, ¾ to ¾ pm., ex div.; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, 3 to 4; P. and O. Steam, 79 to 80; ditto, new, 13 to 14 pm.; Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, ½ pm.

The exchange on Amsterdam short, 11, 14½ to 15; ditto, 3 months, 11, 16½ to 17; Hamburg, ditto, 13, 6½ to 7; Paris, short, 25, 12½ to 20; ditto, 3 months, 25, 35 to 42½; Vienna, ditto, 13, 55 to 65; St. Petersburg, ditto, 34½ to 35.

The present mail takes £476,395, the following being the particulars:—For Madras, gold, £12,937; silver, £30,151; Calcutta, £165,800; Singapore, £22,700; Hong Kong, £169,069; Foo-Chow-Foo, £3,610; Shanghai, £72,128.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Low and fair common Congous have been in request, and prices show an advance of about 1d. per lb. Good common remains quoted about 1s. 4½d. per lb. Fair to good flavoury kinds have sold to a moderate extent, later sales showing a rise of about ¼d. per lb. Common to fair Ho Hows and Ning Chows have been sold from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., and are in request at the same prices. Kaisows from 1s. 9d. per lb. upwards are wanted, and former rates have been maintained. Second-class Monings and Wopacks, after having been sold rather easier, are now quoted ¼d. per lb. advance. Fine are only in limited demand. Large sales of Tayshan kinds were made at a decline of 1d. per lb., which has since been more than recovered. Oolongs and Souchongs show no material change. In flowery Pekoes business has been limited, buyers waiting for the cargo of the *Lucy Harriet*, which is now in dock. Scented teas have met with but little inquiry, and the few sales have been at rather easier rates. Green teas have not been much in demand; the arrivals continue in excess of immediate requirements, and where sales have been pressed lower prices have been submitted to. The medium kinds of Gunpowder continue to be interfered with by indirect arrivals. The public sales of the 18th inst. comprised 36,947 packages, of which 3,696 were Assam teas. Of these the great bulk of the Assam teas, and 7,300 packages China teas, were sold, of which 5,045 packages were sold without reserve. Assam teas generally sold 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower, but flowery Pekoes 6d. per lb. China teas without change.

SILK.—A notice will be found in our postscript in latest intelligence of this market.

SUGAR.—The market has remained in a dull state, and although holders have submitted to a further decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. on the common descriptions, only a partial disposition to operate has been shown, and the business done is again of limited amount; middling and good qualities also have been barely supported, but for the fine and superior grocery sorts, full prices have in some instances been realized. The private contract transactions reported are 5,500 bags Muscovade Manila at 32s. 3d. to 32s. 6d.; 1,000 bags brown Siam at 31s. 6d.; 350 hogs. Surinam and Guadeloupe Muscovades at 38s. to 41s.; 108 bags fine brown and low yellow Penang were realized at 36s. 6d. to 39s.

COFFEE.—The partial heaviness referred to has, with a rather plentiful supply, been more decided as regards Colonial kinds, and in the transactions effected a reduction of 1s. per cwt. has generally been established. The parcels of plantation Ceylon in auction have been extensive, amounting to 1,296 casks, 684 barrels and bags, and the portion offered went off languidly at the decline above quoted, but rather more steadiness has since been apparent, and nearly the whole quantity brought forward has been realised, viz., fine ordinary to low middling, 67s. to 70s. 6d.; middling to good middling, 72s. to 76s.; fine, 80s. 6d. to 81s. Native, likewise, has undergone a similar depreciation in value, at which, however, the bulk of 93 casks, 382 barrels, and 3,386 bags, at public sale, was disposed of; good and fine ordinary, 59s. 6d. to 62s.; superior bold, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; ordinary, 51s. to 55s. 6d., and brown pickings, 43s. 6d.; private, very little has been done. At auction, 200 bags fine ordinary pale Manila, at 64s. 6d.; and 286 bags good ordinary greenish Singapore Java, at 59s. to 59s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—The circular of Mr. G. J. Rolfe, of Fenchurch-buildings, reports a steady business during the month, the home trade buying mostly for their immediate wants at nearly the previous prices. Holders are however free sellers, and where parcels had been taken, buyers have succeeded in getting a small reduction on ordinary and middling sorts. Java.—Only small lots arrive, which if of good quality, meet quick sale. It is much wanted. Manila.—Bare of stock, and would meet ready sale at higher prices. Manila cheroots, No. 2, wanted, prices higher, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; No. 3, 7s. 6d.; Segars, 5s. 6d. to 6s.

TIN.—There has been but little variation, consumers buying only for immediate wants. Banca, 137-; Straits, 130s. to 131s.; regulus of antimony, French, and bar, £52 per ton.

HEMP has become more firm and animated; and of 3,641 bales at auction, two-thirds sold at £14 to £20 2s. 6d. per ton for ordinary to good, being from par to 15s. dearer; 403 bales Manila at auction, chiefly sold at £23 to £23 10s. per ton for ordinary roving; good white retired at £40.

RUM.—East India has been more inquired for, and about 350 casks Penang have been placed at 1s. 7d., being steady.

RICE.—For two or three days after the 13th ult. there was an improved demand, and operations to some extent were concluded at stiff prices; since when, however, the firmness of holders has tended to check business. Fully 50,000 bags have been sold on the spot privately; low middling old to fair new Necranzie, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; common old and middling new Moulmein (with much paddy), 8s. 9d. to 9s. 4½d.; common Ran,oon, 8s. 6d.; Java, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Madras, 9s. 9d. to 10s.; low middling to good middling white Bengal, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; and afloat, a cargo of 1,400 tons, at 10s. 9d., for Necranzie, open charter. 446 bags low middling Bengal, at auction, were bought in at 10s. 9d.; 824 bags damaged Moulmein sold from 7s. to 8s. 6d.

PEPPER.—This market exhibits the same languor as previously observed, and home trade sorts have materially given way. Fair to good bright, 4½d.

to 4½d.; 540 bags Penang were also realised rather cheaper; very common to fair dusty, 3½d. to 3½d. Privately, some further business has been transacted in Singapore at 4d. cash. White is difficult of sale; 704 bags Penang, in auction, were withdrawn at 6½d. to 6½d., and only 100 bags fair Singapore sold at the latter price.

CORROD.—Extreme depression exists for this article, and a forced sale has been made for cash at a material fall, viz., fully fair Dhollera at 4d.

JAPAN WAX.—Nothing moving—the price may be called 68s.; and, for Japan cake, firm at 70s. 6d.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Camphor, China, and Japan, 160s. to 170s.; Cassia lignea, in bond, 90s. to 100s.; do. in buds, 185s. to 190s.; do. oil, 13s. 6d. to 14s.; cinnamon, Ceylon, 9d. to 2s. 3d.; cloves, Amboyna and Penang, 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; Galangal root, 28s. to 32s.; ginger, Calicut and Cochin, £3 10s. to £6 10s.; gum Benjamin, first quality, £13 to £15; 2nd quality, £10 to £13; 3rd quality, £4 to £9; do. droasy, £1 to £3; damer, 26s. to 45s.; gamboge, picked, £7 to £8; do. in sorts, £4 to £6; mace, first quality, 2s. to 2s. 9d.; do. 2nd quality, 1s. 0d. to 1s. 4d.; nutmegs, first quality, parbled, fine, bold, even, and heavy, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; do. unparbled, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 3d.; oil, aniseed, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; Cajeputa, 1d. to 1½d. per oz.; cinnamon, 2s. to 4s. 3d. per oz.; mace and nutmegs, 2½d. to 3d. per oz.; rhubarb, Dutch, trimmed, sound heavy breaking, bright and fresh, 5s. to 6s.; common flat, not dark coated, spongy, or wormy, 1s. 4d. to 3s. 3d.; common sound, 1s. 2d. to 3s.; star aniseed, fresh, bright, bold, unbroken, not grey, 95s. to 100s.; sticklac, Siam, fine black, 60s. to 87s. 6d.; Terra Japonica, Dutch pegue, 26s. to 27s.; gambier, in squares, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; turmeric, sound, bright, and bold, 12s. to 17s.; vermilion, bright, deep colour, and pure, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; black lead, 10s. to 31s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta percha, not adulterated or closely packed, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; india-rubber, pure, not drossy, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; rattans, 2s. to 5s. 9d. per 100; sapan-wood, Bemah, £6 to £8 10s.; Siam, £8 to £9 10s.; Singapore mother-o'-pearl shells, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 105s. to 125s.; soy, thick and clear, dark red, good flavour, 4s. 3d. to 5s. per lb.; lac dye C. M. ½ ½ 6d. to 10d., chiefly taken in.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto) ...	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto) ...	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9½d.	Buy at 4s. 3½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto ...	4s. 9½d.	Do. 4s. 3½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons ...	no price.
United States Gold Coin ...	no price.
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 1½, but firmer.
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½
Carolus Dollars ...	5 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£385,854
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	15,239
Hong Kong	£20,870	624,521
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	56,375
Penang	—	14,910

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—In pig iron the market is flatter. Nail rods, £7 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. Staffordshire best bars, £8 5s. to £8 10s.; sheets, £9 10s. to £10 5s.; hoops, £9 5s. to £9 10s.; and all other sorts in proportion. The prices at Liverpool are from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton less.

TIN.—The market is quiet.

TIN PLATES.—For best brands of tin plates there is more demand.

LEAD.—Market is quiet, and prices remain unaltered.

SPELTER.—On the spot, £20 1½s.; for arrival, £20 10s.

SALT.—White common, 7s. per ton; butter, 9s.; stoved 10s. 6d.; hardened, 11s.; bagged, 13s. to 17s.; rock Prussian, 3s.; large lumps, 3s. 3d. to 5s.; Irish, 3s. to 4s. 6d. 3s. per ton lighterage must be added.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Better accounts to hand from Bombay and Calcutta, with an easier feeling in the money-market, have led to an improved tone in both yarn and cloths. Buyers of cloths have manifested more disposition to give out orders than for some weeks past, but still the operations have not been extensive, owing to prices. A considerable business could be done at the rates of last week, but manufacturers are demanding extreme prices, and this has checked business for India. We have had more business in yarns for India, China, Germany, and the home trade, and the market closes stronger, prices having advanced ½d. to ¼d. per lb. higher than this day week.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.	0 9½	0 10½	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3 6	5 0
Ditto, 26-32	0 10	1 0	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3 6	4 9
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	9 9	8 1½	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8	0 10
Ditto 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9 3	10 9	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0 6	1 0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed, per piece	8 6	10 0	Danzaks (cotton), per pcc.	18 0	25 0
Ditto, figured, ditto	10 6	16 0	Chintzes, per pcc.	7 0	8 6
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5 10½	8 6	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2 3	4 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8 6	9 6	Grey Twills, 29 yards	0 0	0 0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7 6	9 0	Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece	8 9	17 6
Camlets, per pcc.	30 0	36 0	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7 6	13 0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pcc	33 0	40 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 35 in. by 24 yards	12 0	15 0
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29 0	34 0	Maddapollans, white, 32 in. 21 yards	4 3	9 6
Leatings, per piece	30 0	65 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0 2½	0 5

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar 11	Demerara	China	Whirlwind	
April 7	Hamburg	Canton	Hannover	Kleingarn.
— 9	Texel	Samarang	Calypso	
— 9	Texel	Batavia	Vriendentrouw	
— 9	Cherbourg	Maulmain	Argo	
— 9	Hamburg	Batavia	Superior	
— 10	Texel	Batavia	Johann Martin	
— 10	Brouwershaven	Java	Mueno	
— 10	Brouwershaven	Java	Ablasserlam	
— 13	Deal	Shanghai	Spray of the Ocean	Slaughter.
— 8	Deal	Shanghai	Naomi	
— 9	Deal	Whampoa	Heracles	Bell.
— 9	Deal	Batavia	Senecis	
— 5	Deal	Maulmain	Kate	Loutit.
— 7	Falmouth	Maulmain	Sophie	
Mar 26	Boston	Penang	Versailles	
— 26	Boston	Singapore	Volant	
April 5	Off Beachy Head	Batavia	Hedvig	
— 9	Falmouth	Maulmain	Countess of Yarboro	
— 9	Falmouth	Singapore	Mystery	
— 9	Queenstown	Java	Horizont	Smith.
— 9	Liverpool	Manila	Eglantine	
— 9	Liverpool	Singapore	Amethyst	
— 10	Bowen	Shanghai	Solent	Brooks.
— 11	Texel	Tijlajap	Stad Leyden	
— 13	Santander	Manila	Nueva Engracia	
— 10	Portsmouth	Batavia	Adèle	Jaski.
— 9	Off Queenstown	Maulmain	Prince Arthur	
— 9	Off Queenstown	Shanghai	Conleath	
— 13	London	Sarawak & Singapore	Ser Geuzers	Lamzed.
— 8	Off Plymouth	Sourabaya	Vier Geuzers	Bik.
— 12	Falmouth	Maulmain	Vigilant	Shields.
— 11	Texel	Batavia	Phabus	Roever.
— 11	Texel	Banjowangie	Buitenzorg	Ruhak.
— 11	Helvoet	Batavia	Maria Magdalena	Willenbrink.
— 12	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Vesta	Gerrebrands.
— 11	St. Nazaire	Java	St. Jean	Gillette.
— 16	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Albion	Barnaby.
— 16	London	Shanghai	Australia	Wallander.
— 16	London	Batavia	Jane D. Cooper	Cooper.
— 16	London	Whampoa	James Lemon	McAulay.
— 15	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Planet	Tullock.
— 16	Deal	Batavia	Kermanglen	
— 14	Texel	Batavia	Valparaiso	Snit.
— 14	Texel	Batavia	Koerner	Rotgars.
— 14	Texel	Padang	St. Helena	Sterkenling.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Banjowangie	Vier Geuzers	Bik.
— 16	Off the Start	Batavia	Hendrika	
— 15	Off the Deadman	Banjowangie	Marten Van Rossem	v. d Eyk.
— 16	Milford	Maulmain	Sophia	Snellmann.
— 17	Liverpool	Singapore	Isabella Harnett	
— 18	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Sourabaya	
— 18	Off the Owers	China	Meneius	
— 16	In the Channel	Tijlajap	Dirk Arnold	De Veer.
— 19	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Catherine & Maria	
— 19	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Elizabeth	
— 18	Bristol	Samarang	Horizont	Smith.
— 16	Helvoet	Banjowangie	Pieter Cornelisz Hoof	Koens.
— 20	Liverpool	Singapore	Amethyst	
— 16	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Prins Mauritz	
— 6	New York	Shanghai	Surprise	Runlett.
— 21	New York	Singapore	Borodino	Pendleton.
— 21	Deal	Batavia	Tomio	Zeeman.
— 22	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Lucy & Harriett	Huntelen.
— 19	Copenhagen	Batavia	Hedwig	Sjogren.
— 9	New York	Manila	Nabob	Baxter.
— 9	Shanghai	Shanghai	Sancho Panza	Hall.
— 15	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Nicoline	Vallesen.
— 21	Texel	Tijlajap	Dirk Arnold	De Veer.
— 22	Texel	Pasareang	Tomia	Zeeman

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 7	Callao	China	Napoleon	
— 31	New York	Singapore and Bankok	Sarah	Andrews.
Apr. 10	Lanlath	Singapore	Graham	Boyd.
— 10	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Kelso	Coulson.
— 11	Liverpool	Singapore	Medora	
— 11	Liverpool	Singapore	St. Vincent	
— 12	London	Singapore	Benledi	Gunton.
— 12	London	Shanghai	Ocean Mail	
— 8	Gravesend	Shanghai	Anglo-Saxon	Laird.
— 8	Cuxhaven	Honolulu	R. W. Wood	Grecken.
— 9	Deal	Batavia	Butavia	Borchers.
— 6	Off Dover	Batavia	Whampoa	
— 6	Penzance	Batavia	Hebe	
— 5	Cardiff	Shanghai	Sultan	
— 6	Cardiff	Woosung	Gauntlet	
— 6	Liverpool	Woosung	Elizabeth	
— 6	Sunderland	Shanghai	Standard	
— 4	Dal	Hong Kong	Catharine	
— 7	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Henriette Gertrude	
— 9	Newport	Singapore	Portland	
— 9	Newport	Singapore	Dione	
— 5	Cardiff	Woosung	Isaac Bell	
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Zwerver	
— 7	Cuxhaven	Singapore	Argus	Mortensen.
— 9	Newport	Penang	Beuleugh	
— 10	Newport	China	Josabella	
— 10	Cuxhaven	China	Haman	Meincke.
— 11	Clyde	Singapore and Penang	Three Bells	Simpson.
— 14	London	Sunderland & Hongk	Britannia	Krause.
— 14	Liverpool	Singapore	Queen Mab	Glendinning.
— 11	Cowes	Hong Kong	Carl Ritter	Brckwoldt.
— 15	Off Dover	Batavia	Holland	Auffmorth.
— 14	Off Dover	Singapore	Eolus	Jantzen.
— 16	Newport	Singapore	Julia Augusta	
— 15	Liverpool	Shanghai	Queen of May	Fraser.
— 7	Off the Lizard	Batavia	Duveland	
— 10	North Foreland	Samarang	Vyf Vrienden	Johan.
— 11	Hamburg	Singapore	Governant	Gotoche.
— 18	London	Shanghai	Wynaud	Reid.
— 18	London	Hong Kong	Great Britain	Bannister.

DEPARTURES—(continued.)

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 17	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Wandering Jew	Stackpole.
— 17	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Jessie Beazley	Telby.
— 17	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Miranda	Moller.
— 19	Deal after repair	Shanghai	Wagoola	Parrott.
— 18	Liverpool	Singapore	Edwin Flye	Weaver.
— 20	Newport	Singapore	Eleonora	Aalberg.
— 20	Newport	Hong Kong	Eva Johanna	Van Bochoen.
— 20	Clyde	Singapore	Toronto	
— 21	Batavia	Batavia	Batavia	Borchers.
— 21	Newport	Singapore	Almond	Surie.
— 21	Newport	Singapore	Dionysia Catharina	Splenkel.
— 22	Swansea	Shanghai	Magnolia	Hunt.
— 21	Liverpool	Batavia	Acadia	Greefkes.
— 22	Cardiff	Singapore	Venezuela	Boch.
— 23	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Columbine	Mulbrane.
— 24	London	Shanghai	Beemah	Pickernell.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Foam, cleared April 5.—Calicoes, plain, 442,650 yards; twist and yarn, 160,000 lbs.; woollens and cottons, £1,085; flannels and blanketing, £254; woolen and worsted hosiery, £100; long and short cloths, £3,000; woollen and worsted stuffs, £2,467; beer, £885; bottled beer, £1,426; cordage, £200; sail cloth, £443; timber, 10 loads; sardines, 77 cwt.; red wine, 1,337 gals.; white wine, 5,217 gals.; brandy, 1,976 gals.; British spirits, 4,658 gals.; cochineal, 37 cwt.; cheese, 12 cwt.

From LONDON to BATAVIA, per Rhynvis Feith, cleared April 7.—Calicoes, plain, 40,415 yards; printed and dyed, 65,380 yards; beer, £40; cordage, £14; gunpowder, £18.

From LONDON to SINGAPORE, per Benledi, cleared April 12.—Calicoes, plain, 523,810 yards; printed and dyed, 33,450 yards; twist and yarn, 8,000 lbs.; baizes, £55; woollen and worsted stuffs, £420; beer, £235; bottled beer, £757; sail cloth, £15; perfumed spirits, 44 gals.; cotton yarn, 8,800 lbs.; red wine, 611 gals.; white wine, 926 gals.; British spirits, 194 gals.; cottons, 6,880 yards, 25,200 ditto, and £100; paper, 256 lbs.; steel, 25 tons; unrated oil, 180 gals.; sardines, 83 cwt.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Anglo-Saxon, cleared April 7.—Calicoes, plain, 1,429,100 yds.; printed and dyed, 214,010 yds.; B linen £336; woollens and cottons, £200; flannels and blanketing, £155; long and short cloths, £4,210; woollen and worsted stuffs, £17,716; beer, £400; bottled beer, £780; cordage, £450; sail cloth, £160; sugar, 5 cwt.; sardines, 58 cwt.; red wine, 2,763 gals.; white wine, 2,745 gals.; brandy, 595 gals.; rum, 34 gals.; British spirits, 294 gals.; window glass, 541 cwt.; plate glass, 672 lbs.; ornamental glass, 4 cwt.; spelter, 99 tons.

From LONDON to HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, per Art Union and Nankin, cleared April 7.—Calicoes, plain, £436,800 yds.; printed and dyed, 28,340 yds.; twist and yarn, 24,000 lbs.; B linen, £125; woollens and cottons, £420; long and short cloths, £360; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,520; beer, £2,170; bottled beer, £551; sail cloth, £500; currants, 223 cwt.; guano, 10 tons; hops, 478 lbs.; glass, 16 cwt.; paper, 144 lbs.; quicksilver, 2,400 lbs.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Ocean Mail, cleared April 12.—Calicoes, plain, 2,878,947 yds.; printed and dyed, 580,785 yds.; B linen, £28; carpets and rugs, £607; flannels and blanketing, £175; long and short cloths, £8,571; woollen and worsted stuffs, £14,265; beer, £346; bottled beer, £356; tobacco, 546 lbs.; currants, 2 cwt.; dried fruits, 4 cwt.; macaroni, 5 cwt.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Wynaud, cleared April 18.—Calicoes, plain, 642,370 yds.; printed and dyed, 664,484 yds.; long and short cloths, £400; woollen and worsted stuffs, £14,413; beer, £50; bottled beer, £762; sail cloth, £100; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,040; red wine, 490 gals.; white wine, 1,905 gals.; brandy, 329 gals.; rum, 300 gals.; perfumed spirits, 434 gals.; cottons, £1,200; window glass, 200 cwt.; plate glass, 672 lbs.; woollen, £400; spelter, 71 tons.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Great Britain, cleared April 18.—Twist and yarn, 16,000 lbs.; beer, £1,350; bottled beer, £480; cordage, £75; sail cloth, £220; window glass, 240 cwt.; steel, 12 tons.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Clara. For Whampoa: Lauderdale, Friar Tuck, Weymouth, and Herculean. For Canton: Lord of the Isles and Kathy. For Shanghai: Excelsior, Florence, Solent, and James Lemon. For Singapore: Eliza Thornton, Delhi. For Singapore and Penang: Charlotte Jane, Alice. For Bankok, Siam: Lavinia. For Batavia: Richard Thornton. For Sourabaya: Maria Maria.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Hong Kong: Queen of the Seas. For Whampoa: Valdivia, Shakspeare. For Shanghai: Kate Carnie, Tung Hu, Aerolite. For Woo-sung: Premier, Polynesia, Screamer, Weymouth, Spiridon, Franziska. For Manila: Primera de Espana. For Singapore: Birchgrove, Lady Cecilia, Isabella, Primula. For Batavia and Singapore: Aden. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. W. Marshall.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Anna Maria. For Penang: Asia. For Batavia and Singapore: Syren. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Leven.

At HAMBURG.—For Shanghai: J. hanne. For Hong Kong: Congo. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Helene. For Singapore: Vesta. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Louise.

At NEW YORK.—For Shanghai: Phantom. For Shanghai and Hong Kong: Swordfish, Western Continent, Onward, Surprise. For Singapore: Beve y.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Henrietta and Helena, Ardville, Rajah of Sarawak, St. Ia, Chryseis, Scawell, Robert Henderson, Patna, Juapore, Bride of the Seas, Donna Anita, Melancthon, S rampore, Spartan, Spirit of

the North, Myrtle, Aalborg, Sophie, John Robinson, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison. At Liverpool: Chatham, Abeona. At East Cowes and other ports: Lady Macdonald, Leonidas, Boreas.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: West, Bullfinch, Land o' Cakes, Queen Margaret, Laughing Water. At Liverpool: Chieftain, Lady Raglan, Calder, Timandra, Athelstan. At Falmouth and other ports: Esbern Snare, Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Trafalgar. At Liverpool: Spirit of Trade. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro.

From PENANG.—At London: Helen Baird, Undaunted, British Tar, Hawthorn.

SPOKEN.

MALTA, from Manila, Feb. 16, 35 S., 25 E.

TEMPLAR, Singapore to Falmouth, Feb. 1, 35 S., 21 E.

COUSIN, Hong Kong to Havre, 37 N., 38 W.

VIER GEZUSTER, Java to Rotterdam, March 23, 42 N., 26 W.

TSAR, Manila to New York, Jan. 6, 11 N., 111 E.

SANCHO PANZA, Shanghai to New York, Jan. 23, 14 S., 97 E.

ELSHOUT, Java to Rotterdam, April 2, 38 N., 35 W.

AVOCA, Shanghai to London, 84 days out, 23 N., 44 W.

SURPRISE, Shanghai to New York, Feb. 16, 34 S., 17 E.

CASUALTIES.

The Adele, Jaski, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which arrived at Portsmouth 10th April, has been towed into harbour there to repair damages. She is to be surveyed.

ANTWERP, 18th April.—The E. W. Van Dum Van Isselt, Kolm, from Pasaroeng to Amsterdam, which put back to Sourabaya about the 10th Jan. very leaky, has been condemned at that port.

Nabob, Baxter, arrived at New York April 9th, with loss of mainmast and other damage.

PLYMOUTH, 21st April.—The Havering, Rickaby, from London to Hong Kong, which drove on shore on Batten Reach 31st March, has been floated off and brought into the harbour, where she now lies on soft ground.

CALLAO, 11th March.—The J. F. L. (Peruvian ship) Saul, from Callao to China, via the Sandwich Islands, sprung a leak and foundered 1st March, when two days out and about 300 miles from land, in lat. 11 S., long. 82 W. Two boats, with fourteen persons, and part of the specie that was on board, reached the coast of Peru near Lambeyeque. Another boat, with nine persons on board, had not been heard of.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The general features of the freight market continue without material variation, the north-easterly winds having checked arrivals, but without occasioning any favourable influence at present upon outward freights. In the long trades tonnage offers abundantly, and as the demand is very weak, outward rates continue to droop. For general cargoes, chiefly dead weight, 35s. per ton Calcutta, 42s. 6d. Bombay, 47s. 6d. Kurrachee, are the average rates current here; and for coals, engagements have been made this week at 40s. Cardiff to Singapore, 42s. 6d. Calcutta, 40s. Sunderland to Bombay, about 38s. Liverpool to Calcutta (salt), &c. From Glasgow to Madras 48s. per ton is offered for iron, including insurance, and 44s. to Bombay.

For China the Government continues to advertise large parcels of stores, which keeps the berth in London tolerably active; but for coals, 50s. Cardiff to Hong Kong, 55s. Shanghai, are the quotations by the Government contractor. A small lot of iron for Shanghai is offered at 75s. from the Bristol Channel. The Australian trade continues depressed, the inquiry for tonnage being very limited. The most recent engagements are at 50s. per ton dead weight Sunderland to Melbourne, and at a similar rate from London. Foreign ships for general cargo for Melbourne or Sydney are offered at £3 10s. per ton N.N.M.; and small vessels for the outports at £3 15s. to £4; Cadiz to Melbourne 90s. wine, for a small vessel. In the Pacific trade rates are much the same, outward business being rather more depressed. Homewards the rate for guano to United Kingdom or Continent is maintained at 60s. and 95s. for French ships to Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, or Dunkirk.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, 25 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 35s. to 40s. China and Manila, 50s.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The announcement made in a previous issue that Capt. Vine Hall would be appointed to the command of this vessel is now verified officially by the company. The vessel is proceeding with her refit, and will proceed in about a month for New York, where she will be made a show ship for some time. Her final and permanent employment has not been decided on yet. It is under consideration to send her to Jersey to have her bottom cleaned.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—It is the intention of this company to despatch during next month the *China* and *Belar* round the Cape to Bombay, to be engaged either on the China or Australian lines, as may be most suitable. The only boat now building is the *Montan*, and fitting the *Ellora* and *Orissa*. In consequence of the increased cost of coals laid down abroad, it is probable that an increase may be made in the company's tariff for passengers.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MESSAGES are now received for the LEVANT, Charge for 20 words as follows:—

Athens, 41s. 9d. | Piræus, 41s. 9d. | Syra, 39s. 6d.
Chios, 37s. 6d. | Smyrna, 41s. 9d.

Messages must be marked "via Belgrade."

MESSAGES for INDIA, China, and Australia can now be sent through this Company, via Malta, Marseilles, or Trieste, and the Red Sea Telegraph. Charge for 20 words, to India, via Malta, £3 18s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 17s.; and via Trieste, £2 18s. To China and Australia, via Malta, and post from Aden, £3 15s. 3d.; via Marseilles, £2 14s.; and via Trieste, £2 15s.

Charge to Malta, via Sicily, £1 12s. for 20 words.

Further information to be obtained at the Company's offices.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec.
No. 58, Threadneedle-street (removed from 30, Cornhill.)

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,
33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 3d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

TWINBERRY'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHEUMATISM PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I have no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERRY**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of

availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Pratt, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear **NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT**, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and great warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, sitting easily, and supporting the back."

—MARK PERCIVAL.

—Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858.
These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, Wm. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars from. Orders from the country must have the sum of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to Wm. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the Kingdom.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.
(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 2d. per post 4d.

O.E.C., 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM-SHIPPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by **EDWARD HENRY TODE**, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and County Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bow-court, Strand, W.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 5s.,

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, and BANKING;

being a Series of Articles on the Bank Act of 1844. With an Appendix, containing the Evidence of the Governor of the Bank of England, the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England, and the Monthly Accounts of the Circulation of the United Kingdom; showing also the Minimum Rate of Discount of the Bank of England from time to time.

Price together, 7s. 6d.

By the RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.

London: D. M. ALLEN, 310, Strand, W.C.; and LEFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, E.C.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHERD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA

can effect assurances on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding India on her Majesty's service.

Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.

Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.

London—51, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs.

Paris and Co., 10, St. James-street, S.W.

Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.

Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow—53, St. Vincent-street.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBURY and SONS, 45, ST.

PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London. Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gill's) Dalby's Carmine, Dr. Seers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Pain-killer, Bensen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottle, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.

Established A.D. 1746.

ROBERT COCKS and CO.'S LIST of PIANO-

FORTES, with illustrations, dimensions, prices, and full particulars, forwarded on application, gratis, and postage free.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.

MUSIC.—ELEMENTARY WORKS. THE

"Spectator," speaking of Mr. Hamilton's Works, observes:—

"His didactic treatises in every branch of the art, the fruit of an intelligent mind, aided by large experience, are by far the most useful works of their class extant."

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN IN-

STRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 253rd edition. Engraved Plates. 62 pages folio. Price 4s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN IN-

STRUCTIONS for SINGING, 16th edition. Engraved Plates. 60 pages folio. Price 5s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated DICTIONARY

of 3,500 musical terms, 6th edition. Price 1s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MINIATURE

COURSE of HARMONY and COMPOSITION, in the form of catechisms. Five Books, each 2s. and 3s.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the RUDI-

MENTS of MUSIC. Price 1s. 6d.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the ELE-

MENTS of HARMONY. Price 1s. 6d.

Lists of Mr. Hamilton's Educational Works can be had gratis and postage free; also a notice of Mr. Hamilton and his Works.

CLARKE'S celebrated CATECHISM of the

RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, 61st edition. Price 1s.

CLARKE'S ALPHABET of MUSIC, 6d.

London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO**, New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by

Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by **ROBSON and SOUL**, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out collier dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and falling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to **GWYNNE and CO.**, Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

TO THE NERVOUS and DEBILITATED.

CHLORATE OF POTASSA (discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed, by Dr. HALL) is an infallible remedy for nervousness, debility, indigestion, stomach and liver complaints. Sold solely by **ANDREWS**, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square, London; or to order of any druggist. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

EPILEPSY, FITS, and NERVOUS COM-

PLAINTS.—Dr. HALL'S NEW CHEMICAL PREPARATION, **CHLORATE OF POTASSA**, is an infallible remedy for epilepsy, and has proved singularly efficacious in every case wherein it has been tried. It is confidently believed there is no case, however severe or complicated the malady may be, but that (provided there is no organic disease) it will yield to the treatment proposed, the efficacy of which has been confirmed by practical experience in the cure of numerous cases, the particulars of which can be had on receipt of 12 stamps. All nervous affections soon yield to the beneficial effects of this medicine, and it dispels, in an incredibly short space of time, all that distressing train of symptoms so dreadfully adhesive to the human frame, which up to this period have baffled and rendered nugatory the skill of the most eminent practitioners of the civilised world. Sold wholesale and retail in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., and in cases of 45 and 10 guineas, by **ANDREWS**, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square; or order of any druggist.

GREY HAIR.—CLEVELANDS WAL-

NUT POMADE will change grey hair to the original colour, darken red or light hair, prevent its falling off, and improve its appearance. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., by post 24 stamps. **ANDREWS**, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C.; and all chemists and perfumers.

BALDNESS.—LUXURIANT HAIR.—

CLEVELAND'S GLYCERINE EXTRACT, for the production of whiskers, strengthening the hair, and preventing its falling off, is unrivalled; it removes scurf and dandruff, cleanses the skin of the head, and keeps the hair beautifully moist and glossy; one trial will satisfy the most sceptical. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., by post 24 stamps. **ANDREWS**, Chemist, Store-street, Bedford-square; and all chemists and perfumers.

DR. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S., and L.S.A.,

has REMOVED from 45, King-street, Long-acre, to No. 8, Store-street, Bedford-square. Dr. Sargeant's new work, published by Gilbert, "Quackery Unmasked," (with prescriptions in English) sent free for two stamps. Dr. Sargeant will shortly have a vacancy for an Indoor Nervous or Electric sufferer, or one mentally afflicted. Consultation to the poor gratis on Saturday evening.

QUACKERY UNMASKED, with Prescriptions in

English.

Now ready, sent free for 2 stamps,

QUACKS, QUACKERY, and the NEW

MEDICAL ACT, forming a complete exposure of the extortions, impositions, and deceptions practised by quacks under their various forms, guises, and designations, with hints and suggestions for their complete suppression. By Dr. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of King-street, Long-acre, and now of 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London; J. Gilbert; and of the Author, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,

&c.—**DR. SARGEANT'S CHARCOAL COUGH PILLS** have proved an infallible remedy for hoarseness, coughs, asthma, consumption, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Charcoal has long been known to be superior for these disorders to the ordinary remedies, and Dr. SARGEANT (a regularly qualified member of the College of Surgeons) has combined all its tonic, soothing, and expectorating qualities in the form of a pill, so that children or adults may take them with perfect safety and certainty of success; one trial is sufficient. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., or 4s. 6d., or sent free on receipt of 18 postage stamps, by Dr. SARGEANT, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

QUACKERY UNMASKED: its extortions,

impositions, and deceptions fully exposed. Sent free for 2 stamps, by Dr. SARGEANT, 8, Store-street, Bedford-square, London.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY**WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,**

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.Orders can be sent through **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.**MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,**

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R. and B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

**CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

Such as **WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c.** Also **IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS**, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0 per Ream.
Thick ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0 "
Superior Thick ditto	4	0 "
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0 "
Ditto (Letter)	8	0 "
Superfine ditto	10	0 "

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0 per 1,000
Superior Thick ditto	6	0 "
Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0 "
American Buff ditto	3	6 "
Blue Laid ditto	5	6 "
Yellow Wave ditto	4	6 "
Bank Post ditto	8	0 "
Commercial Pens	1	0 per gross.

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies.
9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world.
liberal terms.

Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at
Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthful exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 3s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—**GLANDULAR DISEASE, KERNELS, DERBYSHIRE NECK**—Any affections of the glands of the throat demand instant attention, they indicate seeds of disease in the circulation, which, if neglected, will grow their roots will reach the vital organs, and death be the inevitable doom. By Holloway's preparations these disastrous results are prevented; they check the disease at its onset, or, used at a later period, render it milder in its progress. If properly employed these remedies will remove both symptoms and disease. They expel the virus from the blood, quicken the action of the lymphatics, cleanse the glands, and excite the skin to healthy action. If the disease be hereditary, severe, and incurable, these medicines apply defer the fatal issue.

GALVANIZED IRON.**FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.**

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,**FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.**

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong **WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark.** To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

BROWN & POLSON'S**PATENT CORN FLOUR.**

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for **PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE.** All the **USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT**, and especially suited to the delicacy of **CHILDREN and INVALIDS.**

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalter and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;

PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING—**DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX** effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Borden's, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) **ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.**"

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abbe-place, Alicestreet, London, E.**

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.**CLOGGY BLACK INK—WHY USE IT?**

FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his **IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID** to flow freely, never thicken, and turn intensely Black.

Particularly adapted for Hot Climates.

Depot: 10, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, London.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s. Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Charet, in Bond and Duty Paid.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR supercedes **EAU DE COLOGNE**, as a **TONIC** and **BRACING LOTION**, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumcr, 86, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Mauritius, Reunion, Ceylon, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 13th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

WITH DISPATCH.



FOR SHANGHAI, direct, the splendid American clipper ship, FLORENCE, A 1 New York register, 1,015 tons, E. D. WADSWORTH, Commander, lying in the London docks. This beautiful ship was built expressly for the China trade in 1856, and has just arrived from Whampoa in 99 days.

For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA, the fast-sailing, Thames-built clipper ship LAUDERDALE, A 1 13 years, 850 tons register, ALEX. BOWERS, Commander, loading in the East India Docks. This magnificent vessel has lately arrived from Foo-Chow in 101 days—her first voyage—beating all her competitors, several of which were noted China clippers, thus proving her admirable sailing power. She is confidently recommended to shippers and passengers.

Apply to the owners, Messrs. John Willis and Son, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newmarket-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To sail on the 20th of April. Last Shipping Day the 18th. For HONG KONG and CANTON, the celebrated clipper ship LORD OF THE ISLES, A 1, 691 tons register, William Jameson, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This fine ship is not excelled in speed by any vessel in the China trade, and delivers her cargoes in perfect order. Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.—FOR SINGAPORE, the fine fast-sailing barque ELIZA THORNTON, A 1, 13 years, 471 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout, THOMAS MAXWELL, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOLLETT & Co., 1, Lime-street-square.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque RICHARD THORNTON, A 1, 348 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout, JOHN ROWLAND SINCLAIR, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOLLETT, and Co., 1, Lime-street-square.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will dispatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Docks.
Shanghai.	James Lemon	485	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Bombay.	South. Belle	541	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Kurrachee.	Victory	579	A 1	W. India
Calcutta.	Dunmail	771	A 1 14 years	London
Calcutta.	Coringa	906	A 1 13 years	E. India.
Cape of Good Hope.	Salvador	350	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Northern	443	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Port Natal.	Palmas	263	A 1	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will dispatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Herculean	531	J. Bell	May 10.
Shanghai.	Solent	730	Passmore.	May 10.
Calcutta.	Netherby	944	J. Starkey	May 5.
Bombay.	Strathmore	500	J. Mann	May 5.
Singapore & Penang.	Alice	474	M'Vicar	With dis.
Madras.	Royal Stuart	761	J. Cornwall	With dis.
Kurrachee.	Euclidale	400	J. M. Fearon	Immdt.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

HENRY ROXBY AND CO.,
EXPORT BEER MERCHANTS
Agents for, and bottlers of,
BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS' STOUT.
40, LIME-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.
PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
Offices: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS. — HYGIENIC
SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle.
Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Conulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao. Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on JAPAN, in the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institute.—A course of TWO LECTURES, by D. J. MACGOWAN, Esq., M.D., on Saturday, May 12th and 19th, at 8 p.m. Tickets.—Reserved seats, 2s.; unreserved, 1s., to each lecture. To be had at the Institute.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC TO-NIGHT, and every night (but Saturday) at 8; and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., can be taken at the box-office, Egyptian-hall, daily from 10 till 5; arena, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Crosbie and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.
THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and Co.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GUTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by W. TWEEDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Friday, April 27, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 36.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	265	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	271
LIST OF PASSENGERS	265	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	273
SUMMARY:—		SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	274
THIRD CHINA WAR	265	CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.	280
JAPAN	266	LEADING ARTICLES	276
CHINA	266	NAVAL AND MILITARY	279
COCHIN CHINA	268	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	281
BORNEO	268	COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT	281
MALACCA STRAITS	269	MONEY AND COMMERCIAL	282
COMMERCIAL REPORT	269	SHIPPING	284

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			March 13
Kanagawa			" 10
Nagasaki			" 10
CHINA—			
Pekin	Jan. 26	March 17	" 23
Shanghai	" "	" 16	" 23
Ningpo	" "	" 14	" 23
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 14	" 23
Anoy	" "	" 14	" 23
Swatow	" "	" 14	" 23
Hong Kong	Feb. 10	" 24	" 30
Canton	" "	" 25	" 29
Macao	" "	" 25	" 29
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Jan. 26	" 17	" 23
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron	" "	" "	" 18
SIAM—			
Bangkok	" "	" "	" 25
BORNEO—			
Lahnan	" "	" "	" 7
Sarawak	" "	" "	" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia	" "	" "	" 27
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 27	April 3	April 6
Penang	" "	" 1	" 8

The next mails will bring dates from Hong Kong to the 13th April, and are due on the 27th inst.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 1 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong, for Singapore: Messrs. D. Rogers, Baldwin, and D. Guyné. For Malta: Messrs. J. D'Aguilar, and European servant, M. Jorra, and servant, and J. de la Herran, and servant. For Alexandria: Messrs. N. R. Mason, W. Speiden, jun., and W. H. Kenzie. For Marseilles: Messrs. M. B. Seare, A. de Orhela, P. Cohen, Ullett, J. Bland, Mr. and Mrs. Millaud, and family. For Southampton: Messrs. H. W. Jauncey, D. W. Evans, J. F. Loney, Lieut. W. F. P. Dodson, R.M., and servant, A. Pherson, Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Cuning, R.A., and servant, Mrs. Cleverley, and Mrs. Ivanhoe, and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Ripon, 4th May.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. W. Howard. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Naber and two children, Mrs. A. Swart, Assist. surgeon J. L. Whitney, Mr. John L. Palmer. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. B. F. Swain, R.N. To China: Surgeon C. A. Gordon. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. D. R. O. Calshaw. From Marseilles, 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. G. P. de Silver, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. R. P. Dana.

Per P. and O. str., Pera, 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. C. Dickens, jun., Surgeon J. L. Palmer, R.N., Mr. T. W. Coffin. To Singapore: Mr. J. W. Pitcairn, Mrs. E. S. Hervey and daughter. From Marseilles, 20th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. Hiliare Lafon, Major Sarel. To Shanghai: Mr. G. F. Plate.

Per P. and O. str., 4th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hamilton. From Marseilles, 13th June, to Hong Kong: Mr. Elles. To Penang: Mr. and Miss Matthieu.

Per P. and O. str., 4th July.—From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little. From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel.
Per Landerdale, from London to Hong Kong: Mrs. Frank Mitchell.
Per Ocean Mail, from London to Shanghai: Mr. E. H. De St. Croix.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per Howqua, from New York: Mr. Thomas Hunt, Messrs. Cook and family.
Per mail from England, at Hong Kong: Rev. —. McGehee, (Chaplain to H. M.'s troops in China), Colonel Crofton, R.A., Captain Hoy, R.A., Captain Brabagon, R.A., Lieut. Hicks, R.A., Deputy-Assistants Thompson and Bailey, Captain Green, (Deputy Assistant Adjutant General), Lieut. Poole, R.N., Messrs. Sassoon, Williams, and Holdsworth.
Per Alliance, from Singapore: Mrs. Simpson.
Per Westminster, from London: Mrs. O'Sullivan, child and servant.
Per Thunder, from London: Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, family, and servant.
From Saigon, per str.—Shanghai: Lord Richard Grosvenor, Messrs. Tillesio, Vicente, Panado, M. M. Beuvencu.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The following vessels had arrived at Hong Kong from England in connection with the expedition. March 15, H.M.'s str. *Pearl*; 18, *Scout*; 24, *Simoom*; 21, *Thunder*, screw store-ship. The *Simoom* had on board 27 officers, 150 non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, 38 non-commissioned officers, and private of the Royal Engineers, 3 armourer's sergeant's, and 271 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st Battalion Military Train.—From India the transports *Cressey*, *Octavia*, *Walmer Castle*, *Mars*, *Earl of Clare*, *Prince Arthur*, and Indian navy screw *Assaye*. These vessels conveyed the following troops from the three Presidencies of India:—430 rank and file of H.M. 44th Regiment, with officers in charge, Colonels Brown and McMahon, Captains Hamilton, Walters, and Gregory, Lieuts. Raymond, Howarth, Browné, Pitt, and Hodson, Ensigns Roberts and Keuny, Drs. Baker and Keenan; 636 of H.M. 99th Regt. in charge of Colonel Reeves, Captains L. R. Elliot and H. F. Ely; Lieuts. Kempson, Harvey, Clayton, and Batchelor, Ensign A. L. Walker, Lieut. and Adj. Black, Quarter-Master Johnson, Surgeon R. C. Todd, Colonel Day, Captains Blamaire, Wilman, and Dickenson, Lieuts. Atkinson, Browne, Gray, and Day, Assist.-Surgeon McCartney, Lieut. Templar, I.N.; 850 of H.M. 21st Foot, with Major Dogbarden, Captain Dunn, Lieuts. Grenville and Sooty, Ensigns Stamford and Warn, Assist.-Surgeon Allen, Major Swaffield, Captains Mitchell and McGregor, Lieuts. Drain and Gardiner, Assist.-Surg. Gerand, Major Hegar, Captains Harcott and Christian, Lieuts. Jebb, Hamilton, and Daniels, Dr. Jervoe, Ensign Wood; 589 of the 3rd and 5th B.N.I. The *Simoom*, from England, had the following officers on board:—Captain S. W. Blackiston, Lieuts. H. M. Moorsom and L. Tottenham, Assist.-Surg. Samuel Argent, of the Royal Artillery; Lieut. F. W. R. Clements, R.E.; Rev. F. J. Abbott, chaplain of the forces; Staff Surgeons R. Lewins and J. Galbraith; James Johnson, purveyor's clerk; J. M. Lloyd, store clerk; Major G. Cooper, Captains W. R. Gray, Goodhall, Hornby, Willan; Lieuts. R. Bruer, Sewell, Jervis, Applin, Williams; Ensigns F. McKenzie, D. McMahon; Paymaster M. Reeve, Adj. J. Briggs, Quarter-master W. Lambert, Surgeon O. C. D'Arcy, Veterinary Surgeon G. Fleming.

Sir Hope Grant had appointed Lieut. W. F. Johnson, R.N., of the *Pioneer*, to be his naval aide-de-camp. He intended proceeding North with his colleague, the French general Montauban, about the 3rd of April, in the P. and O. steamer *Granada*, chartered for the purpose. The following vessels have been taken up by Government at 22s. per ton per month, and higher rates were expected:—*Albert*, *Edward*, *Eleanor* (Dan.), *Game Cock* (Am.), *Zouave*, *Pioneer* (Am.), *Glendower*, *Harkaway*,

Macduff, *Miles Barton*, *Queensberry*, *Shantung*, *Westminster*, *Stately*, *Virginie* (Dan.), *Tasmania*, in all 16,000 tons. Three of these vessels were on the point of starting when the mail left, and it was believed would rendezvous at Chusan. The *Assistance* troop-ship sailed on the 18th with troops. That the French have intentions on Chusan seems to be shown by the fact of their chartering vessels for coal with the option of ordering them there. They have bought for their use in the expedition the steamer *Peiho* (American), at 200,000 dolls.; the *Tooy-wan*, 46,000 dolls.; the *Duncan Hogle*, 48,000 dolls., and the *Hong Kong*, at 30,000 dolls. A slip of Chinese territory on the Kowloon side opposite to the town of Hong Kong, has been leased from the local authorities, and encampments formed. The whole of the troops are said to be healthy. The French troops had not arrived, but were daily expected. At Singapore the following vessels had arrived from England; March the 22nd, *Cen-Gur* and *Cockchafer*; 30th, *Beagle*. The French steam-frigate *taironde*, *L'Entreprenante*, have also arrived from France with troops, and the whole proceeded to Hong Kong. Ten transport vessels have arrived from India with detachments of the 44th, 99th, 60th rifles Artillery and Native Cavalry. No confirmation had been received of the report of last mail of the destruction of the gunboats *Dove* and *Algerine*, at the *Peiho*. No reply has been received to the ultimatum which was forwarded by Mr. Bruce to the Government at Peking, and there is every reason to believe that they intend resistance, and are making all needful preparations.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The advices by this mail announce that the two Dutch captains who were murdered at Yokohama suffered in private revenge for the execution of three Japanese on the ground of complaints made by some Dutchmen. The foreign consuls called on the Japanese authorities and demanded that every step should immediately be taken that would lead to the apprehension of the murderers, and this was eagerly promised by the authorities themselves. A guard of twenty-five men had been landed at Kanagawa from a Russian corvette for the protection of foreigners. The British minister at Jeddo is said himself to go about armed. It is very singular that while the Dutch and English have thus so much difficulty in getting on with the Japanese; the Americans appear to be on the most amicable terms with them.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The English mails of 26 Jan. arrived on the 17th March. Nothing has transpired as to the intentions of the allies, nor has Mr. Bruce given any official instruction for the guidance of merchants. The principal topic was the vicinity of the rebels; it is just possible that the Chinese Government would make use of them against foreigners. The road to Peking is almost blocked, and no intelligence has been received of the intentions of the Emperor and his Government, but it is fully believed that resistance is intended.

A report has been current to the effect that there has been a collision between the Russians and Chinese, and that the former were on their way to Peking to claim indemnity for the massacre of a number of their own countrymen upon the Chinese frontier.

The Bishop of Victoria delivered a charge in Trinity Church to the Anglican clergy, eight in number, now assembled at Shanghai. After the Litany had been read by the British chaplain, the Rev. John Hobson, M.A., the Bishop took his seat within the chancel, and delivered an address on the present aspect of affairs as affecting the prospects of Christianity and the means of giving increased efficiency to the Church of England mission in China.

H. M.'s gunboat *Bustard*, Lieut. Com. Hallows, which left this port on the morning of the 12th of March, returned from a cruise up the Yang-Tze-Kiang. The gunboat grounded on an unknown shoal, marked "deep water" on the charts, and every effort exerted to get her off proved unsuccessful. The consequence of this misadventure was the forced abandonment of the most interesting part of the cruise; nevertheless the expedition cannot be considered a total failure, for we learn that many useful observations were made and some suggestive facts collected.

The *North China Herald* publishes the returns of trade for

the port of Foo-chow-Foo, the details of which we must defer until our next. H.M.S. *Roebeck*, Commander Marten, has left for Kanagawa and Yedo, she will call at Nagasaki on her return which is expected in about three weeks. She conveys a large amount of treasure for the purchase of horses, in which, it is said, the British Commissariat Officers have been pretty successful.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Various unpleasant rumours continue to arrive as to the movement of the rebels, and native traders are thereby prevented entering into transactions.

Official notice has been received that the Nankingites were gathering courage, overrunning certain departments south of that capital, encroaching into Chihkiang province, and indeed already had laid waste some towns in its silk-growing department (Hoochowfoo). As Chihkiang province is also under the rule of the same Viceroy over Fukkien, there is naturally some concern at head-quarters regarding this move of the insurgents. Troops of Chihkiang are concentrating at Hangchow to protect that capital, and officials of high rank are being despatched to the frontiers of Fukkien to watch and report. Great consternation was thrown into the mandarin circles by the tidings, apparently authentic, that Chapoo was lost, a point of consequence, as it is a strong military defence of Tartar troops.

An important case, involving 90,000 taels, has been tried in the Consular Court by a number of teamen against Mr. Larken, the agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The trial occupied six days, and the Consul was assisted by Messrs. Pyke, Green, and Stuart as assessors. The decision was that "The defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for the whole price of the teas as stated and claimed, save the amounts received by them on account, the calculations in the accounts, rendered by the plaintiffs, and laid before the Court, to be previously worked out and corrected if found in error."

In consequence of several acts of piracy the gunboat *Leven* had been on a cruise and succeeded in capturing and destroying about a dozen junks. One English lorch and a part of her crew was rescued. The captain, an Englishman, was killed.

A proclamation has been issued imposing a duty of 30 taels per picul on opium.

AMOY.

We referred in our last to the coolie trade at Amoy; it appears from the following that the Chinese authorities have equalled in their brutal punishments the famous Yeh himself. It appears that two American vessels, the *Ann* and *Staghound*, have been most conspicuous in procuring coolies, and the cruelties narrated are principally in connection with them. A Chinese female, aged eighteen years, has been sent to the village of Tong Wha, there to be crucified, while on the cross to have her breasts cut off and to be publicly skinned alive, for having cohabited with thirteen Chinamen, all of whom she had kidnapped and sold as coolies to foreign vessels. The female's name is Pek-it-leang. Two Chinamen have had their ankles burnt, hung for three days by their toes, and received 1,000 cuts with the bamboo during that time; and, lastly, decapitated and their hearts cut out and carried on salvors to their parents and families. Five other Chinese, one a woman, are under sentence of torture and death for dealing in coolies. A Chinaman was crucified on suspicion of having assisted to procure coolies for foreign vessels. Two other men charged with the same offence are confined in cages and made to stand continually in an upright position without food or water until death ends their suffering. These atrocities the poor creatures have to thank the civilised natives of western countries for.

A supplement to the *North China Herald* was received by last mail, containing tabular statements of the number of arrivals and departures at Amoy, as also the tonnage and import and export dues levied on those vessels and their cargoes for the year 1859. It shows the total number of vessels which arrived during that year to be 515, of the amount of tonnage 162,702. Out of this there were 233 British, and only 23 American ships. The departures were 520, of tonnage 169,092: British vessels, 236; American, 25; Hamburg, 62 arrivals, 61 departures; Dutch, 40 arrivals, 41 departures. The value of merchandise imported into Amoy is figured at 4,512,651 dolls. Out of this that imported from Hong Kong alone amounts to 1,951,221 dolls.; and from the Straits, 974,616 dolls. The sum of 1,760,005 dolls. was from opium alone. The value of exports of native produce and treasure amounted to 2,894,393 dolls. Treasure was despatched to Hong Kong to the value of 1,347,434 dolls. The

tonnage dues levied on vessels of all nations amounted to 4,835 tls., and the import and export duties to 38,228 tls.: that is, imports, 13,435 tls.; exports, 24,793 tls., summing a revenue, in these three particulars, of 43,065 tls.

HONG KONG.

The mails of the 10th February arrived on the 24th March, forty-three days *en route*. All is activity for the coming campaign at the North, and business has been considerably checked.

The Government *Gazette* contains a notification that the peninsula on the Kowloon side has been leased by the local government from the Chinese authorities. Colonel MacMahon, of the 44th Regiment, has been placed in charge of it and the troops located there.

The Havana coolie traders, finding that kidnapping has been effectually stopped, have modified their contracts and fallen into the plans of the free emigration manager.

The plan of Mr. Rawling, of the Royal Engineers, for supplying the town with water, has gained the price of 1,000 dollars, which was offered by the Government a short time since. It proposes the construction of a large reservoir at Pok-foo-lum, connected with two smaller ones above the Tai-ping-shan. It is reported that the Governor has suggested that he should proceed to England to procure the necessary material for carrying out the same.

The *China Mail* has the following remarks on our present relations with China:—"The ultimatum forwarded to the Chinese Government is a convincing proof how dissatisfied the English people and Government are with the course which has lately been pursued in China. No retribution is demanded for the slaughter at the mouth of the Peiho; no compensation for the gunboats destroyed, or indemnity for the expensive expedition sent forth. A full apology, the passage of a British vessel of war to Tientsin, and provision for honourable conveyance of our minister to Peking, are the only demands made. England will bear the loss of prestige caused by the Peiho disaster, and will defray the millions already expended on the expeditionary force, rather than sully its humanity and affront its sense of justice by making more decided demands in a dubious if not unrighteous cause."

The *Overland Trade Report* says:—"The repulse of the allies is a contingency that hardly need enter the calculations of probabilities—the flight of the Emperor is the result which is generally considered the most probable, and yet the last for which a remedy is provided—whilst the best result that can be hoped for, namely the pressure of the allied forces and the subsequent success of diplomacy, will certainly leave the Emperor with a damaged prestige, a bankrupt exchequer, and an empire teeming with rebellion, distress, and anarchy, to rest his remedy on."

The *Marchioness of Londonderry* was to leave in a few days for England with military invalids, and a full cargo in her lower hold. The *Runnymede* also takes home invalids.

Capt. Saunders of the barque *Chin Chin*, has been tried at the Supreme Court for the murder of one of the crew of the Custom-house boat at Swatow, the particulars of which have been noticed in previous issues, and acquitted. It is the intention of the owners, Messrs. Carnajee and Co., to enter an action against Mr. Lay, the chief inspector, to the amount of 3,500 dolls. for the detention of the vessel. Some curious revelations by Mr. Lay as to Lord Elgin's part in the Chinese customs, are noticed below.

We regret to notice that Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China* was, on being released from the criminal side of the gaol, placed on the debtor side, owing to his inability, in consequence of his confinement, to meet the enormous law expenses to which he has been placed. We have received a great deal of correspondence on this subject, the publication of which we defer until our next.

The chartered French steamer *Shanghai* left Saigon on the 21st March, with fifty-eight Manila men who had belonged to the French navy, with whom she called at Turon in expectation of finding a vessel there to take them to Manila, but was disappointed, the place being entirely evacuated, and the Annamese busily employed destroying the abandoned French works. The fifty-eight men were accordingly brought up here. Saigon river is represented as a deep navigable stream with six and seven fathoms of water, about eighty miles long with mud banks. The place is represented as being unhealthy. A large fleet of foreign ships were anchored there.

A case of interest connected with the coolie traffic has

been acted upon in the Supreme Court of this colony. A Chinese shopkeeper, resident in Hong Kong, was charged with "kidnapping and slave dealing." After a little consultation the jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was guilty of everything charged against him in the indictment. The judge then pronounced his sentence, which was, that he should be subjected to four years' penal servitude.

In connection with the Hong Kong races, it should have been mentioned that a very sporting race came off for five hundred dollars a side, between the American gelding *Impetus*, named by General Koenan, and Mr. Cooper Turner's horse the *Muff*, an Australian gelding. The distance was five times round the Hong Kong course—or four miles and three furlongs. The Australian came in the winner, with plenty of "go" remaining in him.

In the preliminary examination into the case of Captain Saunders and the customs at Swatow, it appears that Mr. Lay made the following important statement, which, considering that his lordship's secretary obtained one of the appointments, is most likely true. That the Earl of Elgin had arranged the custom-house affair at Teen-tsin—that notwithstanding the violation of the treaty, the British minister sanctioned the custom-house arrangement being carried into effect—that he, the witness, held a commission as Inspector-General of Customs from the Imperial Commissioner Ho; and that, although there was no consul at Swatow, Mr. Bruce sanctioned a custom-house being opened there, and all other acts that he, Mr. Lay, had done.

We subjoin a very useful and temperate article from the *Daily Press*, and would gladly welcome a few more of the same sort, in place of local squabbles and actions for libel.

A few days ago, and but a very few, the prospects of this colony, in a commercial point of view, had sunk to a very low ebb. The majority of the British firms in the south of China had been induced to erect establishments here at a great outlay, partly with the idea of averting such high handed measures as Commissioner Lin had resorted to at Canton, in making prisoners of the whole foreign community; partly for the purpose of having a place of refuge in case of political events rendering Canton unsafe, and partly with the intention of availing of the place as a depot for imported goods wherewith to supply the newly opened ports in the North. It must be recollected that the parties who thus embarked their capital in the colony were the more easily induced to do so from the circumstance of their having been sufferers, both in pocket and in person, by the political occurrences which had preceded the cession of this island to the British Crown. They had been made captives at Canton, until by the threats of the Chinese officials, and the entreaties of the British superintendent of trade, they had surrendered all the opium they held on consignment, they had sought a temporary asylum at Macao, whence they had been suddenly driven by the relentless Chinese commissioner, they became refugees on ship board, enduring the most acute inconvenience, and personal discomforts. Property assigned to their care had to be transhipped elsewhere—duties, decay, transshipping charges, and demurrage ate up a great portion of it. Even after the war was over and peace proclaimed, neither trade nor confidence returned to Canton for some years. The open ports at the North did not attract enterprise to the extent which might have been anticipated. "China opened" under the Nankin treaty was gazed at from Macao for some time by the British mercantile community with apathy and distrust, as if it were either too good news to be true, or a matter unworthy of serious attention. Captain Elliot, the British Plenipotentiary, had in the mean time declared this island ceded to the British Crown, and without waiting for the approval of her Majesty's Government regarding its occupancy, he had held a land sale, which he had induced the community to attend, by promises and representations which would have done credit to George Robins. There was nothing to be paid down, not a farthing—the biddings were upon the yearly rental which the purchasers might be willing to bid. Dick, Tom, and Harry became excited. John was as good as his master—and one man as good as another, without regard to the length of his purse or his pedigree. Some of the British firms bought lots from a feeling of self-protection, but the majority eschewed the affair as a bubble. When, however, the Home Government had determined upon retaining the island, and held out every inducement to foreigners to reside here, the community were in a measure driven to construct places of business here, at a very great outlay, under the considerations already named. Splendid edifices rose in every direction—many firms vied with each other as to the magnificence of their establishments, and it was not until these had been finished and vast sums expended, that a suspicion crossed the minds of the victims that they had been guilty of precipitancy and imprudence. The place appeared to have no resources for trade whatever. The malpractices of certain Government servants caused it to be looked upon with such dread and aversion by the natives, that no respectable Chinese could be induced to settle here. The Home Government did nothing whatever, either to alleviate the abuses under which the place had sunk, or to develop its untried resources. It was a midden of patronage, and stunk in the nostrils of all honest men who ventured near it. Things became worse and worse. The lots Dick, Tom, and Ned had run up at the Elliot Robins' sale had princely mansions built on them, some costing five, ten, and even fifteen thousand pounds. The Crown rents, which were thought lightly of in perspective, became sad bi-annual realities. The buildings were useless, and were gradually vacated. The two houses of Montagu and Capulet remained, or the colony would surely have been entirely deserted by the British mercantile community. Many parties wished to abandon the splendid monuments of their folly into the hands of the Government to save the payment of Crown rent. These terms the Government flatly refused—they relied upon these rents to pay the recipients of Downing-street patronage, and clung to them as Shylock did to his pound of

flesh. Great was the wail, and well cursed was the colony in those days, but there seemed no chance of improvement or relief, until the P. and O. Company extended their line to China, and made Hong Kong their head quarters. This caused a little life to be instilled into the place. The parties who had deserted it were compelled to appoint agents, and to come down occasionally and view the marble halls they had expended so much money and taste upon. The white ants had then a glorious time of it, and it was indeed an effort for human nature, after witnessing their ravages, to send a check for the Crown rent. Every resource from which it was hoped a trade would be developed had utterly failed, and nothing but a miracle appeared likely to make the port a place of importance, when suddenly following on the heels of the gold discoveries, the first symptom of *bona fide* commerce dawned, and a source of trade became developed which had never been prognosticated. We refer to the free emigration trade, a branch of commerce more peculiarly adapted to the resources of this place than any other which could possibly have been conceived. Well, what has been the action of the British Government regarding this trade? One emigration officer will permit houses on deck—another will not—one measures a vessel one way, his successor another way. Considering that the mortality of the free emigration trade of this colony is under one quarter per cent., we do maintain that these mutable official freaks are most contemptible. It is rather too bad that the Home Government should tell us that we must pay our own expenses, yet still have no voice in our own affairs, and have the best branch of our trade spoiled by absurd and impracticable legislation!

The following may be considered an authentic report of the acting Chief Justice on the case of Tam Achoy and his employes after they had pleaded guilty to the charge of buccaneering:—

The Acting Chief Justice said, that the defendants had acted wisely in adopting the advice of their counsel, it being quite impossible to deny that a breach of the law had been committed. Having done an illegal act, the only proper course which was open to them was to confess their fault, and to bring forward such circumstances as they were able in extenuation or mitigation of their offence. It would be a gross violation of international law, if persons—whether natural born subjects or foreigners—domiciled in one state, were to be permitted to levy war or fit out hostile expeditions against the subjects of another state, against whom no declaration of war had been made by the sovereign authority. If such proceedings were tolerated, peace between any two nations would soon become impossible, as there are always to be found persons who, for the gratification of private animosities,—revenge of individual wrongs, real or imaginary—the hope of plunder—or even the love of excitement and adventure—who would not hesitate to embark their property, and induce the more needy to risk their lives, in hostile expeditions against the persons and property of subjects of friendly powers. All such acts were contrary to the spirit and the letter of the English law, which would be found sufficiently strong, when duly administered, to restrain and punish those who might offend. It was not to be endured that acts, such as the defendants had been guilty of, should be perpetrated in a British colony; and all persons must be taught that not only the subjects of the Queen of England, but foreigners also, resident on this island, where they receive the protection of the British law, must in return submit to the authority of that law, and not avail themselves of the asylum which they here enjoy to equip and send forth hostile expeditions, by which just cause of offence would be given to the sovereign of a neighbouring country. It was the duty of every state to enforce obedience to its own laws, and to protect its own subjects; and if, unhappily, injury and wrong resulted from the weakness of the Government, and the inefficiency of the officials of the Chinese empire, those who were aggrieved were entitled to call for the intervention and protection of their own rulers, but they must not seek to right themselves by the strong hand, and invade the territory of a Power against whom no declaration of war had been made by the only authority legally competent to do so. In the present case, the extenuating circumstances were exceedingly strong—stronger, he thought, than he had ever before known—for the defendants had evidently acted under the impression that they had a right to do as they had done; they had made no secret of their intentions, and (which was most important) they had, as appeared from the affidavits which had been handed in, been applied to, in the most formal manner, by a Chinese mandarin, to assist him, with men and materials, to attack a large number of his own fellow-subjects, against whom complaints had been made, but who were strong enough to treat with contempt the efforts of officials who had the will, but not the necessary forces, to suppress evil practices, and inflict merited punishment upon the evil-doers. It was evident that Tam Achoy was anxious to carry on a campaign, and had availed himself of the appeal for assistance which was made to him, in order to exterminate, if possible, the enemies of the clan to which he belonged; but no expeditions, such as he had organised, would be tolerated, or escape the vigilance of the authorities of this island, and although he (the Acting Chief Justice) felt justified, under all the peculiar circumstances of this case, in dealing leniently with the defendants, he wished them, and all others who might hear him, distinctly to understand, that if an offence of a like nature should again be committed, the offenders would most assuredly be punished with great severity. He desired to afford the defendants an opportunity of proving that they sincerely regretted the illegal and mischievous transaction in which they had been engaged, and he would therefore abstain from passing sentence on the present occasion. The principal offender, Tam Achoy, would enter into recognizances, himself in £1,000, and two sufficient sureties in £500 each, to appear when called on, and abide the judgment of the Court; the defendant, Baker, would enter into his own recognizances in £500, and two sureties in £250 each; and the remainder of the defendants in the sum of £250 each.

The Chinese Coolie Corps is to consist of forty head men at ten, forty assistants at seven, and four thousand coolies at five dollars a month, with an increase of one dollar while serving in the North, and two dollars while engaged in hostile operations. Every six months they will receive a cotton jacket, and every year a cane hat, in addition to free rations. The corps will be distributed into ten companies, under the command of the following European staff, viz., a commandant, with pay (command money), at 400 rupees a month, a second command-

ant with extra pay at 250 rupees a month, twelve subaltern officers at 9s. 6d. per diem, one companies' sergeants, including commandant's clerk, at 1s. 6d., and two hundred and eighty orderlies (privates) at 9d. Brevet Major Temple, 12th N. I., has been appointed commandant, and Capt. Evans, R.M.I., second commandant. The dress of the officers does not seem yet to have been decided upon, and they appear accordingly in numberless fancy dresses.

Capt. Rowland, 1st Royals, started for Manila. His object in visiting this Spanish settlement is to purchase and superintend the transport of ponies for the Light Cavalry and Military Train. Bombay and Manila, it seems, will suffice to supply the demand.

The opposite peninsula of Cowloon, including the adjoining island, is to be taken possession of by the English, and a camp is to be formed there. This is a most judicious step, and was recommended by Admiral Seymour.

The following is a statement of the result of the operation of the British Free Emigration Society for the year 1859, which may be divided between Hong Kong and Canton thus:—Hong Kong, 1,087; Canton, 887:—

Vessels.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Whirlwind	302	56	9	4	1	372
Dora	208	115	37	20	11	391
Red B. Hood	300	11	4	—	—	315
Minerva	233	65	8	2	2	310
Thomas Mitchell	253	—	—	—	—	253
Norwood	271	52	3	4	3	333
Total	1,567	299	61	30	17	1,974

MR. TARRANT AND THE HONG KONG MARKET.

We had overlooked the following reference to the statement made by the *Daily Press* as to Mr. Tarrant's share in the market, but as we have reason to believe it to be a correct version of the case, and are glad to observe our contemporary has thus rendered the *amende honorable*.

"We wish to set ourselves right with the public on a point relative to the criminal procedure instituted by Colonel Caine, against Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*. We stated, on what we deemed undoubted information, that our contemporary had possessed a "red letter share" in the market during the time that he was in Government employ—that he had paid nothing for such share—and that his profit on it was commuted to 150 dollars per month. This insinuation laid him open to a charge of corruption, and it certainly appeared to us, as it must have done to every one who read what we wrote, that it was a case of the "pot calling the kettle black." Right sure are we that our informant believed what he said, and had what he thought good authority for the statement he made. It is however entirely untrue, and we think Mr. Tarrant's friends are much to blame for allowing the matter to go uncontradicted for such a length of time. The following are the facts of the case. Why-a-qui, the lessee of the market died on the 4th December, 1846. Why-a-foon, his brother, administered to his estate—owing to the acts of extortion committed on the market in the name of Colonel Caine it proved a losing concern, and Why-a-foon becoming involved, was put into jail for debt in the month of October, 1847. He had not the means to pay the expense of going through the insolvent act, and by the advice of his solicitor, Mr. Coley, he sold the equity of redemption of the market, which being heavily mortgaged and appearing a losing concern, was knocked down at auction by Mr. Geo. Norris in October, 1847, to Mr. William Tarrant, for 130 dollars. Mr. Tarrant left the Government employ in July 1847, therefore this occurrence took place three months afterwards. Mr. Tarrant well knew the system of extortion which had been practised, and was of course determined to put a stop to it—which as he was acquainted with the imposts for which the market was liable, he easily effected—for the sale above named, made him the lessee, and therefore entitled him to keep the books. He set about making endeavours to pay off the mortgages, and finally succeeded in persuading Hong chock and others to liquidate these liabilities, giving him one-fourth share for his purchase, in consideration of his keeping the books. The market thus relieved of Caine's compradore, paid remarkably well. Mr. Tarrant's share came to about 80 dollars per month. When the lease had but three or four more months to run, Hong chock and the others were desirous to renew it. This they could not arrange as long as they were connected with Mr. Tarrant, so they induced him to retire, commuting his share of the profit for the unexpired few months at the previous average yield, and no more. This is the true history of the *Red Letter Share*."

COCHIN CHINA.

The French authorities appear to have decided on postponing operations against Hue, the capital city, until the termination of the Chinese expedition, and in the mean time to endeavour to draw a trade to the port of Saigon. Several vessels have been fixed by Chinese merchants at Hong Kong, to load there with rice, &c.; and offers continue to charter vessels at 40 cents per picul.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

This settlement had been visited with an unusual amount of rain for the time of the year. The rice crop on the west coast of Borneo was a good one, and the price of grain had fallen in

consequence nearly one half. Eight slave debtors had made their escape from Bruni and the rivers adjacent, and reached Labuan. A native of Sarawak, who had committed a murder on Christmas eve, was convicted and executed.

JAVA.

On the 13th Feb., a treaty between Holland and Boni was signed, by which the latter acknowledges the sovereignty of Holland, renounces all unjust claims on some parts of Celebes, and restores to the government the islands of Bonerate and Kalao formerly granted as fiefs to Boni, cedes a part of the kingdom of Boni to the Netherlands India government, and gives further guarantees for continued quiet and peace. A separate act defines the territory ceded to the government, consisting of the districts of Sinjai, Kajang, Old Bulekamba to the river Tangha, which forms the boundary on the north, and the islands Balunrue, Liang-liang, Kambow, Kading-aring, Poi-poi, Kanalo, Kanalo-dua and Lanre-aurang. Possession of the islands of Bonerate and Kalao are resumed by the Dutch Government, these places having under Boni afforded asylum to pirates. The new King of Boni is to take up his residence at Tipulue, an islet near the mouth of the river Chinrana, and only separated by a small channel from the main land.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Numerous vessels with troops have arrived from England and India *en route* to China, details of which will be found elsewhere.

It is rumoured that the Spanish Government has it in contemplation to follow in the wake of France, and make some alteration in their general fiscal system. The fact is that such a result must necessarily follow as a matter of course; and not only on the part of Spain, but also on the part of every wine-growing country in Europe, which has extensive dealings with England. The import duty on colonial wines will then of necessity come off, so that the wine produce of every country in the world will then be admitted into England on equal terms.

We hear that the local authorities are in treaty for purchasing the Mount Harriet Estate at Tangling, belonging to Mr. Whampoa, as a site for the European barracks.

The first day of the races came off on the 27th March, and although it had been raining a great portion of the day, the course was not so heavy as was to be expected. In the Club Cup for ponies Walkover won the prize with the greatest ease in both heats, and Charlie (late Si Goyong) made a good second. For the Governor's Cup six horses started, Antelope carrying off the prize by a considerable distance. The next race was for the Johore plate, presented by H. H. the Tomongong, and for which three horses started, one being withdrawn. This last race was twice round the course, and was prettily contested for, Gas (late Lamplighter) winning by about three lengths, and Bobtail coming in second. The second day's races for 1860, came off on the 29th. It had been raining the whole day, and the course was rather heavy; the rain did not discontinue until the termination of the sports. In the Club Cup Bobtail carried off the prize; owing to some impropriety occasioned by the rider of Gas, he was distanced. Charlie won the Ladies' Purse, and Skinny the Buenos Ayrian Cup. In the last race, Antelope won the Merchants' Cup.

The captain and crew of the *Fiery Cross* lost on a reef in the China Sea, have arrived here; the wreck has been sold for 110 dolls., and the cargo for 310 dolls.

The fund for a testimonial to Captain Bate, R.N., who was killed at Canton, has reached £200, and has been paid over to the directors of the Royal Seamen and Marines Orphan School at Portsmouth, on the condition of their establishing a nomination to the school, to be called the "Bate Scholar," to perpetuate the memory of that gallant and lamented officer. Vice-Admiral Wm. Hy. Bruce, the naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has accepted for himself and successors the right of nomination of the "Bate Scholar."

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The advices by the present mail, which brings dates from Hong Kong to the 30th March, 42 days *en route*, report an almost entire stoppage of trade, owing, however, more to the presence of rebels, than to the coming war. Of course the accounts are exaggerated according to people's ideas, as correct information from the interior is almost impossible to obtain. Chinese traders, however, report it very probable that Canton may be taken. Business in imports and exports at Canton

and Shanghai is almost at a stand. In consequence of the requirements of Government, freights have improved for vessels of 600 to 1,000 tons, but all smaller vessels find employment difficult, owing to the general suspension of coast and Japan freights. The business of Messrs. Wardley and Co., of Hong Kong and Shanghai, is to be continued under the firm of Johnson and Co.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The accounts from all ports advise a great scarcity of stock and uncertainty as to the next season's crop. Several dealers had abandoned their journeys inland, owing to the disturbed state of the country; the exports for the remaining three months of the season must be very trifling. At Shanghai the settlements have been 2,000 chests of Ningchows at 28 to 31 taels; 500 chests of Hohon, at 22 to 25 taels; 5,000 chests Shanghai, packed, at 14 to 20 taels. In green teas, 20,000 chests, principally for the United States. Advanced rates are asked for the small stock unsold, which is only about 5,000 chests. At Foo-chow-foo, 5,000 chests at 18 to 22 taels, for middling. At Canton, 6 chops of Oonams at 20 to 30 taels.

SILK.—Settlements about 3,000 bales No. 2; Tsatlee taels, 430 to 440; and 1 Tysam, 375 to 385. The settlements for the season, 58,000 bales, being about 10,000 less than last season. Unsold stock, 6,000 bales. At Canton rates continue high, and no settlements are reported.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—Canton: The *Anna* for London and *Felix* for Hamburg have been despatched. The *Runnymede* and *Marchioness of Londonderry*, chartered to take invalids, will likewise carry a quantity. Cassia lignea: sales of the fortnight, 1,000 piculs at 17-25 dols. to 18 dols; stock remaining, 1,500 piculs. Cassia buds: none left. Cassia oil: 15 piculs reported at 310 dols. to 315 dols. Star anniseed: market cleared at 18 dols. to 18-50 dols. Anniseed oil: 5 piculs reported at 180 dols. to 185 dols. Galls are quoted 14-50 dols. to 15 dols. Rhubarb: none good at market—50 piculs reported of second quality, at 32 dols. to 45 dols. Matting grass still scarce and prices high. White, 11 cents. 12½ to 13½ cents. and 14½ to 16½ cents., and checked, 12 to 13 cents. 15½ at 16½ and 18½ cents. Vermillion, 40 dols. per box.

IMPORTS.

COTTON YARNS.—Small sales at 29 dollars for No. 16 to 26 Stock large.

SHIRTINGS.—Deliveries at Shanghai consist of former purchases. At Canton sales have been only 12,000 pieces.

WOOLLENS.—Shanghai: dull; deliveries 200 pieces of long ells, 500 pieces of Spanish stripes, 400 pieces of camlets, and 50 pieces of lastings. Canton: sales 500 pieces of long ells, 800 pieces of habit cloths, 96 pieces of medium cloth, 120 pieces of camlets, and 100 pieces of lastings. At Hong Kong, sales 380 pieces of Spanish stripes, 500 pieces of camlets, and 320 pieces of lastings.

METALS.—Shanghai: dull and heavy of sale, with the exception of lead, which has advanced. Canton: sales 1,600 piculs of lead, 500 piculs of bar iron, and 117 piculs of iron wire. Hong Kong: iron in excessive stock, in other kinds little doing.

AMERICAN SHEETINGS AND DRILLS.—Stock at Shanghai about 60,000 pieces, principally drills. A few thousand pieces have been sold.

COALS.—Best English steam 18 dollars per ton. Market nearly bare.

MANILA.—The market for import goods was active. In Hemp purchases at 4-43 dollars for current. Sugar contracts for 80,000 piculs at 5-75 dollars to 5-90 dollars for current charges. CIGARS.—Supply insufficient. Sales at a premium.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for European imports has been fair during the past fortnight, and clearances made to some extent, but without material change in prices. The amount of transactions in imports has been moderate, owing to the paucity of supplies of articles mostly on demand. Prices remain as previously quoted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: March 21, Lady Elizabeth. From Liverpool: 14, Constantia; 21, Berwick Walls. From Cardiff: 10, Forrest Eagle.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: March 16;

Westminster, 21; str. Thunder, 24; Golconde, 27; Southern Cross. From Liverpool: 16, St. Helena. From Newcastle: 18, Argo.

At SINGAPORE.—From England: Marcé 22, Centaur, Cockchafer; 30, H. M. str. Beagle. From London: April 5, Nile.

At PENANG.—From London: April 4, Pilgrim.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: March 19; Kamehameha IV. For New York: 17, Beaver; 21, Sir W. F. Williams. For Cronstadt: 20, Sophia Adelaide.

From SINGAPORE.—For New York, March 29: Raven.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: March 16, Antagonist.

From Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: March 24, Anna. For New York: 17, Intrepid.

At MANILA.—For England: Mar. 10, J. Victoria; 14, City of Boston; 22, Spitfire. For New York: 17, Nestorian. For Boston: 22, Belle of the West.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Benvoirlich, Constantia, Countess of Seafield, Sir Geo. Pollock, Sir W. F. Williams. For New York: Red Gauntlet, Eureka.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For England: Runnymede. For London: Alchymist, Corea, Sir Ralph Abercromby Osprey. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Maria Elizabeth, Sigisbert Cezard, Governor Morton, Santa Lucia. For Sydney: Petronella, St. Helena, Jan van Brakel Leonidas. For Sydney and Melbourne: Aquila. For San Francisco: Lizzie Spalding, Bellona, Black Warrior, Barly Bird, Viking.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Caroline, Agnes, Hiawatha, Wild Flower. For Liverpool: Endymion, G'engarriff. For Marseilles: Ger rude. For New York: C. C. Dow, Resolute. For Boston: Andes, Rocket.

At PENANG.—For London: Mayola, Pilgrim. For New York: Raven.

At MANILA.—For England: Britannia, Julia, Prince Charlie. For New York: Ringleader.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At MANILA.—For London the following engagements have been made—Prince Charlie, current and unclayed sugar at £2 10s., and hemp at £3 5s. per 20 cwt.; Britannia, current sugar and hemp at £2 17s. 6d. For New York, the Ringleader takes 500 tons sugar at 7 dols. per 20 cwt., filling up with hemp at same rate per 4 bales (40 cubic feet).

At SHANGHAI.—The rates to London are still at £1 10s. and £2 for tea, and £3 10s. and £4 for silk. For New York the business of the season is drawing fast to a close. The tonnage market is considerably effected, owing to the stoppage of business.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—The number of vessels in China waters at the date of the last advices disengaged, exclusive of coasters, was of an aggregate tonnage of 16,000 tons, after deducting those lately engaged by Government as transports and store ships at 21s. to 22s. per register ton per month. The number of vessels on their way from Europe, America, India, &c., was of an aggregate tonnage of 40,000 to 45,000 tons.

The rates for London are £3, and New York there are no vessels on the berth. For Sydney, the rates are 25 dols. net for passengers. Tonnage has improved in value, owing to the Chinese free emigration, the opening of Saigon, and the wants of Government. The Corea and Sir Ralph Abercrombie are both full of tea, for London. Four vessels have been chartered to load at Saigon, at 60 cents. per picul.

The Government require vessels of 600 to 1,000 tons, with good between decks and scuttles or port-holes, so that a large number of vessels are not available, and it is expected that higher rates must be paid for suitable craft. The French have purchased the Peiho, Toeywau, Tahu Wau, and the Hong Kong steamers.

At SINGAPORE.—The rates to London are £4 to £4 10s. respectivel. To New York there is only the *Resolute* in harbour, which is loading on owners' account. Shipping from the Western ports to Europe is still in inquiry for. The *Wild Flower* has been laid on from Sarawak for London at £3 10s. light freight and measurement.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: March 21, Albion, Ardenraig; 28, McLeod, Gerardus Jacobus. To Bangkok: 12, Gwalior. From China to England and Continent: 17, Sophie; 19, Bio Bio; 20, Westburn; 21, Lawrence Brown, Cornubia. To New York: 19, Edward Forrest, Golden Rule. To Sydney: 19, Eagle; 21, Elias. To Havana: 18, Messenger; 21, Kitty Simpson. From England and Continent to Singapore: 12, Anistedes; 21, Cataragui; 23, Albert Cezard. From Singapore to England and Continent: 12, Timandra; 14, Potose, Guyon. To New York: 19, Azan. From Manila to New York: 20, Sweepstakes. From Cadiz to Manila: 21, Cervantes. From Batavia for Cork: 21, Edward and Julie.

CASUALTIES.

NINGPO.—The Hamburg brig *Esmeralda* was lost on the 8th March by striking on a rock of reef where the Mariner's Hope was wrecked in 1857. The reef bears N. ½ W. from Skead Island, distant 3 miles. It has 5 to 5½ water all round, and is not laid down in many charts. It is right in the way of a vessel.

HONG KONG.—The *Maria Louisa*, from hence bound to Amoy, ran into Haw-e-tow bay by mistake, taking Ded's Island for Chapel Island; she grounded on a spit near Tawa Island. On sending to Amoy for assistance, the *Opossum* gunboat, with a boat from the *Acorn*, went out and succeeded in getting her off. She jettisoned a part of her cargo. The British barque *Statesman* left Hong Kong March 25, bound to Foo-chow, but anchored again some little distance from Hong Kong. In heaving up the anchor the chain parted, and the vessel drifted on the rocks. The passengers arrived in Hong Kong yesterday, reporting the vessel half full of water. The master has not yet arrived.

The *Talca* was lost on the Paracels on the 6th of March, crew saved, and arrived at Macao. The American ship *Esthermay* already reported, sunk in seven f. thoms of water.

The Bremen bark *Condor* struck on a rock on her passage to Siam in lat. 10.47 N., long. 102.47 E. Crew saved, and arrived at Bankok.

JAPAN.—The P. and O. steamer *Asoff* experienced very heavy weather between Nagasaki and Kanagawa. On the voyage up had the port cutter stove in by the heavy sea, and coming back had the starboard life-boat carried away during a very strong gale from the N.E.

The *Melina* and *Excelsior* experienced severe gales. The brig *Schiller* lost, main topmast sprung, and fore and main topsails blown away in working off shore in the gale.

SINGAPORE.—The loss of the ship *Fiery Cross*, from London to Hong Kong, was reported by Lizzy Webber, which arrived from Labuan on the 1st of April.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per J. Victoria, to London: sugar, 7,405 piculs; hides and cuttings, 324; sapanwood, 243; cigars, 2,445 mila.

Per Spitfire: sugar, 5,608 piculs; hempo, 1,600; sapanwood, 195; hides and cuttings, 192; cigars, 5 mila.

Per City of Boston, to Liverpool: Sugar, 3,700 piculs; hemp, 2,838; sapanwood, 465; cigars, 43 mila.

Per Nestorian, to New York: Hemp, 10,352 piculs; sapanwood, 350; cigars, 20 mila.

Per Belle of the West, to Boston: sugar, 7,995 piculs; hemp, 5,720; hides and cuttings, 742; cigars, 512 mila.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.	6s. to 6s. 7d.	6s. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.
(per Tael.)		
Ditto 3 ditto	4 11	..
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.) . . . 6 ditto	4 11	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10½
At Macao 6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10½
Ditto 3 ditto	4 10	4 10½
At Singapore 6 ditto	4 10	4 10½
Ditto 3 ditto	4 3	4 3
At Manila 6 ditto	4 3	4 3
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)		

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	25,869,370	13,295,466	21,044,480	60,209,316	49,586
Comparative period last season	11,767,864	11,478,800	20,575,564	43,822,228	55,329

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: March 17, Kamehameha IV., 541 518 lbs. and 108 bales silk; 20, Sir W. F. Williams, 1,105,449 lbs. and 69 bales silk. From Foo-chow-Foo: March 3, Yaratilda, 909,100 lbs.; 19, Antagonist, 503,600 lbs. From Canton: 4, Norman Morrison, 492,000 lbs.; Dominion, 557,100 lbs.; 6, Osprey, 506,600 lbs.; 9, Banian, 713,500 lbs.; 15, Ganges, 2,026 bales silk; 30, per mail steamer, 2,280 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	..	..	..	28,965,113	1,558
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	34,537,158	1,319

Sailed since.—From Shanghai: March 17, Beaver, 684,053 lbs. From Whampoa: 19, Intrepid, 877,091 lbs.

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	..	..	..	2,391,831	4,115
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	801,311	6,571

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: March 15, per Ganges, 120 bales silk; and 20 bales for Malta; 30, mail steamer, 209 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	..	..	..	21,018	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	17,374	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: March 3, Flying Mist, 2,505 pkgs.; 7, Eliza & Ellen, 402; 8, Aurifera, 823; 20, Alfred Hill, 5,800 lbs.; 22, Lotus, 270 lbs.; 25, Isabella, 91 lbs.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Jan. 31, 1860	..	..	..	9,793,681	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	6,832,896	..

Sailed since.—From Foo-chow-Foo: March 5, Eagle, 270,000 lbs.; 10, Collingwood, 314,600 lbs. From Hong Kong, 4, Juverna, 150,000 lbs.; 20, Minnehaha, 1,200 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846	..	..	..	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,148
" 1849 to 1850	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1851 to 1852	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1853 to 1854	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 10.

There is not much intelligence of importance to forward you for this mail. The debate upon the new tariff and the treaty with Great Britain is proceeding in the French Chamber of Deputies, and, remarkably enough, the speakers abuse both and declare that England is going to get all the benefit, and France will be ruined. This singular transposition of the *verba* proceedings of a portion of the English House of Commons would lead to the supposition that either the treaty must be a most mystical and incomprehensible document, or that the great traders and manufacturers of both countries are very backward with their political economy.

Communications continue to take place between the diplomatic representatives at Paris of the various European Powers, with respect to the suggested conference upon the neutral provinces of Savoy, but nothing has been definitely settled. It has been intimated, however, that there is an evident desire to arrange the matter by ministerial negotiation, inasmuch as, arguing upon the treaty of 1815, would raise some awkward questions for more than one royal member of the conference.

The *Debats* has a very long article on the late fight between Sayers and Heenan. The following passage from the peroration will show how that disgusting contest is regarded from a French point of view:—

"We would specially remark that this Englishman (Sayers) is the faithful representative of his nation. Endurance, patience, latent energy—but violent and ungovernable—invincible obstinacy, the tacit oath to die rather than yield, are the attributes of the English. Do we offend delicate sensibilities when we say that the dumb and inflexible resolution with which the Englishman, in spite of the wounded condition of one arm, supported for two hours the shock of the terrible human avalanche which fell upon him, is in our eyes a triumph of moral force and a miracle of strong will? Thrown twenty times into the dust, and always rising again, he is the type of England on the field of battle. History tells us that the English are always beaten in first campaigns; they are only formed, like well-seasoned characters, by misfortune. One may say that, like Anteus, they must embrace the earth to recover their power; but at the end of all their defeats we see them remain last on the field. Whenever they are not vanquished by the first blow, it takes a long time to conquer them."

The writer in question explains why, in his opinion, so much interest was displayed by England in the revolting encounter:—

"England has for her first shield what she calls her wooden walls; for her second safeguard she looks to those vast chestnut formidable arms which are exhibited in struggles like that we have related; they are, in her mind, a provision for the national defence. Such is the philosophy of this pugilistic encounter, such is the explanation of the ardent interest which it has excited in all classes of the English nation, and such is our excuse for having occupied our readers' attention with it."

Another journalist also treats us to an account of the fight, and talks of the "white daughters of Albion, with the fair hair, rushing to witness it." He believes, or affects to believe, that the ring was half surrounded by ladies; as the ring at Bayonne (in civilised France) is whenever men, horses, and bulls mutually torment and gore each other.

In reply to the proposals of France, it is said England consents to adopt, as the basis of the Conference, Article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, which refers to the neutralization of the districts of Chablais and Faucigny. England reserves, however, the right of making at the said Conference proposals relative to the mode of this neutralization.

The shipowners of Dieppe have presented a petition to the Emperor, praying him to maintain the differential duties on articles imported into France in foreign ships. The shipowners of Marseilles are preparing a petition to the same effect, in which they state that the adoption of Mr. Lindsay's proposition would inflict fatal injury on all the French seaports.

It is said that the departure of the Emperor for Nice is postponed until the treaty between Sardinia and France shall be ratified.

Defensive works on an extensive scale are still carried on with great activity on the coast of Brittany and Normandy. I am assured that the official returns show that the number of seamen inscribed in the maritime inscription is 68,000.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree promulgating the law passed by the Legislative Chambers for abolishing, and in certain cases modifying, the duties hitherto levied on cotton, wool, and other articles of primary necessity used in manufactures.

A funeral service commemorative of the death of the Emperor Napoleon I. was celebrated on Saturday at the chapel of the Tuileries, in presence of their Majesties, the Princes and

Princesses of the Imperial family, and the Princes and Princesses of the family of the Emperor having rank at Court.

Saigon and Cambodia which, while the public eye has been turned in another direction, have been so quietly annexing themselves to France, have need of a governor, and one is to be sent out. It is supposed that the post will be bestowed on a military officer, and that the establishments will be conducted on a vast military scale. Already have large shipments of clothing and military stores been made from Marseilles, and much increase of importance to the settlement is expected from the treaty of peace about to be signed by Baron Gros with the Emperor of Annam.

A very extensive and augmented camp is forming at Chalons. Engineers and military workmen have left various depots to complete the arrangements. The Emperor will visit Chalons during the summer. I hear there is to be a grand naval review this year. Preparations are being made at Toulon and Marseilles to receive the siege artillery of the army of Italy, originally intended to reduce the strong places of Venetia.

The rise in all quoted property at the Parisian Bourse appears to be now consolidated. We look forward to a period of tranquillity for some time to come. Political questions no longer influence our money market. Italy, Switzerland, and the East are no longer regarded as material for influencing the Stock Exchange. If we take the month of April, 1859, and compare the value of quoted property in April, 1860, the rise is very considerable.

Accounts from the Red Sea of a recent date (says the *Journal du Havre*) state that Captain de Russel, of the French navy, had signed at Gondar with the King of Abyssinia a treaty of commerce and friendship, very advantageous for France.

The official account of the revision of the conscription lists has been published, by which it appears there are but 306,930 apparently eligible youths to supply the 100,000 recruits demanded for the army; or, in other words, the conscription sweeps off nearly one-third of the whole of the young men of France!

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles prints a private letter from Palermo, stating that the insurrection has taken a thorough hold upon the Sicilians; that the peasants are aroused and paid by unknown hands; and that there is little hope of the Government gaining the victory in the end. At Palermo matters are said to be in such a state that a man cannot visit a friend's house without a permit from the police. Nearly the whole of the nobles are in confinement, and some who desire to leave the country are refused passports. Advices from Turin declare that Garibaldi has not left for Sicily as stated, but some assert that he is certain to go sooner or later. It is said that he had hired a vessel for the expedition, but that Count Cavour persuaded him to give up the project, for the present at any rate. That he is in constant communication with the Sicilians, and that they call aloud on him for aid, is not doubted.

An Englishman named John Rivers has been condemned to five years' imprisonment and ten years' surveillance by the police for a most audacious robbery committed at a jeweller's in the Palais Royal at mid-day. It seems that he had already been six months in prison for theft here. His advocate could plead nothing in extenuation, for the fellow was taken in the very act, but he tried hard to get the punishment reduced, in consequence of the much greater severity which he declared had recently been introduced into the criminal prisons here. The President of the Tribunal replied in the following grandiloquent fashion. He said: "If severity is ever to be exercised, it is assuredly against this stranger who crosses the sea, like too many of his compatriots, in the spring, to invade us and possess themselves of Parisian purses. No! there can be no indulgence for such malefactors; they must be struck with vigour. Happily we have long been able to repel the invasions of such Normans."

The rumour which is stirring up every foreign embassy in Paris, and which has been silently creeping through the air for the last few days, is that of the approaching abdication of the Emperor of Austria, founded upon the utter weariness and disgust which have seized upon him, in consequence of the suicide of Baron de Bruck, and the conviction of the hopeless state of the Austrian finances, which have been subjected to the most barefaced pillage by the very men to whom they were given to hold in trust.

The French Emperor is said to be occupied just now with experiments relating to a new motive power, which, although

not independent of steam altogether, will diminish almost to nothing the importance of that hitherto universal agent. It is imagined to consist of the application of the gas generated by steam instead of the steam itself, and to possess a mightier power of action in its condensed form than that produced from the vast quantity of coal hitherto in use. A vessel is now fitting out in Arman's dockyard, at Bordeaux, where the experiment is to be tried in ten days from this time.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 3.

The *Marine Journal* states that the following ships of war have sailed for China, where important events, not only for England and France, but also for the interests of Russia, are about to take place:—The screw steam frigate *Svetlana*, the corvette *Possadnik*, and the steam-clipper transports *Rasboinik* and *Najesdnik*.

The *Gazette of the Senate* publishes officially the text at full length of the Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Japan, concluded on the 19th August, 1858, as the amplification and completion of the treaties of Simoda (7 February, 1855,) and Nagasaki (24 October, 1857). In this new treaty Russia obtains the right to send either a permanent or an extraordinary mission to H. M. the Tycoon of Japan, either in the quality of ambassador, minister plenipotentiary, or simple resident. This diplomatic representative shall reside at Jeddo, and shall be at liberty to travel over the whole of the Japanese dominions as often as he pleases. This concession is also extended to the Russian Consul General. In addition to the ports already opened by the previous treaties to Russian trade, those of Kanagawa, in the Bay of Bussin, and Chiogo, in the Bay of Sessin, are added, whilst in the course of the present year (1860) a new port on the western coast of Nipon will be opened to them, but Simoda will then be closed. In all these places Russia has obtained the privilege of appointing permanent consuls, whilst Japan promises to provide the needful buildings for their offices, together with schools, hospitals, and habitations for the officials. It is further stipulated that at Jeddo and Ossiaka Russians shall not reside permanently, but may proceed thither on their commercial affairs, during which period they shall inhabit a certain quarter specially set apart for that purpose, but be prohibited from visiting other parts of those cities. Freedom of religion is granted to the Russians, and the Japanese Government is bound to prohibit, under heavy penalties, any profanation or mockery of their religious ceremonies. Annexed to the treaty are the stipulations respecting the land boundaries for the traffic of the Russians in Japan, which are extended to a distance of ten Japanese *Ri*, or thirty wersts (equal to twenty English miles); as well as respecting the free right of trading, the tariff on imports and exports, and the regulations to be observed by Russian merchant vessels on their arrival and departure from Japanese ports. The importation of opium is prohibited, and that of firearms only permitted when purchased by the Government. Gold and silver coins of any country shall be taken in Japan according to weight and their proportion to the currency of the country, and may be freely imported and exported, with the single exception of the Japanese coins. Should circumstances arise to make a revision of the treaty and the tariff desirable, either of the high contracting parties is at liberty to require it on giving the other Government one year's previous notice.

AMSTERDAM.

The Netherlands Trading Company have been again making inquiries for tonnage, with the view of chartering a third batch of vessels for Java and Sumatra. They required either newly-built vessels, or such as were chartered by them in September, 1858. Ships now on their passage out, if tendered and accepted, must be placed at the disposal of the factory at Batavia on or before the 10th September next. They further give notice that vessels arriving in Holland subsequently to the middle of last month will not be required to load coals. Ships direct from Holland to Java are however bound, if so required by the company, to load 250 stone of coals for each measured last of two tons, at a fixed freight of fifteen florins without primage per 1,000 stone, besides about thirty lasts of piece-goods at thirty florins per last in full.

ALEXANDRIA.

An important claim, in which her Majesty's Consul-General is somewhat implicated, has been made on the Government of Egypt. It appears that on the death of Abbas Pasha, his son El Hami Pasha succeeded to the property he had amassed during his reign. The young Prince claimed more over the Alexandria and Cairo Railway, which it was argued was part of his father's estate, having been constructed out of the funds which were equally his private property as those which had served for other investments. The claim was disallowed, and the matter dropped. El Hami Pasha was then a mere child, and shortly afterwards he left for Constanti-

nople. Now, however, he has returned to Egypt, making claims upon the Government to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling, the chief item consisting of the Alexandria and Cairo Railway. As it would be hopeless for him to contend, single-handed, with the despotic Government of Egypt, he has made over his claims to three Europeans, who demand the intervention of the representatives of their respective Governments to see justice done to them. One of these claims to be a British subject, and her Majesty's agent and Consul-General thus also become involved in the dispute. But a technical question has arisen—namely, whether the party in question is in this instance entitled to the protection he demands; and Mr. Colquhoun has, we are informed, refused to interfere. The claim has been referred to Constantinople; but, as we have said before, it is the question of principle which is the main point; for, whichever of the two constructions might be placed upon the claim, the result to Egypt would be equally disastrous.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"By advices just received from that quarter I understand that a French steam transport, laden with the requisites for forming a new settlement, had reached La Réunion, and a steam-frigate was expected to join her in a few days. The destination of these two vessels is avowed to be Adoolis, on the coast of Abyssinia, though there can be little doubt that the island of Dissee will be the first point in the Red Sea occupied by our allies. It will be interesting to note the reasons which will be advanced for this new move on the part of France in this region. As a counterpart of what is going forward on the other side of the water, the *tableau* will in all probability represent Dissee and Adoolis as the slopes of the Alps; the rebel Dejal Nagoosi will stand in the place of Victor Emmanuel, and the acquiescence of forty families of poor fishermen who at present occupy the island of Dissee will answer well enough for the votes of Nice and Savoy. The necessity, too, for the appropriation will not be unrepresented. England possesses Aden, and has occupied Perim; so, to keep the Red Sea open for the world, France takes Dissee. Turkey, like Switzerland, may protest; but, like Switzerland, she may as well keep her breath to cool her pillow. Intelligence arrived yesterday that the French corvette *La Cordeliere*, which left Aden on the 6th ult., was aground on an island between Zanzibar and La Réunion. There was hope of saving the ship, but it is believed that she will be found seriously damaged."

UNITED STATES.

No arrangements have yet been agreed upon for the reception of the Japanese Embassy by the government. It is for this reason, and not that the Potomac is too shallow, that they will visit Washington via New York. The government does not wish to be taken by surprise, preferring that New York should endeavour to create a favourable impression upon these famous Orientals, without knowing exactly when the effort will be required. The agent of the government is endeavouring to obtain half of an hotel for their exclusive use. Should he fail in this, then he will secure a large private residence capable of furnishing ample accommodation.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Wilson had introduced his bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. It provides for the construction of five steam screw sloops of war adapted to the African coast; increases the bounty from 25 dols. to 100 dols.; offers a reward of 100 dols. for delivery to the United States Marshal of any slave landed in the country.

In the House of Representatives, the committee having under consideration the expediency of prohibiting by law all American vessels from engaging in the coolie trade, had presented an interesting report on the subject. The report concludes by saying that the committee believe it to be within the power of Congress so to legislate, and that the time has fully arrived when such legislation is demanded; they therefore recommend the passage of a bill in accordance with these views. A bill on the subject was forthwith introduced by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts.

COMMERCIAL.

East India goods, after having advanced with active sales, induced by the advance in freights at Calcutta, have again become quiet.

Limited sales of gunny cloth were making at 13½c. cash, less three per cent.

Jute sells at 92c. to 95c. six months. Gunny bags are steady at 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

Linseed has become quiet; 1,000 bags Calcutta, per *Meteor*, to arrive at Boston, have been sold at 1 dol. 71 c. per bushel.

Saltpetre is quiet and sales limited; 10 to 10½ asked.

Teas are firmly held, but sales are moderate, the firmness of holders checking transactions. Two public sales were held last week, one on the 18th, and the other on the 20th inst. The first went off at fair prices, while the last drew a large company and passed off with much spirit, and at an advance of 1 c. per lb. for greens, while the blacks were heavy, and a considerable number of lots were withdrawn.

RAW SILK.—Sales of 40 cases Canton at 4 dols. 50c., to 4 dols. 75c., and some Japan silk, of fine quality, on private terms. Prices firmer. The late arrivals of China Silk are held out of the Market. Tin: Pig remains very quiet, and is not favourably affected by the decline in the European markets; we have but to notice sales of 500 slabs Straits on private terms; and 100 do. Banca, 31½c. cash. Plates are steady; 200 boxes I. C. coke, and 500 do. 3d. wasters sold on private terms; and 400 do., second quality, 7 dols. 25c. 6 mos. India Rubber is without change. The sales are small, but at full rates. There have been no arrivals since our last. Spices: Sales have been made of 4,000 mats Cassia, for export, and 50 bags African ginger on private terms; 61 cases No. 1 nutmeg, part 45c.; 5,000 lb. rice ginger, 0½; 700 mats Cassia, 18; 250 bags pepper, 8½ to 8½ 6 mos., and 60 do. Pimento, 6½ cash.

The money-market continues easy and the supply good, at 5 to 6 on call and for short loans with satisfactory securities.

No one regards the tariff introduced into the Lower House of Congress with any interest. It proposes the substitution of specific duties for *ad valorem*, with a heavy increase in the amount on iron and other articles. It stands no chance of passing. Should it succeed in the House of Representatives it will certainly fail in the Senate. It has been brought forward by the Republicans for political effect.

The last clearance from this port for Hong Kong was the *Scord Fish*. She had 750 packages of American cotton, piece goods, &c., included in her cargo.

I shall supply you with further details of the exports to the East in my next, mails closing earlier than expected to-day.

The following shows the arrivals and departures of vessels from and to the East, at the ports of the United States, for the past two weeks:—

ARRIVALS.—Benares, Hinckley, at New Orleans, April 10, from Calcutta. Skylark, Bursley, at New York, April 12, from Shanghai. Ebbi Brahe, Owen, at Mobile, April 6, from Aden. Guiding Star, Hall, at Boston, April 18, from Calcutta; Maury, Paul, at New York, April 23, from Amoy; Persian, Savage, at Mobile, April 17, from Aden.

DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.—Inez, Page, from Boston, April 11, for Madras and Calcutta; Isaac Walton, Smalley, from New York, April 13, for Sydney, N.S.W.; Wild Gazelle, Crowell, from New York, April 13, for Melbourne; Pochahontas, Wooderson, from Boston, April 12, for Ceylon and Calcutta; Warren Hallett, Hallett, from Boston, April 12, for Zanzibar and Muscat; Cossack, Gray, from Boston, April 17, for Hong Kong; Windward, Hamlin, from New York, April 19, for Melbourne; Zingara, Newbegin, from New York, April 19, for Cape Town and Calcutta; Swordfish, Crandall, from New York, April 21, for Hong Kong; Western Star, Knowlton, from Boston, April 20, for Calcutta; Versailles, Sherburne, from Boston, April 21, for British East Indies.

FRANCE IN THE CHINA SEAS.

In our Paris correspondence will be found a reference to the occupation of Saigon by the French. It seems evidently the intention of the Emperor to establish a settlement in the China seas if practicable, and the only question that arises upon that circumstance, is as to his sincerity towards ourselves. If he be as true in his professions of friendship as he has declared, the vicinity of his forces may be of advantage to us, having in view the advances made by the Russians, and the necessary distrust engendered by the conduct of the natives in past times. Shall we then fix our faith upon the Bonaparte, or shall we suspect him also? Such is the question that forces itself upon us. Why is it that a great man—a great man as Louis Napoleon undoubtedly is—should continually expose himself to the charge of creating misgivings on the part of those who are disposed, if they can, to regard all his actions with friendly-indulgence and candid admiration?

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—(May 1.) Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the state of the naval reserve, and asked the Government for some account of its present condition and probable future progress. He alluded to the generally entertained opinion that since the last great war the English navy had been neglected until the beginning of 1859, while the French had been continually strengthened and improved until it acquired a dangerous superiority, and he expressed his opinion that even at the present time the strength of the English navy exceeded that of France only in a very slight degree. He urged the necessity of maintaining a Channel fleet sufficiently strong to maintain our supremacy, as the only means of preserving our commerce and keeping our ports free from blockade. He dwelt upon the difficulty of manning the fleet in case of any sudden emergency, and inquired how far the recommendations of the commissioners had been carried out, with the view of providing a permanent supply of men equal to any demand that might arise.—The Duke of SOMERSET defended the Government from any charge of inattention to the naval requirements of the country, asserting that during the last eight months more men had been employed in the dockyards than for years past, and contrasting the strength of the English navy with that of France. In conclusion, he gave explanations upon the subject of the naval reserve similar to those given by Lord C. Paget in the other House.—After a brief discussion, the subject was allowed to drop.

THE STATE OF INDIA.—(May 7.) The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that before coming to the House that evening he had received a note from his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India, informing him that about half the papers relating to the state of affairs between the indigenous planters and the ryots of Bengal had just reached the India Office, and that he was promised that the remaining portion would arrive by the incoming Calcutta mail. His right hon. friend, therefore, suggested that he should postpone the discussion till those papers arrived, and her Majesty's Government were in possession of their contents, and could speak fully on the subject. The petition which he had to present referred to other subjects besides that. At the same time, as that was the pressing subject of the moment, and as he thought it would weary their lordships to enter into what was called an Indian debate, while they were precluded from approaching one of the most important points, he should postpone the entire matter till the 15th inst.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought it impossible for the noble marquis to have adopted any other course. At the same time he must express his extreme regret that it was necessary for him to adopt that course. The state of things in India were of the gravest character. There was an agricultural insurrection and a coercion act, and the Government of Madras was in direct open variance with the Supreme Government of India. Under those circumstances it certainly was much to be regretted that it should be necessary for the next mail to leave this country without carrying with it any expression of opinion on the part of either House. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.—(May 4.) Mr. B. COCHRANE rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what steps had been taken by her Majesty's Government to protect our commercial interests in Japan. He said that in putting his question he should take the liberty of making a few observations. He knew that questions such as his failed very frequently to excite any interest in the House; but the circumstances of this case were

very important, and that must be his apology for the course which he was about to adopt. Hon. gentlemen who had not perused the papers relating to Japan might not be aware that there was at present a great risk of a massacre of the whole of the European inhabitants. But as this appeared to be the case, it was right that the House should know what means the Government intended to adopt in order to protect the interests of those persons who, in consequence of the policy of the Government, had been induced to make Japan their place of residence. In 1854 Admiral Stirling, a distinguished officer in the British service, entered into a convention with the Government of Japan with regard to certain harbours in that country, and obtained by virtue of that convention the privilege of access to the country by our merchants. Very little result was produced by that convention; but it was a striking circumstance, because it was the first instance in which the Emperor of Japan had abandoned the restrictive policy of the empire since the great massacre of Christians which took place there two centuries ago, which massacre was followed by laws so stringent that no Japanese, on pain of death, could leave the country, or, having left it, could return to it. Admiral Stirling having entered into that convention, Lord Elgin, in 1858, during the progress of the negotiations which were carried on in China, went to Japan for the purpose of making another commercial treaty with that country, and at the same time to present to the Emperor, or the Tycoon of Japan, a yacht, the gift of her Majesty to the Emperor. Hon. members who had taken the trouble to read the despatches on the table must have been struck with the interesting account given of this visit by Lord Elgin. Many hon. members must also have perused the able and admirable works of Mr. Oliphant and Captain Sherard Osborn on the same subject. With all the admiration that he felt for Lord Elgin, he must say that his lordship appeared to have fallen into the same error in Japan as we had fallen into with regard to our relations in China, and which had led to all those calamities, involving the loss of he did not know what amount of blood and treasure. We had treated the Japanese in the same manner as the Chinese—at one moment as barbarians, in the next demanding from them all that conduct which pertained to the highest civilisation. And while we demanded of them the strictest execution of the treaties entered into with them, we were the first to violate those treaties. For instance, Lord Elgin, in opposition to the convention of Admiral Stirling in 1854, and in opposition to all the remonstrances that were made by the authorities of Japan, drove through the harbour of Yeddo, into the inner harbour, in defiance of all treaty obligations. On the former occasion, and in another place, Lord Elgin had blamed him for having used harsh language towards him. He assured the noble lord, and he trusted that the assurance would reach him in due time, that he felt the greatest admiration for him. He thought the noble lord exhibited the greatest self-denial and patriotism in again going out to China as ambassador. It could have been nothing less than real love of his country which had been his actuating motive. Still, he differed from some of the views which Lord Elgin had carried into effect, and which had been well described by the right hon. baron below him (Sir Bulwer Lytton) as the pre-determined system which we had pursued in the East. The noble lord having arrived at Yeddo, bore testimony, and most touching testimony, to the gentle, generous, amiable, and kindly qualities of the Japanese. Here was a country, more densely populated than any country in Europe, in which, owing to the admirable system of legislation there pursued, there were actually no poor. There were cities of enormous population, as Lord Elgin testified, the populations crowding the streets to see the foreigners in their capital for the first time, and yet kept back only by a packthread stretched from end to end of the streets. Mr. Oliphant said that during the whole period they were in Japan nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and the happiness they derived from their visit to the Japanese. Now, then, such having been the case, it became a question what it was that had given rise to the sudden change in the relations between the two countries. A gentleman of very excellent ability, and of very great influence in the East. Mr. Alcock, was appointed to the post of consul-general at Yeddo, and other gentlemen, also of great ability, were made vice consuls. Mr. Alcock was subsequently named minister plenipotentiary. But as he (Mr. Cochrane) said before, unhappily we fell into the same error as we had done in China. There were two demands made on the Japanese. One was, that we were to have a minister resident in Yeddo; the other, that all the vice consuls were to be so situated as to be placed in immediate and convenient relations with the Government of Japan. The whole feelings of the people in eastern countries were opposed to such close intercourse. The noble lord in one of his despatches suggested that another port should be substituted for that on which Mr. Alcock had insisted. From the moment we insisted on those demands, from that moment a bitter feeling arose in the minds of the people of Japan, and this had been shown in a manner that would interest the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it showed very great and wonderful ingenuity in dealing with questions of finance, so as to place us in a position of very great difficulty and embarrassment. One article of the treaty stipulated that the Mexican dollar should be taken by the Japanese in exchange for Japanese silver at an equal weight. At that time the Mexican dollar was equal to three Japanese coins. The Japanese, therefore, called in all their silver, and recoined it in such a state that it was equal in weight to the Mexican dollar, and the result was, that the English lost two-thirds of exchange in the value of money. There was a prohibition on the export of gold from Japan; and the Europeans could not buy the produce of the country except with Japanese money, but they could buy the gold at 100 per cent. premium. The Japanese met that by declaring that they would issue no more silver, and the people even burnt down the Emperor's palace, in order that they might be able to say that under the melancholy circumstances the public offices would not be opened. And so the public offices were closed. The hon. gentleman proceeded to call the attention of the House to what had been the conduct of our merchants there. They wished to get possession of the gold coinage, in order to smuggle it out of the country. He should explain that the Government had announced that they would only issue silver in proportion to the demands that were made on them for it. The result was that the European houses began to make absurd demands. Thus one house, Tella by name, asked for 250,000,000 dollars' worth of Japanese silver; the house of William Jones asked for silver to the amount of 1,000,000,000 dols. And so in many other cases. This went on so quietly, that the demands became still more absurd; and he held in his hand a list of the houses of "Doodle-do," "Nonsense," "Is it Not?" "Snooks," and others, which had sent claims for silver to large amounts, making a total of upwards of 355,000,000,000 dols.

The first question which has been addressed to me has reference to our relations with the empire of Japan. Since the papers upon that subject have been laid before the House other despatches have been received, which are certainly of considerable interest and importance. Great difficulties have unavoidably arisen in the establishment of an intercourse between British subjects and the inhabitants of a country with which we have hitherto been prevented from entering into any communication whatever. One of those difficulties was caused by the state of the currency in Japan, because while the proportion in the value of gold to silver in this country has been as 1 to 15, it has been in Japan as only 1 to 5; and it was therefore a very profitable transaction for British merchants to obtain a quantity of silver, and with that silver to purchase gold in Japan and then export it from that country. But that operation had naturally excited a good deal of apprehension and dislike on the part of the Japanese Government. I am happy, however, to be able to say that they have taken the sensible course in this matter, and have made the relation between the value of gold and silver the same as that which prevails in other nations. Several other differences have arisen between the Japanese and the Englishmen who have lately, for the first time, been admitted into that country, and more than one of those occurrences, I am sorry to say, was of a very sanguinary nature. For instance, there was a case of a servant of the British mission, who was a native of Japan, and had spent many years in the United States of America, so that he was a master of the Japanese and the English languages. He had by his conduct excited the animosity of the Japanese, and when he was assailed by a number of them he had got one of the offenders placed in the hands of the police. The result was that he further provoked their resentment, and one day, as he was standing close to the doors of the mission-house, three persons attacked him unawares, and stabbed him mortally. Mr. Alcock afterwards insisted that the assassins should be prosecuted, and that the murdered man should receive a public funeral. In the last accounts which the Government had received from Mr. Alcock he had expressed a stronger hope than he had previously done that great as were the difficulties with which he had still to contend he should be able to overcome them, and that a considerable trade might be established between this country and Japan. But that trade must consist almost entirely in the export of Japanese products, which we must purchase with silver, for there had hitherto been hardly any demand at all in that country for British manufactured goods. Our ships of war visit the neighbourhood of Yedo from time to time, but they cannot go nearer than within four or five miles of that city, and are therefore unable to be on the spot to prevent any sudden act of violence. I agree with the hon. gentleman that we should take every possible care that British merchants and their agents commit no offence against the natives; and unless we do so we cannot maintain our relations with them upon a satisfactory footing.

THE DISTURBANCES AT NAPLES.—(April 26.) In reply to Mr. SHERIDAN, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had received no complaints from British subjects in the kingdom of Naples, and in the immediate vicinity of the disturbances in Sicily, of inefficient protection on the part of the English representative, or of the English men-of-war on the station. The noble lord also said he had received no information of Austrian troops having been employed in suppressing the insurrection, and that he did not think such an event at all probable.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF ENGLISH VESSELS IN CHINA.—(April 27.) In answer to a question from Mr. DALGLISH, Lord C. PAGET said he did not believe that there was any truth in the telegram announcing the destruction of the *Sampson* and some other vessels by the Chinese batteries at the mouth of the Peiho. According to despatches recently received from Admiral Hope, those vessels were at some other place.

THE OUTRAGE BY ENGLISHMEN IN THE MOSQUE AT CAIRO.—(April 27.) Sir C. WOOD said, in answer to Mr. MILDWAY, that he had received an account of an outrage by Englishmen in the mosque at Cairo, of a most gross character, and no one could more regret it than himself. It was reported to him by the English Consul, and what had been stated by his hon. friend as to that occurrence was, on the whole, correct. These persons were not satisfied with being admitted into the body of the mosque, but intruded themselves into the viceroy's private apartments, where there were several ladies, and there mimicked their ceremonies and genuflections. Seeing that, the Viceroy sent to them and requested them to leave the place, but on their refusing to do so he sent a body of janissaries to remove them from the Mosque; and, what was more difficult, to protect them from the fury of the mob. The officers of the ship by which these persons arrived apologised the next day, but the passengers went on by the railway; but he believed they were not officers of the Indian army. As his hon. friend had brought this matter under his (Sir C. Wood's) notice, and as the mail was going out to India yesterday, he had taken the opportunity of writing to the Governors of Madras and Calcutta to call on the officers of the packet to report to the respective Governments all the circumstances, and the names of those persons, if they belong to the Indian service, or in any way connected with it, so that they might be called to account for their conduct. A similar notice would also be sent out by the next mail to Bombay.

SLAVE TRADE IN COOLIES.—(April 27.) Lord J. RUSSELL (in reply to Mr. Buxton) said the most stringent measures had been taken, both by the Imperial authorities and the allied commissioners at Canton, to put a stop to the slave trade in coolies between China and Cuba, and that it had been decided by the Spanish Government, that after the 1st July 1861, no Asiatic labourers should be introduced into Cuba.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.—(April 30.) In reply to the Marquis of CLANRICARNE, Lord WODHOUSE said a conference of the great Powers upon the annexation of the neutralised portions of Savoy had been proposed, but the time when, and the place where it was to meet, were not yet settled.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.—(May 4.) Mr. H. BAILLIE wished to be informed by her Majesty's Government whether it was true that a telegraphic despatch had been sent out to stop the Chinese expedition until the arrival of Lord Elgin, because if that was the case, the expedition would not be able to commence operations before July, the very worst season at which they could be commenced. (Hear, hear.) Lord JOHN RUSSELL: I have been further asked whether an order has been sent out by the Government for the purpose of preventing the military and naval expedition despatched to China from undertaking any operations; and I have to state that there is no truth in any such report. On the contrary, Lord Elgin was very desirous that if there were to be military and naval operations, they should

be begun before his arrival in China, so that the responsibility of ordering them should not be imposed upon him. I take it for granted that if there are to be such operations, they must commence long before he can reach China.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—(May 7.)—Sir S. NORTHGOTE asked the Secretary of State for War whether any additional number of troops had been sent to or placed under orders for China beyond the number stated in this House by the Secretary of State for India on the 24th of February last; what was the amount of the addition, if any; and whether it had been made by the despatch of troops from India or from this country; also, what arrangements had been made for the wives and families of the troops despatched from India to China; and whether, in consequence of any addition that might have been made to the number of troops, it would be necessary for the Government to apply to Parliament in the present session for an additional vote of credit on account of the Chinese expedition.—Mr. S. HERBERT, in answer to the question of the hon. baronet, would first state what was the amount of force stated by his right hon. friend the Secretary of State, on the 24th of February last, as about to be despatched from India to China. There were five regiments of European infantry, and probably two additional regiments, the first numbering 5,500, the second 1,984—a total of 7,484 men. He said there were also five regiments of native infantry, consisting of 4,000 men, one regiment of native cavalry, consisting of 400 men, and two companies of Madras Sappers, of 200 men—making together 4,684 men. So that the total of the British forces, 7,484 men, and of the native forces, 4,600, made a total of 12,084. But his right hon. friend did not mention, owing to the form in which the question was put to him, what he (Mr. S. Herbert) would mention now, that there were likewise going to India four battalions of Royal Artillery, consisting of 814 men, one company of Royal Engineers, of 122 men; and two squadrons of Dragoon Guards, consisting of 328 men, making together 1,266, which, added to the 12,084, gave a gross total of 13,350 men. One regiment, however, of the native forces, as they had heard by the last mail, had been stopped; and it was possible that other regiments also might be stopped. Only the day before yesterday the Government heard that one regiment had been detained in consequence of counter orders. He would add now the numbers of the troops despatched from England. It consisted of a battalion of military train of 289 men; two battalions of Royal Artillery (Armstrong guns), 444 men; 2nd Foot, from the Cape, 845 men—together 1,578. That added to the previous number gave a total of 14,928 men. From that there must be deducted for over estimate of the forces about 1,000. Of course, if any other regiment had been stopped that would have to be deducted also. The whole available force was, therefore, about 14,000 men, irrespective, of course, of the garrison at Hong Kong. Then, with respect to the wives and children of men belonging to those regiments which had been sent from India to China, the moment the Government here heard that the Indian Government intended to despatch them home to England, they telegraphed a desire that they should be kept in India till further orders. With respect to any additional forces to China it was impossible to say what would be the course of events; but if it should be such as to lead to a recommencement of hostilities or protracted operations, then, certainly in that case, due notice would be given to the House before making a motion for such additional vote of credit as might become necessary.

DISTURBANCES IN NEW ZEALAND.—(May 8.) Lord A. CHURCHILL asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any authentic intelligence had been received with respect to the disturbances in New Zealand.—Mr. FORTESCUE said that no disturbances had taken place. The fact was, that certain persons had purchased some land from a native chief, who was willing and desirous to sell it to them; and, on proceeding to survey the land, the surveyors had been interrupted by another chief, who had no claim to the land whatever. The Governor, therefore, at once proceeded to Plymouth, with a strong detachment of troops; and, by a letter received from him that day, it appeared that he was meeting the difficulty with great prudence, and there was every reason to hope, that the disturbances would not spread any further.

MARINES AND SAILORS ON THE CHINA STATIONS.—Sir DE LACY EVANS asked the Secretary to the Admiralty the number of marines and sailors now on the China stations.—Lord C. PAGET said he would be happy to give the gallant officer the numbers in private.]

CHINESE GARRISONS.—Sir DE LACY EVANS inquired what was the strength of our garrisons at Hong Kong and China.—Mr. S. HERBERT replied that the garrisons of Hong Kong and Canton comprised three batteries of artillery consisting of 292 men, three companies of Royal Engineers containing 268 men, and a battalion of European troops 735 strong. There were also three battalions of native troops containing 1,639 men, who were to be relieved by an equivalent force; and orders had been given that the English soldiers who were sick should be sent home, unless urgent affairs required that they should be retained there some time longer.

Spirit of the Press.

JAPAN.

It is almost hopeless to expect that the exertions of Mr. Alcock will be successful, in the face of Lord J. Russell's announcement that a naval force is to be sent to Japan to protect those whom he has rebuked. Documents published six years ago, relating to Japan, and to affairs which were touched upon, but apparently with an imperfect understanding of them, by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, read now like the beginning of a preconceived chain of events which have not yet reached their termination, and which associate themselves in the mind with the policy pursued for some years past towards China. The negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Japan by Admiral Stirling without authority, the thanks given to him by Lord Clarendon for this act of insubordination, the pretence of Lord Clarendon to ratify the treaty himself without reference to the Queen, and the contemporaneous articles in the leading journal lamenting the impossibility of civilizing Japan without

sanguinary preliminaries, all point to an impending catastrophe. Paraphrase Lord John Russell's words, "when ships can be spared," into "when we have coerced China into a treaty more in our favour than the last, and into paying the cost of the coercion," and we have the date of the commencement of this new illustration of our justice in dealing with States other than the Great Powers of Europe.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES.

When the first Embassy departed from these shores to the unknown city of Peking the expedition created almost as much sensation as would have been occasioned by a voyage to the moon. We are now despatching an ambassador to the same country under very different conditions; but it happens that at this moment an embassy is on its way, probably to London, which is at least as extraordinary as the first British mission to China. Never from the earliest periods of history has a diplomatic mission been sent out from the Empire of Japan until the present day; but now nearly a hundred Japanese have started on what is likely to be a tour of the world, and perhaps before the London season is over we may see genuine specimens of this wonderful people in the Crystal Palace or on the banks of the Serpentine. The prospect is due to the Americans, who have got the first visit for themselves, and who, as even their official publications show, are not a little pleased at their success. When the treaty of amity between the Americans and the Japanese had been followed by a commercial treaty, it was agreed that the ratifications of the latter instrument should be exchanged in the city of Washington, an understanding which necessarily involved the appearance of a Japanese Envoy at the American capital. Shortly afterwards the Government of Japan applied to Mr. Harris, the American Consul-General at Simda, for a vessel of war in which the proposed Embassy might make the voyage, seeing that the Emperor had no ship fit to cross the Pacific, while the ordinary passenger steamers would not afford agreeable means of conveyance. This request was promptly communicated by Mr. Harris to the American Secretary of State at Washington, and favourably received; in fact, the Embassy would have started a twelvemonth sooner but for a remarkable impediment. We have explained on a former occasion the circumstances which induced the Japanese to emerge from their political seclusion, and accept terms of commercial intercourse with the United States. The result was the effect of terror only, not of enlightenment, and as such, therefore, as the American squadron had disappeared from the bay of Jeddo the traditional principles of Japanese policy resumed their sway. However, as the treaty was signed, there was no help for it; but the obstructive party in the Imperial Council, composed of the hereditary princes of the country, hit upon an ingenious device for nullifying the convention, and especially that clause of it which provided for the Embassy to Washington. By the ancient laws of Japan death was the penalty awaiting any Japanese who left his native shores, and this statute the princes obstinately refused to repeal. "They look," writes Mr. Harris of these aristocratic malcontents, "on the treaties recently made as unavoidable evils, and accept them as such, but, in their Conservative spirit, they wish to preserve as much as possible of their ancient institutions." The Japanese Liberals were naturally indisposed to leave their "Conservative" opponents with so very strong a hold over them, and, consequently, application was made to Mr. Harris for a year's delay in the matter of the ratifications, so that the unpleasant liability attaching to the voyage might be removed. This proposition also the Americans graciously received, being apparently solicitous about one point only—viz., that the honour of a first visit from the Japanese should be theirs, and theirs alone. Especially were they jealous of our own interference in the business, and proportionately elated when it seemed clear that we must be left to play the second fiddle. "Our countrymen," writes the commander of the American flagship to Mr. Harris, "were quite gratified at your having anticipated John Bull in the treaty, and the latter is sadly mortified, as is shown in a publication in a Shanghai paper, made, it is said, by one of Lord Elgin's attaches." Resolved to secure so favourable a position, the Consul-General, in according the postponement desired by the Japanese, stipulated by a formal article in the new convention that "no Embassy should leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification should have arrived at Washington." This patriotic anxiety, however, will not be very substantially rewarded, if, as appears probable, the Japanese, when once on their travels, should determine on making a clean sweep of the matter, and going over half the world. Mr. Harris himself remarks that there is no need to provide for the return voyage of the Embassy, since "the ambassador will doubtless proceed from the United States to England, Holland, and Russia, and probably to France also. I am inclined to think that he will prefer returning *via* Egypt and China, in place of the Pacific route." The Americans, therefore, could hardly come otherwise than first on the Japanese visiting list, even had the affair been left to choice, but in the incidental arrangements the Consul-General displayed considerable sagacity. Two things struck Mr. Harris as particularly desirable in providing for a first impression of a favourable kind on the minds of the strangers. He wished that they should be received "at a place less excitable and tumultuous than any of our large sea ports," and that they should get their first sight of America, not during the stormy and inclement season of winter, but in "the beautiful month of June." The former of these conditions he seemed to be easily securing by timing their departure from Japan; the second he endeavoured to insure by suggesting that they "should be conveyed from Aspinwall directly to the Potomac, without touching at any other port in the United States." We fear, however, that this manoeuvre has miscarried, for our American intelligence apprises the world that the United States' ship *Powhatan*, with the Japanese Embassy on board, had duly arrived at the chief port of California, so that the first impressions of the illustrious travellers would be derived from San Francisco at the end of March instead of from Washington in the middle of June. Nevertheless, it is said that the envoys and their suite are exceedingly delighted with Californian entertainments, and these displays may gain perhaps in novelty and zest what they may lack in serenity and decorum. The United States' Government, we are told, will bear all the costs and charges of the Embassy, perhaps in conformity with the usages of the Japanese themselves in this respect. The Consul-General informs Mr. Cass that, though he was desirous of putting the Emperor to no expense in his visits to Jeddo, he could not completely succeed in avoiding obligations. The Japanese always insisted on paying his coolies and maintaining his servants and escort; and what they do for others

they may expect to be done for them. We are assured, indeed, by Mr. Harris, that Lord Elgin, in his abortive efforts to procure an Embassy to London, promised to furnish at least conveyances for the ambassadors, and we believe the Californians have voted some thousands of pounds for the charges of gratifying their visitors. Whether the Embassy will be welcomed in every part of the world with the same enthusiasm is another question, but we may assure our American friends that we are not in the least degree jealous of their priority in these arrangements. If their squadron first scared the Japanese into sociability, they had a claim to the first treaty, and their geographical position was a pretty good guarantee for the honour of a first visit. It was no more than natural, indeed, that the first efforts of the Japanese in the way of commerce should be directed to the shores of China or California, instead of being addressed to the more distant regions of Europe. We care little in what way the current flows so long as it flows freely. It is already clear that Japan may become an exporting country of great importance, and it seems now ascertained that, though the shipments to Europe have not been numerous since the opening of the trade, the business transacted with China has been on a very extensive scale. We are quite satisfied with this beginning. The early navigators hugged the shore before they ventured out upon the deep, and the Japanese merchants may feel their way to profit in contiguous ports before they stretch across the great oceans of the world. The Embassy, however, ought to do something in smoothing the road to its course. If a hundred selected Japanese are to travel freely over Europe, Asia, and America, they can hardly fail of getting their ideas expanded, and communicating their impressions to their countrymen at home.—*Times*.

THE NAVY.

If nations settled their wars as schoolboys sometimes gamble for marbles—each of the young disputants emptying his pockets, and he who shows most taking all—this would be all very well. If England and France could tow out their fleets into mid-channel, count their pennants, and decide the victory by arithmetic, this might answer. But we submit that the only use of a ship of war is to fight, and she cannot fight without men. We should have been much better pleased if the Duke of Somerset had carried his comparison into this part of the question, had told us how many seamen the Emperor of the French can assemble within a fortnight, and had shown us that he could assemble double the number at Portsmouth in the same space of time. If the Secretary for War had been asked how many effective soldiers he had for a sudden emergency, and had answered that he could not tell much about the men, but that he had half a million of soldiers' coats in store, either House of Parliament would have resented the impertinence; but, when Lord Lyndhurst seeks to know what our naval capacities for an emergency are, he is told that there are so many empty ships afloat, and he is expected to feel secure. Ships that cannot be manned are only a prodigal waste of public money. How odd it is that we should be obliged to say and re-say, and repeat and reiterate, this plain truism! It is stout hearts and strong arms, and not hollow wooden shells, which decide battles. We ask for seamen, and we are told of the numbers of dockyard artificers employed; we look about for crews, and we read accounts of extensive dissatisfaction, and hear hints about the prerogative of impressment. If a naval man begins to talk about impressment we had better dismiss him, for he evidently does not know his business. If an enemy were in the Channel we will not say what might be done, but no less emergency will ever turn loose a pressgang upon English ground again. Impressment, or an organised naval conscription, which is the same thing in a still more formidable shape, seems to suit the temper of the French, but it will never be tolerated in England, so long as England can defend herself. Our ships must be manned by volunteers, by men fairly hired. The only plan to effect this is to make the Queen's service popular, and to bind our whole maritime population to our navy by the strong bonds of individual interest. At present it would appear that we are lamentably deficient in both these requisites. The great scheme for making all our commercial seamen effective men-of-war men has up to this time given us 1,000 naval volunteers. We were promised 70,000. Having no reserve at present, we might, perhaps, have had some reasonable hope in the popularity of our service; but, by an ingenuity unexampled in its perversity, our Admiralty have managed to make the Queen's service eminently unpopular with the whole race of men who pass their lives upon the water. Let any landsman who has once been to sea recollect for a moment what his own sensations were when he first caught sight of shore, and how eager he was to tumble into the first boat that came alongside; bating, perhaps, the difference of a few sea-sickness sensations, every sailor's desire to get upon *terra firma* was quite as intense and as impatient as was that of the most exhausted landsman on board. Jack's only incentive to go upon a long cruise, and submit himself for many months to the discipline of a man-of-war, is that he may come back and enjoy himself. It is impossible to conceive anything more tantalizing than the condition of a crew with their anchor down at Spithead, full in the sight of their coarse terrestrial paradise, with all the strange knickknacks about them, which they have gathered in labour and in danger, in the single hope of flaunting with them on their return, and then suddenly denied the customary privilege of going on shore on leave. This, however, is now constantly occurring. No one can wonder that men thus imprisoned by caprice, or even perhaps by some better motive, operating in the mind either of their captain or their admiral, should become insubordinate, or even reckless or mutinous. No one can feel surprised that sailors should hesitate to take service which they expect to terminate in so vexatious a manner. There is, however, unfortunately, a matter lying at the bottom of this grievance which will not bear public discussion in the columns of a general newspaper; but it is of so great and so vital an importance that those who are responsible for the health of our men, as well as for the effectiveness of our navy, ought to consider it an imperative duty to grapple with that subject, and to deal with it practically. We may not further open such a question in these columns, but it is essential to the popularity of the service that a sailor's right to his run ashore should be as well defined as his right to his pay and allowances; and something ought to be done to provide that the enjoyment of that right should be as little hurtful as possible to himself and to the public service.—*Times*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

BRITISH PEGUE—OVERLAND ROUTE TO WESTERN CHINA—FROM RANGOON TO ESMOK.

We have briefly noticed this very important national project as well worthy of the serious consideration of practical men. Since then we have had an opportunity of perusing some of the pamphlets which the projectors (Captain Sprye and his son) have put into private circulation on the subject, and which embody parts of a series of letters which they have written on the project during the last three years to the respective Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Indian Council, to the Lords of the Treasury, the Chancellors of the Exchequer, and the Presidents of the Board of Trade. We have also examined the several maps, MS. and printed, which the projectors have constructed to show the geographical part of the project, and perused several of the able leading articles of the London and Provincial press. The writers of these articles, though considering the project in different points of view, singularly agree in commending it as well meriting the support of the manufacturing and trading bodies of the United Kingdom and India, and as calling for the immediate adoption and patronage of the Government as an exceptional case, involving, both as regards telegraphic communication and commerce with China, the most grave imperial interests.

To describe the project more clearly, we will first allude to the telegraph portion of the scheme. Our readers are aware that excepting the break in the Mediterranean, which has been so long a discredit to our Government, the telegraph now exists continuously from London to Tongho, our northern station in eastern Pegue. Midway between Rangoon and Tongho the wires pass through the town of Shoe-Gyen, which is one of our smaller civil and military stations in eastern Pegue. From Shoe-Gyen the projectors (who have every particular of the erection of the telegraph throughout Pegue) propose to carry the wires across the southern spurs of the Karen hills, from the valley of the Sittang river to or beyond the bank of that larger but equally unnavigable stream the Salween, at the north eastern extremity of our frontier. From that point they propose, under arrangements they are prepared to establish with the King of Burmah—who has been long desirous to have the telegraph introduced into his country, and is at present negotiating with a London firm for its extension to Amarapoora from our western Pegue frontier station of Meeaday,—to carry the wires across his Majesty's two south-eastern Shan provinces of Kiang-Tung, and Kiang-Hung, two hundred and fifty miles, to the Chinese frontier city of Esmok, at the south-west extremity of the Yunnan province of China proper. Captain Sprye has, we believe, full information of those two Shan States, their ruling princes, and courts. Though tributary to the King of Burmah, and not allowed to have the white umbrella carried over them, they are independent rulers of their own respective territories, and exhibit the white umbrella on each side of their thrones in their halls of audience. The princes, nobles, and people of both States are known to the projectors to be most favourably disposed towards our country, and anxious to establish a direct commerce from Rangoon with Esmok, across their States. From Esmok the projectors have urged our Foreign Secretary, and we hope not in vain, to provide in our present negotiations with China for continuing the wires along the imperial high road, through the valley of the Pearl river, to Canton; and thence to Hong Kong and the Consular ports of China.

The whole of this seems to us to be not only, as the projectors affirm it to be, capable of easy and rapid realization, but most worthy of the prompt and effective attention of our Ministers, and the support of our manufacturers and merchants, more especially those connected with China. Further, the realisation of the project appears to us to be called for, in

order to support our prestige against Russian and American influence with that country; apart from which the geography of the globe indicates this route to be pre-eminently advantageous in point of distance.

As respects "Commerce with western and inland China," the project is limited, at present, to a cheap single line rail or tramway, to be also laid from Rangoon across eastern Pegue to our extreme north-eastern frontier towards Esmok—in all about 250 miles. The line to run, as a survey of the country may show to be most desirable in regard to facility and economy of construction, from Rangoon to the ancient city of Pegue, which is sixty-two miles: thence, by the right of the river Sittang to Shoe-Gyen: thence up the left side of the Shoe-Gyen river (a tributary of the Sittang) across the watershed, between it and the upper Young-Zaleen river; crossing which river at the best point for the most easy line from it across the intervening country to the Salween, up to our frontier by the right or left bank of that river, as the Siamese Shan Chief of Zimmai may or may not be permitted by us in negotiation with his Suzerain the King of Siam, to retain his usurpation of the western slopes of the Tanen-Taung-Ghee mountains down to the left bank of the Salween river; which tract was heretofore indubitably Burman territory, and by the annexation of Pegue and Martaban became as unquestionably British. The terminus of this eastern Pegue line would thus, in either case, be on British ground, at the eastern base of the Karen Hill ranges, the valleys and plateaus of which have been reported by the British Commissioner of Tongho, who has several times traversed them, to be beautiful in scenery and climate, rich in products of every description, and inhabited by an industrious, peaceful people, disposed to friendly intercourse with us. It is there that the projectors propose that a frontier Commercial Emporium should also be formed, not only to take the rich products of that part of Burmah and of the surrounding Shan States, but also as being within the distance the Chinese caravans from Esmok can reach, which now traverse that country to the utmost limit their cattle will permit, exchanging Chinese produce and manufactures for those of Burmah, the Shan and Karen States. Perhaps, as the *Bristol Mercury* has recently observed hereon, if the project involved a war, the sacrifice therein of thousands of our countrymen, and the wasteful outlay of millions of the national treasure, Ministers might deem it not unworthy of their attention, and would be prompt to enter into it, hand over head, caring for nothing but the fighting "prestige" of our country, the continuous extension of our military rule in the East, and the increase of patronage such wars, spoliations, and annexations always bring to them for their family and political dependants. But surely the occurrences there during recent years—our never-ending wars with Afghanistan, Sindh, Persia, Burmah, China, &c.; the rebellion of the very army on which we heretofore mainly depended for the sustentation of our rule, and *must again* depend for it when involved in a European war; and the financial embarrassments such a course of profligate war expenditure has entailed upon British India,—should teach, if not our statesmen, our representatives in Parliament, the expediency of now trying the effect of the opposite system—that of peace and friendliness with the yet independent States of Asia, and of the promotion of active commerce with them through channels capable of being opened up *peacefully*, if our Ministers choose.

JAPAN.

Mr. Alcock's well-known penchant for writing despatches, although a source of discomfort, doubtless, to heads of departments, affords journalists so much aid, that it ill becomes us to wish that he were more laconic, particularly as he is "monarch of all he surveys," in a land from which the world requires information. A Blue-book of over one hundred pages, bringing us through a period of six months, will do to commence with. It is only just to Mr. Alcock to say that he does more than indite garrulous despatches. He is an intelligent vigilant officer, than whom no man living is better fitted for the post than he occupies. It is well for the country that the inauguration of a new order of things in Japan should have been entrusted to one who earned the distinction of being the best of our consuls in China. In conferring on him the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, the Government not only acted in a politic manner, enabling him to meet the princes of Japan on the same footing, and therefore entitled to the same privileges as the American minister, but they fitly rewarded a meritorious officer.

We shall best understand the state of affairs in Yedo and in Japan generally, by following the new Consul-General in his first official entry into that huge metropolis. We say his first official entry—for he paid a furtive visit to several temples, from which he was allowed to select a residence. The one chosen is pleasantly situated in the midst of well kept grounds, and withal well shaded on the edge of the bay. On the occasion of the official visit, the ratifications of Lord Elgin's treaty were exchanged, and conformably to instructions from Lord Malmesbury the ceremony was performed in such a manner as to impress the Japanese authorities and people with a due sense of the importance of the proceeding as being the formal inauguration of peace and friendship between the two countries. It was a hot day in July when the *cortège* provided by the "Sampson" made its march of four miles through the streets of Yedo to the Foreign Minister's residence in the heart of the official quarter. Gaping crowds, restrained by a slight cord drawn across the streets, and kept in awe by officers carrying iron staves, having rings at the top, were entertained by glimpses at the canopy, draped with flags and evergreens, which covered the treaty. That mysterious instrument rested on a silk cushion, and attracted great attention. The ratification accomplished—with no event of note save that two of the "Sampsons" were knocked up by the heat—it should seem that diplomacy had done its work, and it only remained for Plutus to enjoy the fruition thereof. Alas! although that day's proceedings had cost the Consul-General an indescribable amount of labour and sleepless nights, his labour had only commenced. His troubles began at home among his refractory countrymen, whose "too provoking and ill-advised proceedings created the greatest obstacles" after all. That is to say, foreign merchants generally, and the Japanese officials, made choice of a site for the seat of trade different from that decided upon by the Consuls-General Alcock and Harris. With such odds against them, the English and American consuls found themselves at great disadvantage in corresponding on the subject with the native officers. Since the appearance of the Blue-book, our intelligence from Japan shows that the merchants still consider themselves in the right in preferring Yakuhamu to Kanagawa, two places closely adjacent, situated on the south side of the bay, seventeen miles from Yedo. Against Yakuhamu it is urged that it places the foreign trader in nearly the same position as that of the Dutch at Desima; on the other hand, it is better situated for communication with the shipping. If both places be secured—as is likely to be the case—this will prove a transient difficulty. The circumstance most inauspicious to the dawning commerce of the Japanese islands was the treatment to which the diplomatic body found themselves exposed. We do not refer to the wanton murder of the two Russians, nor to the apparently unprovoked attack upon a Chinese servant in foreign employ, but to the hooting, hustling, and stoning of the diplomatic body in the streets of the capital, under the walls of the Tycoon's Palace, in broad daylight, and in the presence of Japanese officers! Day after day were these insults offered to the five or six individuals composing the diplomatic missions. In answer to remonstrances on this subject, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs says, "It is to be wondered at that the officers of the different powers should be molested in their walks! As soon as we heard of it, we gave strict orders to prevent it; but as our nation has not been accustomed to foreigners until lately, they are astonished when they see them, and confusion ensues. It was very likely for this reason that a stipulation was made to defer the residence at Yedo of the ministers of the different Powers." So much for the explanation (absurdly expressed, owing to double translations) which Maube Simoosano Kami and Wakisaka Nakatu Kano Tayu conjointly presented to Rutherford Alcock, Esq., but from one of our minister's recent despatches we find that he himself narrowly escaped being hewn down in the streets in attempting to rescue his unoffending attendant from the swords of officials in the streets. Notwithstanding the perfection of the espial system and of the police, the murderers of the Russians could not be apprehended. Besides demanding the discovery and death of the criminals, we find Captain Ounkovsky negotiating for a mortuary chapel, to be erected by the Japanese at the place of the murder, which is promised to be "fulfilled with all exactitude." No small difficulty arose from the attempts of the Government to restrict intercourse between the Embassy at Yedo and the Consulate at Kanagawa. Mr. Alcock's firmness alone kept him from being made almost as much a prisoner as ever was the Oppenhaff at Derima. It seems now to be conceded that

English officers may pass to and fro between the two offices at pleasure, a supply of passports being deposited with Mr. Alcock for facilitating such travel.

It is, however, in the currency, and in their adherence to monopolies that the chief obstacles to commerce lie among the Japanese. On these subjects, however, we find nothing that we have not already laid before our readers. They depreciate dollars by declining to receive them at the treasury at their full value. They refuse to provide Japanese currency in adequate quantity for exchange for dollars. Practically they set at nought the treaty by hindering the export of various commodities, sustaining, in fact, the monopolies which they stipulated in such an underhand manner that our consuls, even if Argus-eyed, cannot with certainty, detect the agency which thwarts the course of trade. The vexatious proceedings that we have described took place at the capital, and at Kanagawa, the port of the capital. It need not excite surprise that Nagasaki in the south, and Hakodadi in the north, send their complaints to our Foreign Office through our minister at Yedo. We shall confine our review to the latter, partly because information is wanted respecting that hitherto unheard-of port, and partly because the complaints of one consul sounds like the echoes of his distant colleague. Ten days' steaming in the beginning of October—there being a current of over five knots against him—conveyed Mr. Alcock from Kanagawa to Hakodadi, the return passage being made in four days. Hakodadi, with its English and Russian consuls and American commercial agent, is, it seems, little more than a large and very poor village. The main street extends nearly a mile along the edge of the bay, at the base of a high promontory, and wide enough to look imposing, with houses and shops in sufficient number to gratify high expectations, proved, on closer inspection, to be little more than a collection of shops and huts—a thousand houses, perhaps, all told, with about 6,000 inhabitants, but these are of the poorest class. The houses of this promising port are next to roofless. "Thin shingle, laid upon a few rafters, and kept in their place by a plentiful allowance of pebbles and boulders, may be very effective against high winds, but can hardly serve any useful purpose in rain."

As regards the products of this interesting place we find the following enumerated:—Lead, which is not produced in larger quantities than is required for home consumption; it contains about 10 per cent. of silver. Sulphur in quantities for exportation; edibles for the Chinese market, such as dried mushrooms, bich de mar, or "trico," and "pangon," another kind of sea-slug—"arabee" in Japanese. Salmon and other fish are abundant. Irish potatoes have been recently introduced, and are cheap and good. A limited quantity of furs and skins, those of the bear, sea-otter, and deer, but so badly dressed as to be unfit, without re-dressing, for the foreign market. The skins, however, are cheap. Pheasants, wild duck, and wild boars, as well as bears, seem to be abundant in Tesso. What the imports are to be is not so clear, except that bullion is likely to be called for. The harbour is a fine one, and easily accessible. The people are without hostility, and of a quiet habit, differing in this respect from the Nagasakians. Thirty whalers, one of them French, the others American, anchored there last year. A census of the mercantile body of Hakodadi gives "one British resident as a merchant, and two Americans, one of whom has been a commercial agent of the United States, but is about to leave for San Francisco." The diplomatic force, statistically, is rather more imposing. A British Consul, his family, interpreter, and constable, a Russian Consul and three subordinates—all having families, and the American already counted.

On quitting Hakodadi, Mr. Alcock felicitates himself, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, on the success that attended his efforts, after much opposition, to plant a consulate at that port. But he had no sooner steamed out of the harbour than "a continued series of bootless conversations took place, attended with no good result." Just what we should expect from "bootless" talk. A bullock, a hen, or even a bag of charcoal, the most trifling articles, in fact, can be purchased only through a custom-house official at exorbitant prices. Are they cold? They must go to the Custom-house to buy a stove. Do they want hay for the luckless sheep they took with them? "To the Custom-house." Are carpenters or masons wanted? application must be made to the same bureau; and when the consul asked to have money changed, an almost insolent refusal was the reply. Finally, the consulate was robbed, the robbers escaped, and on its being represented to the governor that the lives and

property of her Majesty's subjects were in peril, that officer never deigned a reply.

"All the treaties recently concluded with Japan are virtually annulled. As regards their most important provisions, they might as well have never been signed, so completely have they been disregarded by the Japanese authorities. Trade is stopped at Kanagawa, the port nearest the capital, as effectually as if an edict to that end had gone forth, and at all the ports its development had been simply inadmissible, and designedly so, by prohibitions affecting the sale of the most accessible products for export, and notably *erico* and *amabee* (dried edibles for the Chinese market), by limitations obtainable of other goods; and, finally, by the persistent denial of those facilities for the exchange of foreign money into Japanese currency, or the free circulation of the latter at its just value, without which trade is obviously impossible." We should think so, the more especially as there are some minor items to be added to the foregoing, such as the absence of all adequate measures for the protection of life and property, and consequent insecurity of both, at all the ports; the perpetual interference, covert or avowed, of officials in the transactions between buyer and seller; and the refusal, under a thousand pretexts, of the necessary facilities for determining the sites of foreign locations, and obtaining building ground. In a word, the Elgin Treaty of Japan is as inoperative as that of China, and through a process far more provoking, those astute politicians sedulously avoid giving a clear *casus belli*. As the case now stands, we find that to letters of remonstrance they oppose endless delays in answering, or put forward in their replies reasons so puerile, so ludicrously inapt or disproportioned to the effects assigned, that to combat or answer them is evidently time and labour thrown away. Mr. Alcock has intimated to the Japanese minister that war is the only alternative, if the grievances complained of are not rectified, and the provisions of the treaty more faithfully carried out. But just as he was compelled to restrain Consul Vyse, who, in Horse Guards' English, had counselled the free use of revolvers to the foreign residents in Kanagawa, so Lord John Russell considered it necessary to draw in the reins of Consul-General Alcock. His Lordship says that "if war is made to enforce the observance of a commercial treaty we run the risk of engaging in protracted hostilities, and of earning a reputation for quarrelling with every nation in the east." Perhaps, as Lord John Russell says, "Time and patience may remove many of the difficulties," but we are apprehensive that sanguinary collisions are inevitable. For, not only is hostility exhibited towards sailors and merchants, but as we have seen, the diplomatic functionaries at the capital—men who surely have given no cause of offence, are in peril of their lives. When we consider the absolute sway of the rulers of that empire, we can easily understand how they can covertly nullify every treaty obligation.

We are sorry that we can give no brighter colouring to our picture of Japan. Our Blue-book is sombre enough, especially for traders. Mark the case of the American who took sixty thousand dollars worth of goods to Hakodadi—cottons, woollens, &c.—a quantity so great for the place that it checked what little demand existed. The Japanese jumped to the conclusion that they must be sold at any sacrifice, and would not bid for them according to their value; the greater part are being re-exported to China. To those young men who mean to "go in for Japan" we commend the following picture for consolation, in the event of their being "plucked." The diplomatic agents occupy posts neither very agreeable nor free from danger, and full of anxious responsibility. Similar rumours of a general massacre of the foreigners are put in circulation; while the warnings from Government officers to foreign officials about being almost certainly burned out, looks ominously like a foregone conclusion. "With a perpetual menace of assassination on the one hand, and of incendiarism on the other; while earthquakes almost weekly shake the houses to their foundations, I cannot," says Mr. Alcock, "say the post of diplomatic agent is to be recommended for nervous people." Add to this catalogue one's privations—poor beef and no mutton—and stores from Shanghai, at Shanghai prices, and we fancy that those who are destined never to see Japan are not in need of our commiseration. In conclusion, we would counsel Lord Elgin to keep his Japanese Treaty in view while he is indoctrinating the Chinese in the duty of observing treaty obligations.

THE NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—The route from Pegue to Esmok continues to engage attention.

RUSSIA.—The treaty with Japan has been published. The screw steam frigate *Svetlana*, the corvette *Posadnik*, and the steam-clipper transports *Rasboinik* and *Najesdnik*, will proceed to China.

RANGOON AND SINGAPORE TELEGRAPH.—The cable will leave in September. It was proposed that the *Great Eastern* should convey the same, but the suggestion is not to be carried out.

SINGAPORE.—The arrangements for placing this Settlement under the administration of the Colonial Office have not been finally made. They are, however, expected to take effect by the end of the year.

COLONIAL POST-OFFICE.—The expediency of calling upon the colonies to manage their own post-offices has been affirmed. After the 1st of May the British Post-office will no longer have direction of any Colonial post-office, except those at the military stations at Gibraltar and Malta.

SUSPENSION OF TROOPS TO CHINA.—In the *London and China Telegraph* of the 26th March it was announced in a leading article that the embarkation of troops from India to China had been suspended. In confirmation of this, we give the following received from Bombay:—"It is reported, on the authority of letters received from Bombay to the 11th ult., that orders had been given in Bombay and Madras to suspend the despatch of troops to China, hopes being entertained of an amicable arrangement of the pending difficulties."

THE ACCELERATED CONTINENTAL MAIL SERVICES.—The accelerated mail services, at fixed hours, between London, Paris, Brussels, &c., commenced on the 1st instant. The train started from London-bridge at seven A.M., reached Dover at 9.2, and the mail-packet, *Prince Frederick William*, was steaming out of harbour with mails, passengers, and baggage at 9.15. Against a fresh breeze and swell she made a rapid passage across, and the train left Calais for Paris and Brussels at the appointed time, so that under the most unfavourable circumstances of wind and weather the object of the change of hours and acceleration of despatch has been accomplished. This will reduce the time of transit for the India and China mails from 36 to 31 hours between Marseilles and London.

LORD ELGIN'S SECOND MISSION.—It is a significant fact that Lord Elgin's appointment to China, together with his two secretaries and other members of the mission, has not been announced in the *London Gazette*. The following extracts, however, from the *Morning Post* and *Globe* throw some light on the subject:—"We understand that for the present the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, will take the duties of the Post-office in the absence of the Earl of Elgin. This temporary arrangement is made in consequence of an uncertainty as to the duration of the noble earl's absence. The most recent advices from China bring the intelligence that an ultimatum has been sent in by the English and French representatives on the spot to the Emperor, giving the Court of Peking thirty days to determine whether it will accept and execute the treaty in its entirety, and comply with such other conditions arising out of the late outrage as the Allies judge fitting. If the news of the acceptance of our terms meets Lord Elgin on his road, he will return to England to resume his office. If, on the contrary, our demands should not be complied with, his lordship will proceed to China on his arduous mission, and a successor will be appointed to the office, which the public convenience will require to be provided for." The *Globe* thus confirms the announcement of our morning contemporary:—"It is not impossible that the Earl of Elgin may find on his arrival at Suez a communication which will render his further progress to China unnecessary, a proposal having been made by the Allies to the Chinese Government which, assented to promptly, will, it is hoped, avert war. Meantime, Lord Elgin's place in the Government will not be filled up, and the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, who was formerly Postmaster-General, will discharge the duties until either Lord Elgin returns, or his departure onwards from Suez will render it necessary to make a new appointment to the office of Postmaster-General."

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE.—We have at present no fewer than 50 colonies—viz., South Australia, obtained by settlement in 1836; Western Australia, obtained by settlement in 1829; Antigua, obtained by settlement in 1632; Ascension, obtained by settlement in 1827; Barbados, obtained by settlement in 1625; Bermuda, obtained by settlement in 1609; the Bahamas, obtained by settlement in 1629; Ceylon, obtained by capture in 1795; Canada (East and West), obtained by capture in 1759-60; the Cape of Good Hope, obtained by capture in 1806; Colombia, obtained by settlement in 1858; St. Christopher, obtained by settlement in 1623; Dominica, obtained by cession in 1763; the Falkland Islands, obtained by settlement in 1842; Guiana, obtained by cession in 1803; Gambia, obtained by settlement in 1631; Gibraltar (military), obtained by capture in 1704; Gold Coast, obtained by settlement in 1661; Grenada, obtained by cession in 1763; St. Helena, obtained by cession in 1673; Heligoland, obtained by cession in 1814; Honduras, obtained by cession in 1670 and settlement in 1742; Hong Kong, obtained by cession in 1842; the three Indian Presidencies, placed under the direct dominion of the Crown in 1659; the Ionian Islands, obtained by cession in 1814; Jamaica, obtained by capture in 1655; Labuan, obtained by cession in 1846; St. Lucia, obtained by capture in 1803; Malta, obtained by capture in 1800; the Mauritius, obtained by capture in 1810; Montserrat, obtained by settlement in 1632; Natal, obtained by settlement in 1824; New Brunswick, separated from Nova Scotia in 1784; Nova Scotia, obtained by settlement and capture; Newfoundland, obtained by settlement in 1608; Nevis, obtained by settlement in 1623; New South Wales, obtained by settlement in 1788; New Zealand, obtained by settlement in 1839; Prince Edward's Island, obtained by settlement; Queensland, separated from New South Wales in 1859; Sierra Leone, obtained by settlement in 1787; Ta-pania, obtained by settlement in 1804; Tobago, obtained by cession in 1763; Trinidad, obtained by capture in 1797; Turks and Caicos Islands, formerly included in the Bahamas; St. Vincent, obtained by cession in 1763; Victoria, separated from New South Wales in 1850; and the Virgin Islands, obtained by settlement in 1666.

LOLA FERNANDEZ AGAIN.—This frail fair one, who so wickedly deceived the ladies' special champion, Sir Robert Carden, and obtained through his influence a free passage to Hong Kong in the *Sir William Peel*, has been landed at the Cape,—instructions having been received to the effect that, as she was an impostor, she was not to be taken on to China. On her way to Cape Town in the mail cart, she fell into the society of a noted procuress, from whose clutches she was rescued by the superintendent of police. She has been lodged in comfortable quarters, and an effort is to be made to secure her, somehow or other, a passage to Hong Kong—the Cape colonists being, it appears, alike insensible to her attractions and unconvinced of her virtues.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY IN CALIFORNIA.—The United States steamer *Ponakatan* arrived at San Francisco on the 27th March, from Japan, via Honolulu. She had on board the Japanese embassy, consisting of two principal ambassadors, princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the Emperor's council. They are accompanied by a suite of sixteen officers (including three interpreters), and fifty-two subordinates, making seventy-two in all. A cordial reception was accorded to the strangers by the authorities and citizens of California. The party would soon leave for Washington, via the Isthmus of Panama. Congress had appropriated 50,000 dollars to meet the expenses of the embassy at Washington. It is stated that Lord Lyons, under instructions from the British Government, will extend to the ambassadors a cordial invitation to visit Great Britain.

A BURIAL IN YEDO.—Our contemporary the *Daily News* has been furnished by a correspondent at Yedo with a graphic and interesting account of a public funeral which had just taken place there. The occasion was the burial of a Japanese attached to the British consulate, who had been barbarously murdered by one of his countrymen. Having passed some years in America and China, and acquired a fair knowledge of English, he was obviously a most valuable servant to any foreign mission, and the British Consul-General brought him from China in the capacity of a linguist to the consulate. It was a fatal position for any one to occupy, and he had been for some time a subject of anxiety to his master. He was warned to be cautious and never to stir out at night—the danger anticipated being his assassination in the dark. His enemies determined, however, to go more boldly to work, and in broad daylight, on a Sunday afternoon, an assassin stole behind him unperceived by his victim, and burying a short sword up to the hilt in his body, left it there, making his escape, without let or hindrance. The British Consul-General demanded that by a public funeral a disavowal of all sanction of the murder should be made by the Japanese authorities. We are told by the correspondent that if decorum and impressiveness could give any value to a funeral service, there was nothing wanting in this.

ST. HELENA CORRESPONDENCE.—The slave trade must be sadly on the increase. You are aware that this is the great depot for the slavers to be condemned at, and within four months not less than five slavers have been brought in. There were 450 slaves on board of one, 750 on board of another, and 580 in the third. One was sent here with the captain and mate on board. Before her arrival the *Mystic*, American war steamer, came to meet the slaver. She had been sailing under American colours. After having had a hearing before the magistrates they were given up to the American commanding officer, and were taken away heavily ironed. Were this barbarous and cruel trade made a reciprocal treaty between the nations, and slavery treated as piracy, we should not have our senses shocked at the sights and horrid stenches so often witnessed of late. We have frequently been told that the slave trade has been immensely over-rated. Good God! it would indeed make your heart ache and freeze your blood to see the wretched creatures land, being absolutely living, but filthy skeletons, their festering bodies covered with sickening sores, and in a few days nearly 200 died out of 600. We are well informed that at the present moment there are scores of vessels on the African coast engaged in this hateful traffic. The American captains here make an open boast of what they do, and the profits are so enormous that it is worth their running any amount of risk. I suppose you have heard so much of the French since the 1st of January, 1859, that you are tired of the subject. I must, however, administer a homeopathic dose. You know they have purchased the house Napoleon the Great died in, and the tomb he was buried in some distance away. The house is being newly done up. Of course, like all Government property here, it was entirely in ruins. It is now being renovated in conformity to an old engraving taken at the time of exile. Mons. de Rougement is the conservator of the tomb. Napoleon III. sent him, a few days since, a couple of horses as a present, which, we are told, were ridden by the Emperor through the Italian campaign. There are several French soldiers and engineers here measuring and sketching. What does all this mean? Coupled with the uneasy feeling almost visible in the various journals, it makes us suspicious.

THE HONG KONG BLUES BOOK.—The following is a copy of a letter forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle from the Foreign Affairs Association. It is intended to bring the subject forward in Parliament:—"The voluminous 'papers relating to Hong Kong' recently presented to Parliament have been read and considered by this committee, and I am requested to communicate with your grace thereupon. The committee have had no communication whatever with Mr. Anstey, nor have they any personal acquaintance with him. Neither have they any personal knowledge of Sir J. Bowring, with whom, however, they have communicated since his return to England, and whom they have convicted of falsehood on another subject. They cannot, therefore, defile themselves with any further notice of him than this. The committee find it recorded in a despatch from Mr. Under-Secretary Fortescue to Mr. Anstey, dated July 26th, 1859, and printed at p. 444 of the papers, that your grace, after considering the case, concurred in the decision of Sir E. B. Lytton, dismissing Mr. Anstey from office. The committee are wholly unable to perceive the justness of this decision. In their judgment it is a very grave and serious injustice, and can only be attributed to your grace not having read the evidence contained in the papers. It is, of course, impossible within the limits of an ordinary letter to give a full and clear statement of the whole case. The committee, therefore, confine themselves to three of its main features. At pp. 12, 13 of the papers is the report of two magistrates who had made an investigation into the conduct of Dr. Bridges, Acting Colonial-Secretary, member of the Legislative, and of the Executive Councils of Hong Kong. In that report, mild though it is compared with his offence, they find him guilty of grave misconduct. No one who reads the whole of the evidence can doubt for a moment that he was guilty of an offence for which, if justice had been done, he ought to

have been indicted, along with the chairman who had bribed him, for conspiracy. Instead of that he continued to fulfil his public offices, and to perpetrate other crimes. At pp. 36, 37, and 38 of the papers appears the report of a commission appointed to investigate the conduct of Mr. Caldwell, J.P., registrar, protector of the Chinese, and licensor of brothels. That report, although far short of meeting the justice of the case, as developed throughout the whole of the evidence, does find Mr. Caldwell guilty of very grave misconduct, and he, too, ought to have taken his place as a criminal at the bar of justice. Instead of that he still continues to exercise his offices as an important servant of the Crown. At p. 362 of the papers, is the verdict of the special jury in the case of the Queen v. Torrant. In the opening of that case the counsel for the Crown said that Sir J. Bowring and Dr. Bridges felt they were on their trial. The verdict of the jury found them, in effect, guilty of a corrupt and damnable trick to defeat the ends of justice—this, too, without hearing a word of the defence. A perusal of the evidence shows that no other verdict was possible. These three remarkable and signal triumphs of justice were owing to the extraordinary ability, undaunted courage, unswerving perseverance, and unimpeachable honour and honesty of Mr. Anstey. Yet he is dismissed, and the criminals enjoy public favours."

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The intelligence of the loss of the gunboats *Algerine* and *Dove*, described as frigates in the telegram, caused inquiry in the House of Commons, and elicited the following from Lord Clarence Paget:—

"The Admiralty have received a despatch from Admiral Hope, dated the 15th of March, which announced that the two vessels reported to be sunk had arrived the day before in company with the *Simpson*, therefore there was no reason to believe the rumour true."

According to all the advices they had not returned from the north, but were left there by the *Simpson*. In reference to reinforcements it has been stated by Mr. Herbert in the House—whose speech will be found in our Parliamentary intelligence—that as regarded the question of additional forces for China, it was impossible yet to see what would be the course of events; but if it should be such as to lead to a commencement of hostilities, and to a protraction of operations, then certainly due notice would be given to the House of any motion for making provision for that state of things.

The last news from Bombay advises that instructions had been issued to stop the further transport of troops, &c. In reply to a question Lord John Russell stated that it was not true that orders had been sent to China to stop the expedition to the north. On the contrary, they were to be pushed on ready for Lord Elgin, and save his lordship the responsibility of ordering the attack. It has also been announced that it is possible that pacific accounts may reach him at Suez, which will render a visit to China unnecessary, and in that case his lordship will return and resume his office of Postmaster-General, which has been kept open. This, however, we deem very improbable. It is announced here that General Straubenzy returns to England by an early mail. There have been no further announcements in reference to the despatch of recruits for the various regiments now in China, and there is consequently no projected departures to report, and this remark applies also to the navy. There is a rumour that the *Euryalus* will visit China. There have been no further revelations concerning the damaged powder, &c., ex *Himalaya*.

The distribution of prize money to the *Chesapeake* for salvage on the *Avu* commenced on the 3rd inst., as follows:—Commodore, second class, £1,209 15s. 1d. Commander, £604 17s. 6d. Third class, £257 14s., two shares; £128 17s., one share. Fourth class, £165 13s. 2d., two shares; £82 16s. 7d., one share. Fifth class, £92 0s. 6d., two shares; £46 0s. 3d., one share. Sixth class, £82 16s. 8d., two shares; £41 8s. 4d., one share. Seventh class, £55 4s. 6d., two shares; £27 12s. 3d., one share. Eighth class, £27 12s. 3d., two shares; £13 16s. 2d., one share. Ninth class, £9 4s. 1d., one share. Tenth class, £4 12s., one share.

According to a statement just published, the return of British regimental establishments for 1860-61 of all ranks gives a total of 144,148 men. The number of effectives of all ranks on the 1st of April, 1860, was 133,962. The return of Indian establishment for 1860-61 is 83,585 men, and the number of effectives (India) on the 1st of April, 1860, according to returns received in England during the present month, was 94,829. The total number of embodied militia of all ranks on the 1st of April, 1860, was 19,333 men. The officers of the Bengal army are now employed in the following manner:—202 on furlough, 56 on civil and political employ, 21 on the military staff, 104 serving with regular regiments, 22 doing duty with Her Majesty's European regiments, 7 doing duty with other corps of the Bengal army, 59 on duty with discharged soldiers proceeding to England, 15 with police corps, 10 with commissariat and stud, 24 with public works, surveys, &c., 264 doing duty, miscellaneous 10, giving a total of 794. The number of officers wanting to complete the establishment on the 1st of October, 1859, was 131.

We understand that Mr. Baring, M.P. for Falmouth and Penryn, and Secretary to the Council of India, is now giving most vigorous attention to the reorganisation of the Indian army, and other matters connected with his department, and in conducting these measures he is adopting more prac-

tical and expeditious means than usual with his predecessors. We do trust he will show the public that the days of red-tapism are numbered.

The Russian steam frigate *Askold*, Captain Ounkovki, anchored in the Solent, from Plymouth, on her way to Cronstadt, for the purpose of enabling her officers to visit the *Great Eastern* steamship, in Southampton Water.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific station, has hoisted his flag (white at the mizen) on board his flagship, the *Bacchante*, 51, screw frigate, in Portsmouth harbour.

Lord Clyde has been relieved of the command in India, and may be expected in England next July.

The following appears in the *United Service Gazette*:—The names of certain individuals have been sent to us, purporting to be those of the persons who abstracted the examination papers. We withhold them for one week, in the hope that during that time they will be published by the authorities, who are in full possession of the information. We alluded last week to the folly of attempting to ignore cases—cases thoroughly well known to parties who, when called on, pretend the most perfect ignorance on the subject.

The screw steam-frigate *Forte*, Captain E. W. Turnour, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. S. H. Keppel, K.C.B., embarked his Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and suite, and taking a mail, sailed from Plymouth Sound for Table Bay, where the *Forte* will relieve the *Boscawen*, flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B.

Great progress is being made in the building of the *Glasgow*, 51, screw frigate, and the *Chanticleer*, 17, screw corvette, in Nos. 1 and 2 building-sheds in Portsmouth dockyard. The first-named vessel has, with the exception of a portion of her stern, the whole of her framing in position, and a greater portion of her midship flanking on.

The Admiralty order relative to the augmentation of the Royal Marine force has been issued. The augmentation is to consist of an additional company to each division, and one company to the Royal Marine Artillery.

The 18th Company of Royal Engineers will proceed from Weymouth to Aldershot, instead of joining head quarters, as was originally ordered. Captain Longley has proceeded from Chatham to Weymouth to take the company to Aldershot, Captain Hawthorn having been ordered to remain at Weymouth.

The recent debates in the House of Commons on naval matters have placed the warrant and petty officers of the navy in such a conspicuous position that members of all opinions, as well as ministers, have been obliged to pay them some attention. They were acknowledged to be the backbone of the navy.

The *Octavia*, 51, sailing frigate, has been cut asunder in No. 9 dock at Portsmouth, for the purpose of lengthening and conversion to a screw. The *Powerful*, 8½, is found to be too rotten to be fitted as a screw.

The new gunboat *Cormorant* proceeded from Chatham to Woolwich to be laid up in reserve.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Invasion of England, rendered Impossible by a Simple and Practical Mode of Defence," from which we make the following extract, advocates the placing along our open beaches, at the mouths of rivers, all round our great roadsteads, in front of all our sea-coast towns, and wherever insult might be given and defence is necessary, long 32-pounders, at a distance of thirty yards apart from each other, a little above high water-mark:—"It is difficult, without an actual survey, to estimate the extent of coast requiring to be armed, but I have considered the coast from Edinburgh round England to Glasgow to amount to about two thousand miles. We will presume that one-half of this coast line is accessible to an invading force, and requires arming, while the remaining half is defended by its cliffs, rocks, and other natural impediments. The extent of coast, on this presumption, to be defended, would be a thousand miles; which, multiplied by sixty, would give sixty thousand, the number of guns to be provided, say at a cost of £100 per gun, which would amount to £6,000,000, so that at a cost of six millions of money the whole sea coast from Edinburgh to Glasgow might be put into such an efficient state of defence as effectually to forbid the landing of the invading force. Such a proposition, at first sight, may appear extravagant, but when we consider the many towns situated on the east, south, and west coasts of England and Scotland, now exposed to foreign insult, and the many places easy of access to an invading army, I think the extravagance will disappear; and this mode of protecting our shores will be acknowledged to be as both the most effectual and the most economical yet proposed. One great object I have in view, while insisting upon these guns and shot, and all their gear, being kept continually in readiness, is to prevent those panics which sometimes pass through the country, and arise from no other reason than that we are all conscious that we are not prepared to meet an invading force. I would suggest that two millions a year should be spent in this manner, until the whole coast is armed. Of course, the same principle applies to Ireland; but Ireland will never be exposed to the same danger as England."

THE ROTTEN GUNBOATS.—A great deal of correspondence has taken place on the subject of our gunboats. The Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the condition of the gunboats at Haslar yard, alleges that they are built of unseasoned timber, totally unsuited to ship building purposes, and the consequence is, that rot has appeared to a great extent. This statement has of course been impugned, and several letters have appeared from well known ship building firms claiming exoneration from the charge. The correspondent referred to makes the following statement:—"Not only, as I have before stated, are the majority of the timbers liberally marked with 'sap,' but in several instances they have been barely squared, and plainly show the growth of the wood. One is also conspicuous for the slowness of her frame as compared with any other boat now under repair. The planking of nearly all the boats, both under repair and those that have been repaired, is, however, stated to have been more generally affected, and a great number of them have been found faulty from this cause to an extraordinary degree." There is a complete squadron of gun and mortar-boats lying at Chatham, in a state of decay.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Richard D. Barre Cunningham to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Berkeley, promoted; March 28. Cornet C. G. H. Bowley, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cunningham, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut. George Eugene Logan to be captain, without purchase, vice Ling, deceased; Cornet Charles Lever to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Logan; Feb. 29. Troop Sergeant-Major Benjamin Edmonds to be cornet, without purchase, vice Lever; April 27.

4th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Clement Robert Nuttall Roys to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Muttelbury, who retires; April 27. Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Aylmer, from half pay Unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A. Low, who exchanges, receiving the difference between infantry and cavalry; Major G. J. Brown to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice F. C. Aylmer, who retires.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Augustus William Travers, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hay, who retires; Cornet William James Scarlett, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Travers; April 27.

4th Light Dragoons—Captain the Hon. Charles James Keith-Falconer to be major, by purchase, vice Browne, promoted; Lieut. William Chaine, jun., to be captain, by purchase, vice Keith-Falconer; Cornet James Edward Bradshaw to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chaine.

18th Light Dragoons—Lieut. William Edward Shaw, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Saunders, deceased; April 27.

Royal Artillery—Brevet Major Robert Frederick Mountain to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brandling, deceased; Brevet Major William John Bolton to be captain, vice Mountain; Lieut. Michael Tweedie to be second captain, vice Bolton; April 17. Lieut. Robert Berkeley Butt has been permitted to resign his commission; April 16. Quartermaster Sergeant James Hamilton to be quartermaster, vice Hassall, retired on half-pay; April 12.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Sergeant Major Samuel Blair to be quartermaster, vice Behenna, placed on the supernumerary list; April 14.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel William E. Delves Broughton to be colonel, vice Hope, deceased; Brevet Major Henry Arthur White, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Broughton; Second Captain the Hon. John James Bury to be captain, vice White; Lieut. Frederick Mould to be second captain, vice Bury; April 18.

Military Train—Captain C. Hunter, from the 24th Foot, to be captain, vice D. Gibson, who exchanges.

3rd Foot—James Johnston Twining, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Irvine, promoted; April 27.

6th Foot—Adolphus Randolph Augustus Collis, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas Armstrong Gough, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 10th of April, 1860, has been cancelled; April 27.

10th Foot—Major-General Thomas Burke to be colonel, vice General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., G.C.B., deceased; April 11. Lieut. M. Coke, from the 12th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Phillips, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Ensign William Miles Maskell has been permitted to resign his commission; April 27.

12th Foot—Lieut. H. L. W. Phillips, from the 10th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Coke, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Lieut. F. R. Fishbourne to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Cuthbert, promoted.

19th Foot—Captain M. Williams, from the 84th Foot, to be captain, vice T. C. Lloyd, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Lieut. I. T. Coffin to be captain, by purchase, vice J. Henderson, who retires; Ensign J. Blaksley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coffin.

24th Foot—Captain D. Gibson, from the Military Train, to be captain, vice C. Hunter, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Ensign H. J. Harvey to be lieutenant, without purchase; Assistant Surgeon J. T. Milburn, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Creasy, who exchanges.

27th Foot—Major-General John Geddes, from the 46th Foot, to be colonel, vice Lieut.-General Edward Flenin, C.B., deceased.

30th Foot—The surname of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy, by purchase, on the 17th ult., is Bruine and not Brain, as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

37th Foot—The appointment of Lieut. Hawkes, as adjutant, to be ante-dated to the 20th Dec., 1859.

40th Foot—Major-General Thomas Gerrard Ball to be colonel, vice Major-General Geddes, transferred to the 27th Regiment.

56th Foot—Major-General Henry William Breton to be colonel, vice Lieut.-General John Home Home, deceased.

58th Foot—Cornet Joseph Clark, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be quartermaster, vice Slattery, appointed to a Depot Battalion; April 27.

60th Foot—Ensign H. R. Treeve to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. W. King, deceased. For Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be lieutenant, &c., which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 27th April, 1860, read Lieut. J. S. H. Algar to be adjutant, &c. Lieut. James Sturgeon Hamilton Algar to be lieutenant, vice Tilford, who resigns the adjutancy only; April 27.

61st Foot—Lieut. Arthur Bailey, from the 38th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Vickers, promoted, without purchase, in the 18th Foot; Ensign William Edward Ness to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sloman, promoted; April 27.

68th Foot—Sergeant H. Sladden, to be quartermaster, vice Tunks, who retires upon half-pay.

69th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Heatly, from the 83rd Foot, to be major, vice Hankey, who exchanges; Feb. 16.

83rd Foot—Major Augustus Barnard Hankey, from the 69th Foot, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Heatly, who exchanges; Feb. 16.

84th Foot—Captain T. C. Lloyd, from the 19th Foot, to be captain, vice M. Williams, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Lieut. John Rawson Simpson to be captain, by purchase, vice FitzGerald, who retires; Ensign Adrian Augustus Von Beverhoudt to

be lieut., by purchase, vice Simpson; April 27. Ensign J. H. Vowell to be instructor of musketry.

91st Foot—J. T. Rodgers, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Robert N., appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

100th Foot—Lieut. F. B. Bleasby, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be lieut., vice Derbyshire, who resigns.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. George William Reade to be adjutant, vice Fogo, who resigns the Adjutancy only; April 27.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Ensign G. Horner to be lieut., without purchase, vice C. Hewett, promoted, without purchase, to an Unattached Company.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General J. H. Home, Colonel of the 56th Foot, on April 22, 1860:—

Major General Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B., Colonel 55th Foot, to be lieut.-general.

Brevet Colonel C. Franklyn, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel half-pay Unattached, serving with the temporary rank of Major-General on Staff of the Army at Gibraltar, to be major-general.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Clarke, 2nd Dragoons, to be colonel.

Major J. P. Mayers, 86th Foot, to be lieut.-colonel.

Captain C. T. Du Platt, Royal Artillery, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General E. Fleming, C.B., Colonel of the 27th Foot, on the 23rd April, 1860:—

Major-General Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, K.C.B., Colonel of the 28th Foot, to be lieut.-general.

Brevet Colonel G. C. Munda, lieut.-colonel half-pay, Unattached, Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, with the local rank of Major-General, to be major-general.

Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Mundy, C.B., 19th Foot, to be colonel.

Brevet Major J. R. Heaton, 37th Foot, to be lieut.-colonel.

Captain S. B. Lamb, 10th Foot, to be major.

MEMORANDUM.—Royal London Militia—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London have, in conformity with section 79, 42nd George III., cap. 90, been pleased to grant the honorary rank of lieut. to Quartermaster J. Birkin.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ROYAL MARINES.—First Lieutenants to be Captains: Henry Fallowfield Cooper, Joseph Hamilton Maskery, William Henry Hore West, Henry Colton Mudge, Ambrose Wolrige.—Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: Robert Good Sharpe, Thomas Martin Whale, Edward Owen Browne Gray, William Repton Friend Hopkins, Alfred Emanuel Otter, Frederic Amelius Ogle, Francis Edmund Begbie, George Harrie Thorn Colwell, James Samuel Deriman, Edward Ellice Hill, Hugh William Bamber Herbert Everitt, Henry Evelyn Sturt.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: G. T. Gibbs, to the Asia, as supernumerary; J. R. Cooper, to the Cressy; W. Payne, to the Starling; R. Wallace, to the Supply; G. G. Scholée, to the Virago; T. Wilson, to the Ardent; G. Rol, to the Caradoc; W. W. Webber, to the Neptune; Peter Hutchinson, to the Adventure.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: F. W. Henderson, to the Renard. Third Class: A. Bullions, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—J. A. Paynter, to the Exmouth, vice Stopford, invalided; W. C. Chamberlain, to the Bacoon, vice Paynter; Lord F. H. Kerr, to the Impregnable, vice Stewart; W. H. Stewart, C.B., to the Marlborough, vice Kerr.

LIEUTENANTS.—C. G. Harvey, to the Mersey; T. M. Magnay, H. M. Carre, E. F. Weld, to the Excellent; A. Tupman, to the Forte, additional for disposal; R. L. Turton and S. Long, to the Edgar; C. W. Thackeray, to the Wrangler; H. A. Trollope, to be Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Maitland, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

MASTERS.—H. G. Raynes, to the Edinburgh; J. Penn, to the Monarch; B. W. Ward, to be additional to the Dauntless; W. Jeffery, to the Saturn, for service in the Andromache; S. Spain, to the Cornwallis; John W. Reed (additional), to the Fisgard.

SECRETARY.—James W. Ozzard (paymaster), to be secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir T. Maitland.

SURGEON.—J. Wallace (confirmed).

PAYMASTERS.—J. Whittall, to the Ariadne; J. J. G. Simmonds, to the Bacchante; C. L. Cartwright, to be additional to the Cumberland; E. D. Herbert, to be additional to the impregnable; and H. W. Ailidge to be additional to the Wellesley.

MASTER'S ASSISTANT.—A. Carr, to the Melpomene.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—J. N. Robinsen (supernumerary) and J. M. Wortly, to the Victory; T. S. Chanter, to the Impregnable, as supernumerary.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—D. R. Alcock to the Terrible.

ACTING SECOND MASTER.—J. D. Wiltshire to be additional to the Blenheim.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—J. Barber, to the James Watt; M. Powell, to the Terrible.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First class: J. C. Gruchy, to the Terrible. Second class: T. Wit, to the Fisgard, for service in the Baun; T. J. Sweeney, to the Ranger; Samuel Windley, to the Rhodananthus. Third class: C. H. Pillar, to the Wellington, for temporary charge of the machinery of the Goldfinch; F. Thornton, to the Fisgard, as Supernumerary.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First class: G. West, to the Fisgard, for temporary service, for charge of the machinery of the Bustler. Third class: Edwin Gossage, to the Fisgard, as Supernumerary; Henry Fox Stougnell, to the Asia, as Supernumerary; E. W. Pratt, and A. R. Moxham, to the Megara, as Supernumeraries; R. Findlay, to the Terrible.

MIDSHIPMEN.—C. W. Beaumont, to the Hero; L. A. Bell, R. W. Davies, and C. M. Turner, to the Pacchante; C. S. Broome, to the Algiers.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—At Bangkok, Siam, on the 24th March, the wife of Mr. Wm. Adamson, of a son.

CRAWSHAY—On the 27th April, at Hingham, Norfolk, the wife of Charles Crawshay, Esq., of a daughter.

DURRANT—On the 2nd inst., at the Willows, All Saints, Southelham, Suffolk, the wife of G. F. Durrant, Esq., of a daughter.

DORAL—At Singapore, on the 29th March, the wife of Mr. Francis Doral, of a daughter.

ELMSTONE—At Yokuhama, Japan, on the 11th Feb., Mrs. C. T. Elmstone, of a daughter.

ELLISON—On the 30th April, at Windsor, the wife of James Ellison, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

FAULKNER—On the 25th April, at the Phillippiner, near Sevenoaks, Kent, the wife of Captain H. D. Faulkner, H. M.'s Indian Army, of a son.

LISTER—On the 29th April, at Manningham-hall, the wife of Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

MCDUGALL—On the 3rd inst., at Blackheath, the wife of G. F. McDougall, Esq., R.N., Admiralty Surveyor, Ceylon, of a son.

WEATHERBY—On the 3rd inst., at York Villas, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Edward Weatherby, Esq., of a son.

WALTER—At Stamford-road, Singapore, on the 25th March, the wife of Mr. S. N. Walter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—HOUGHTON—On the 3rd inst., at St. Mark's, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. James Bolton, Henry Brown, Esq., of Victoria, Australia, youngest son of the late Charles Brown, Esq., R.N., to Louisa, eldest daughter of William Houghton, Esq., of 28, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.

GAVIN—MCANDREW.—On the 26th April, at the Knoll, Elgin, by the Rev. James Anderson, of Morpeth, John Gavin, Esq., Kandy, Ceylon, to Mary Isabella, second daughter of the late W. D. McAndrew, Esq.

GORDON—JOHNSON.—On the 30th April, at Hannington, Wilts, by the Rev. F. C. Johnson, Alexander Ansdell Gordon, Esq., 7th Madras Cavalry, son of the late Major A. Gordon, to Lucy Catherine, youngest child of Captain Frederic Johnson, late of the 54th regiment.

MATTHEW—HIGGINS.—On the 1st inst., at Alford, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. George Jeans, M.A., vicar, the Rev. David Sutton Matthew, M.A., eldest son of Henry Matthew, Esq., Regent's-park, London, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Higgins, Esq., of Alford; also, at the same time, Arthur, second son of Robert Nelson, Esq., late Judge of Malabar, H.E.I.C.S., to Anna Maria, second daughter of John Higgins, Esq., of Alford.

WHITLOW—LANDER.—At Trinity Church, Shanghai, on the 6th March, by the Rev. John Hobson, British Chaplain, James Whitlow, of Shanghai, to Louisa I. Lander, third daughter of the late Richard Beech Lander, of Manchester.

DEATHS.

BAOON—On the 2nd inst., of consumption, John James, aged 23, and James Smith, aged 20, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Service, supposed to have been drowned in China in Sept. last:—sons of the late N. H. Bacon, Esq., of Finchley.

CAMPBELL—On the 29th April, the Rev. Colin Campbell, rector of Widdington, Essex, and Brooksby, Leicestershire, fourth son of the late Lieut.-General Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar. Survived his wife, the Hon. Beatrice Charlotte Byng, twelve years.

DICKINSON.—On the 4th inst., at 8, Upper Harley-street, of diphtheria, FROWMAN—At Penang, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Frowman, in her 78th year.

Gertrude, daughter of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., in her 17th year. MACKMURDO—On the 6th inst., at Winchmore-hill, Harriet, wife of G. W. Mackmurdo, Esq., of the above place, and 7, New Broad-street.

RYDER—On the 8th Nov., 1859, at New York, Mr. G. M. Ryder, late of Hong Kong.

ROBINSON—At Mount Erskine, Singapore, on the 4th April, after a lingering illness, Stella Elizabeth, infant daughter of Philip Robinson, Esq., aged two years and ten months.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The mails for Mauritius will in future close on the 20th, via Southampton, and 26th, via Marseilles, instead of 12th and 18th.

TEA.—The sales commencing on Wednesday comprised 24,642 packages, 6,990 packages of which were offered "without reserve." Of the above quantity 13,346 packages passed, 6,500 finding buyers, 4,760 being offered "without reserve," and 2,600 being boxes; next day 1,296 packages passed; 2,673 sold, of which 2,230 were without reserve. A telegram from China being looked upon as favourable, a large portion of the tea offered was withdrawn. The parcels sold fetched full prices.

Sugar.—There is scarcely any alteration in the market to-day, holders being firm. Of the 15,998 bags Manila offered at auction only a small portion sold at 37s. to 38s. for middling and good current clayed; 142 baskets gray Java were bought in at 42s. 6d. to 44s.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—April 30, off Dungeness, from Maulmain, Countess of Yarborough; May 4, from Batavia, Dolphin and Eclipse; 8, off Falmouth from Singapore, Esbern Snare.

DEPARTURES.—May 4, from Newport for Hong Kong, Eva Johanna; 7, for Singapore, Hendrika; 5, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Bato; 6, for Singapore, Antonia Petronella; 8, from Deal for Batavia, Topsnich; 7, from Plymouth for Batavia, Sarah Huntley; from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Cornelis Anthonie; for Singapore, St. Vincent.

Monetary and Commercial.

¶ We have again to notice a quiet market in the funds and securities generally. Consols have steadily risen to 95½. Discount has been unaltered at the Bank of England; but it is expected that it will be reduced to 4 per cent. The money market is, however, easier outside. The produce markets have also been active.

ELECTRIC INTELLIGENCE.

The laying of the Singapore and Rangoon cable continues to engage the attention of all parties connected with the far east. It appears that the total tonnage of the 1,000 miles of cable and appurtenances amounts to 3,500 tons, and it is probable that owing to the great space which it occupies in a ship's hold, that it will require three large screw steamers. The *Great Eastern* has been in negotiation for the work, but there are many difficulties which will prevent her performing the work, the greatest of which would be the very shallow and intricate navigation of the coast from Rangoon to Singapore, which is beset by strong currents, the tide out of the Gulf of Martaban—as all navigators on that coast know—running like a sluice, and in many parts the *Great Eastern* would find something else than her proper element under her. To send her there would be to send her and the cable to certain destruction; she could no more dodge along that coast, laying a cable, than she could navigate the Mississippi, and we are surprised that the idea was entertained, beyond a passing suggestion by either the Government or the directors of the Company. Considering the tried qualities of the *Imperator*, *Imperatriz*, and *Bahiana*, it is a pity they are not obtainable; the latter vessel, however, is daily expected, being at St. Vincent on the 21st of April, from which port she will come under canvas, her machinery being out of order. The contract with Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co. stipulates for the shipment of the cable in September, and no doubt it will be on board in that time. Of the precise route and places which are to be connected with this cable we shall have something to say in our next. We understand the cable under notice, which has been made under the superintendence of Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., has, on testing, been found to admit of less escape of electricity than any cable now in use, in the proportion of twenty to one.

According to the last advices from Aden, the communication by the Red Sea cable with Kurrachee, as well as Suez, had been interrupted, and the precise nature of the injury to the cable in both cases had not been discovered. It is quite possible that on a proper examination of the instruments by a competent person the fault will be found there, those in use for submarine cables being more delicate; and inexperienced operators, who understand the mere manipulation, are hardly fit to be trusted. A case of this sort occurred some time since with one of the instruments in the Dardanelles. The *Imperator* will be detained in the Red Sea to under-run the line, and endeavour to discover the imperfections. These operations will be at the expense of the Company, the contractors, Messrs. Newall and Co., liability having ceased. When this is completed, it is intended that the *Imperator* shall proceed to the Mediterranean, and lay the cable between Candia and Alexandria, which is required to connect London with the Red Sea lines.

THE "IMPERATRIZ."—When noticing the charter of this vessel for China, we omitted to add that our correspondent advised that the rate at which she was engaged was 50s. per register ton per month net, for six months; that is, Government have to find coals, and all fittings; also docking expenses in China, should she require it; not a bad bargain for her owners, but considering that she was the only vessel available in the Red Sea, the agent for the owners, Messrs. Newall and Co., has let Government off pretty cheap. The outlay for the hire of this vessel was entirely owing to the imperfect arrangement of our Government, when sending out the troops, guns, and stores per *Himalaya*.

¶ The shares of the Union Bank of London have been quoted 24½ to 25½, and little business has been done. Pullinger pleaded "Guilty," and was committed for trial. The other prisoner, Lyttleton, was discharged.

The Stock Exchange Committee resumed their investigations in connection with the transactions carried on for Pullinger by members of that house; but it has been arranged that nothing shall transpire while the inquiry is proceeding.

The prospectus has been issued of the British Cotton Company (limited), with a capital of £30,000, to be increased as

required, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full. It is completely Lancashire in its organisation, and is brought out under respectable auspices. The objects are to grow or purchase cotton in Australia, India, Natal, and Jamaica, and the arrangement of all such things as are incidental or conducive to increasing the supply of cotton.

The *Times* of the 15th has the following:—"The accounts from the East, by the last mail, seem to have created less impression than might have been anticipated. Some of the best informed Europeans in China state that they have no hope that the Imperial Government will consent to an adjustment until they are compelled by force."

The prospectus has been issued of the London and South African Bank, with a capital of £400,000, in £20 shares. The list of directors comprises members of some of the leading houses connected with the Cape trade. The head office is to be in London, and the branches will be in Cape Town, Graham's Town, Port Elizabeth, and the colony of Natal.

The annual meeting of the Assam Company was held on the 4th inst., Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair, when the report, proposing a dividend of 12 per cent., free of income-tax, was agreed to. It was stated that the company continues to advance steadily, the yield of tea during the past season amounting to 810,680 lbs., or 43,682 lbs. over the previous year, notwithstanding most unfavourable weather in May and June, and an insufficient supply of labour. A considerable increase in the present season's crop is anticipated. One hundred and thirty-six additional poorahs of land have been brought into cultivation, making a total of 3,479 belonging to the company used in the production of tea. The first sowings in Cachar proved a failure, but subsequent operations have been attended with success. Arrangements have been made to secure a steady supply of hands, and an experimental agency has been established for that purpose. By an invention of Mr. de Mornay, the managing director, mechanical power has been applied with great success to the sorting and sifting of tea, and has produced the important result of economizing labour.

The bar silver brought by the West India packet has been sold for shipment to the Continent at 61½d. per oz., being a decline of ¼d. from the price realized for that by the last mail.

The steamer *Ripon* on the 4th took £219,679 in specie for the East, of which £3,841 is gold, and the rest silver, as follows:—For Calcutta, £102,420; Hong Kong, £62,673; Shanghai, £49,195; Madras, £3,841; and Foo-choo-Foo, £1,550.

The following extract is from the *Times*:—

"The commercial accounts from Japan reach to the 26th Feb., and are much more encouraging with regard to the prospect of the growth of a large export trade than could have been anticipated from the tone of most of the previous reports. An intelligent and highly respectable American merchant, well acquainted with the East, writes, after a residence of two months at the port of Kanagawa, that, although the import trade has been limited, the Japanese having at present few wants which are not supplied by themselves, the shipments of produce have been large, varied, and continuous, and promise steadily to increase. Indeed, it is asserted that, considering the short time that has elapsed since the treaties went into effect, the extent of transactions has been wonderful. The greater portion of the business, however, is with China, and to that circumstance may be attributed the prevailing impression in Europe that it has not been of great magnitude. The tastes of the Chinese and Japanese being very similar, a market is at once found for all that the Japanese may export. The productions of the country are, it is added, perhaps of greater variety than those of any other part of the world of corresponding size, and of many of them the quantity seems inexhaustible. Wheat of fine quality is raised, and excellent flour was in course of shipment to China at a cost equal to about ½d. per lb. Rice is grown in abundance, as also peas, beans, buckwheat, maize and potatoes. The export of the first is prohibited, but pulse is exported in large quantities. Numerous seeds, likewise, are to be had, such as rapeseed, turnip seed, and several valuable oil seeds. From some of these an excellent vegetable oil is made, which costs in Japan about 1s. 2d. per gallon, and sells at Hong Kong for 2s. or 2s. 6d., while in America it would probably bring 4s. Since July last about 440,000 gallons have been exported, chiefly to China. Two cargoes have been sent to San Francisco. Seaweed and dried fish of many kinds, articles much consumed in China, have been shipped to that country in vast quantities. Ginseng, liquorice, and numerous medicinal roots are found, and many valuable dye woods. Copper, iron, lead, and quicksilver are to be had, the former being supplied freely. Tea and silk are expected to constitute important features of the trade. Much of the former is sent to China to be prepared for foreign markets, and probably 3,000 bales of the latter have already been exported—the cost now being about 10 per cent. less than in China. There is a fabric, also—which is used extensively, and which in some degree resembles Morocco leather—which it is thought will prove useful in Europe for fancy articles as well as for bookbinding and shoemakers' purposes. No precise record has yet been kept of trade, but the estimate is that from 100 to 120 full cargoes have been sent from Kanagawa alone, while operations have also been more or less active at Nagasaki and Hakodadi."

Captain Moorsom has published some rather remarkable correspondence regarding the Ceylon Railway. The estimates for that undertaking were furnished by him to the Government in 1857, and the amount contemplated was £1,200,000. Subsequently it was represented by other parties that the line could not be constructed for less than £2,214,000. Captain Moorsom required some conditions from the Government before entering on his plan, and as the Duke of Newcastle could not grant them, the project is in abeyance.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service	50	75 to 77	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	10½ to 20½	20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	...	32
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	32½
100	London and Westminster	20	...	58½ 9½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	42 x. d.
50	Union of London	12	...	25½ ½
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	3 to 4	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	78 to 80	80
50	Do. new	20	13½ to 14½ pm	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	17½	gd. to ½ p.m.	17½ ½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Low and fair common Congous, as also broken leaf kinds, have been in demand, and prices show an advance of about 1d. per lb. Good common is quoted 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., but difficult to buy at the former figure. Fair to good flowery kinds have sold from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., and were at one time quoted ½d. per lb. higher. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows have sold from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; later sales have shown rather better value for the price. Second-class Monings and Wopaks have on the whole averaged former prices; fine have been only in moderate demand. Good and fine Kaisows are comparatively scarce, and are firmly supported. Some large sales of Taishan Congous were made early in the month at a decline of fully 1d. per lb., which has, however, since been recovered. Sales of good Oolongs were made at about 1s. 7d. per lb., which was a rather better price; fine remain much as before. In Souchongs there is no material alteration to notice. In flowery Pekoes the attention of the exporters has been directed to the cargo of the *Lucy and Harriet*, which was placed on the market, and owing to the very fine quality and condition of the teas, higher rates than previously obtainable have been paid for those realised—about twelve hundred chests. Scented teas have been difficult of sale, especially common Capers, which are in over supply, and prices must be quoted 1d. per lb. lower, good and fine being better supported. Common to fair orange Pekoes have also sold rather easier, and fine at a decline of about 1d. per lb. Green teas have not been in general demand; the arrivals have been heavy, and freely offered by many holders, and the result has been to establish lower prices for Taiping gunpowders, some sales at public auctions of indirect arrivals selling rather irregularly. Taiping kinds, in boxes, have sold from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Ping Sueys continue difficult of sale, but there has been some demand for Moyune kinds at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Young Hysons remain scarce, and command full prices. Hysons have been in moderate demand for export at fully former prices. Canton young Hysons and Gunpowders remain much as last quoted. There were two public sales, comprising 44,500 packages of China tea and 3,696 packages of Assam, of which nearly all the Assams and 11,900 of China tea were sold, 9,400 packages of the latter being without reserve. Assam teas generally sold 2½d. to 3d. per lb. lower, but fine flowery Pekoes 6d. per lb. lower. The stock at the 1st of May was 62,591 lbs. against 53,538 lbs. last year.

SILK.—We have had another heavy month—the tardy development of the spring trade having added much to the depression of our manufacturers—and the deliveries of April were almost unprecedentedly small for late years. In China silk the pressure upon the market for some days antecedent to the departure of the last overland mail was rather severe, and prices gave way; but, the mail despatched, and the more pressing sellers relieved, matters have gradually improved a little in feeling at least, if not in fact, and there are now rather buyers than sellers at the prices of the lowest moment. It is yet early for the formation of any definite opinion as to the coming European crop, but the latest advices do not hold out any very sanguine expectations. The arrivals of China in April and May have been 8,100 bales.

SUGAR.—The market has assumed a more healthy appearance, and business of good extent has been concluded with facility at stiffer prices, more especially for the brown sorts. Penang has recently forced buyers at firmer rates. The transactions reported are 6,000 bags of Siam, grey and white, 42s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; yellow, 38s. to 41s. 6d.; 3,000 bags brown and low yellow China, at 36s. to 37s.; 6,000 bags of Penang brown, 32s. to 38s. 6d.; yellow, 39s. to 42s. 6d.; 1,000 bags of clayed Manila, at 37s. 6d.; and 20,000 bags of unclayed Manila, at 31s. 6d. to 33s.

COFFEE.—Extensive parcels of Ceylon, brought forward by auction, have at times exercised a depressing influence on the Colonial market, but at a reduction of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., both exporters and the home trade have operated pretty freely, and the more moderate supply lately has been cleared off with an improved spirit at some reduction. The public sales of plantation more especially have been large. The quotations are—Ceylon, Native good ordinary to fine 50s. to 64s. 6d.; Plantation ordinary to fine ordinary 58s. to 67s. 6d.; Java, 57s. to 78s.

RUM.—For East India there has been a rather active inquiry, and 1,000 casks Penang and Mauritius have been realized mostly at 1s. 7d.

RICE.—A general dulness has prevailed in this market, and under a pressure to effect sales prices have receded. The transactions are reported as follows:—About 150,000 bags have been sold, chiefly soft grain, Necranzie, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; Moullmain, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 9d.; Rangoon and Bassein, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; Java, mostly good middling to fine bold, 13s. 6d. to 17s.; common to fair (new) pinky Madras 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; low and middling old white Bengal, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; good middling new, 12s. to 12s. 9d.; also floating, two cargoes of Necranzie, together 2,000 tons, at 10s. 9d. and 11s., one of 600 tons Rangoon at 11s., and lately, one of 800 tons Bassein (a resale) at 10s. 6d., for Liverpool.

PEPPER.—The inactivity which we have lately noticed in this market has continued. During the past few days transactions have been made as follows:—Yellow to superior bright grocery, 44s. to 49s., a few brown, 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; 500 casks Cuba, great part brown, at 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; yellow, 41s. to 42s., also a floating cargo of 630 casks, for an outport, at 26s., landing weights; 800 casks Surinam, Martinique, and Guadeloupe have also been sold at 37s. 6d. to 41s.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales passed off very languidly, and not above two-thirds found buyers at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Low to fine fetched 1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.; second quality, 10d. to 1s. 6d.; third and old fourth, 6d. to 1s. 2d.

CASSIA LIGNEA has again met little inquiry, and as no parcels of importance have been offered, only trifling quantities have changed hands.

CLOVES.—A farther extensive supply of Zanzibar, amounting to 3,500 bags, brought forward the week after our last, with a desire to sell, was again disposed of at a depreciation of ½d. per lb., middling to fair 3½d. to 3½d.; since which nothing of consequence has been done. Of Penang, we are still without supplies, and no sales have transpired.

MAOZ.—The more moderate quantities, in auction, have been saleable only at rather easier rates, viz. 100 cases, low to fair red, 10d. to 1s. 3d.; ordinary palish to good, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 11d.

NUTMEGS, which were offered rather freely for some time after our last went off heavily at somewhat lower prices for the common sorts, but the light supply since has been taken at steadier rates: about 250 packages have been sold; small and middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; good middling and good, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 10d.; bold, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 11d.

SAGO.—Fine qualities have fetched comparatively high prices, but other sorts have been in but partial request, more particularly towards the close, when the limited transactions effected have been at some decline: 4,500 boxes pearl have been realized, fine large (Borneo Company's), 20s. to 22s.; common, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; very good medium, 18s. 6d.; common to fair, 16s. to 17s.; fair to good bright small, 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. For sago flour, scarcely any inquiries have been made.

HEMP.—Sales of Manila have been difficult, and the principal business reported consists of 1,200 bales, fair average roping at £23 per ton.

COTTON.—Increasing depression exists, and a forced sale of Surat resulted at a material decline, viz., fair Dholera at 4d., cash, and although this was followed by a rally of about ½d. per lb., heaviness has again ensued, the demand being now very languid at prices which, for the inferior qualities, are much lower than at the beginning of the month.

JAPAN WAX.—The only transaction reported is 500 cases sold without reserve at steady prices. Block, 62s.; saucer, 66s.

TIN.—Business has been almost confined to second hands. Banca is quoted at 136s. to 137s.; Sratta, 129s. to 130s. Stock of Banca, 897 tons.

TOBACCO.—Manila still commands inquiry, and arrivals will realise a good price. Java is quoted 7d. to 8d., and 731 bales are in the market imported from Holland. Manila cheroots scarcer, and 6d. to 1s. higher.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gutta percha sells at full rates, moderate stock. Camphor, China and Japan, 160s. to 170s.; quotation nominal; no transactions. Cubebs, £9 to £10; quotation nominal. Battsans: 3,416 bundles of Singapore and 1,447 bundles of Batavia sold at 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per 100. Sapanwood, £8 to £10, nominal. Soy: 60 bhd. sold at 4s. to 4s. 5d. per gallon. Rhubarb: sales at auction at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for fair flat, and 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. for round. Mother-of-pearl shells, Singapore, 125s. to 140s.; Manila, 105s. to 125s.

EXCHANGES.

	E. I. Govt. Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Calcutta (Co's Rupee) nominal	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Bombay (ditto)	2s. 2½d.	2s. 0½d.
On Madras (ditto)	2s. 2d.	2s. 0½d.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in Bars	3 18 1
Spanish Doubloons	no price.
United States Gold Coin	no price.
Silver in Bars (Standard)	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	5 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£2435,049
Foo-chow-Foo	—	16,789
Hong Kong	£20,870	687,194
Manila	—	56,375
Singapore	—	14,940
Penang	—	—

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—Mr. Griffiths' circular quotes the following official rates:—Common Staffordshire bars, £7 10s., at the works; best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10s.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; latins, £12; boiler plates, £9; best and best best in proportion; common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; gas strip, £8; Canada plates, £12, and all other sorts in proportion. Purchases can be made considerably under these rates. All depends upon the brand and other circumstances.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £20; faggott, £21 to £22.

TIN.—English block, 136s.; bar, 137s.; tin plates best I. C., 30s. 6d. per box; more inquiry.

LEAD, &c.—English pig, £22 10s. to £23; less inquiry; sheet, £23 to £23 10s.; zinc, £27; spelter, £20 15s.; regulus of antimony French star, £52; copper sheet and sheathing, 12½ per lb.; yellow metal, 10½.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—The orders given out for India goods have again placed manufacturers under considerable engagements, and the market closes with a very firm and healthy feeling. This applies chiefly to the lighter makes of 40-inch shirtings, madapollams, T cloths, and jacconets, which range at about the same quotations as they did a month ago. Absence of stock and some fair orders for printing cloths keep prices steady, but the demand for qualities suitable to the home trade in prints has been retarded by the backwardness of the spring. For 36-inch shirtings there is rather more inquiry, though not an active demand by any means, but for long cloths the market is dull. Domestic are in fair request and improving, prices being more favourable also at the present rates for cotton to manufacturers.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,					Spanish Stripes, Scarlet.				
per lb	0	10	0	11½	per yard	3	6	0	0
Ditto, 26-32	0	11	0	1	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	0	4
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	0	0
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	8	0	0	8	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6	0	1
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	0	0	11	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	0	25
Ditto White, 5½ to 6½ read,					Clintzes, per piece	7	0	0	8
per piece	8	6	0	10	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3	0	4
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	6	0	16	Grey Twills, 29 yards	0	0	0	0
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto	5	10½	0	8	piece	8	9	0	17
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	6	0	9	Cambries, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	0	23
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	0	9	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Camlets, per pce	30	0	0	96	by 24 yards	12	0	0	15
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	0	10	Maddapollams, white, 32				
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	0	38	in. 24 yards	4	3	0	9
Listings, per piece	30	0	0	65	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	24	0	0

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 22	Off Portland	Batavia	Johanna Gertruida	Ahrens.
— 22	Cuxhaven	Singapore	Buenos Ayres	
— 22	Texel	Batavia	Prins Mauritz	
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Sourabaya	
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batjoewangie	Hendrika	
— 22	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Catharina Maria	
— 23	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Maarten and Rossem	
— 12	New York	Shanghai	Skylock	
— 26	Off the Start	Singapore	Land o' Cakes	Bell.
— 24	Deal	Batjoewangie	Goede Verwachting	Verschum.
— 27	Falmouth	Batavia	Sarah M. Alida	
— 24	Bremen	Singapore	Nicoline	Sallesen.
— 24	Hamburg	Canton	Otto	Ahlmann.
— 26	Texel	Batavia	Elizabeth	Harms.
— 3	Demerua	Hong Kong	Dora	Rose.
— 26	Queenstown	Maulmain	Berkshire	
— 28	Off Dartmouth	Macassar	Gil Blas	Briset.
— 29	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Herloff Trolle	Wandahl.
— 26	Off the Lizard	Batavia	Japan	Muller.
— 29	Kingroad	Manila	Diana	
— 26	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Wilhelmine	Benedictsen.
— 1	Havana	Manila	Rosita	Adamiz.
— 28	Queenstown	Maulmain	Pachinder	Mitchelson.
— 24	Off Queenstown	Manila	Malta	McQueen.
— 24	Off Queenstown	Pasurvaang.	Rochelle	Inger.
— 29	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Elskout	Bonger.
May 1	Off Portland	Batavia	Eclipse	Docksen.
— 4	London	Whampoa	Robert Henderson	Walker.
— 2	Off Brighton	Batavia	Energie	Ranisch.
Apr. 27	Off St. Catherine	Singapore	Lina	Wood.
— 29	Off Portland	Singapore	Bullfinch	Roige.
— 30	Off the Start	Batavia	Hollandia	Soderburg.
May 2	Scilly	Java	Constance	Thomson.
— 5	London	Foo-chow-Foo	Scawfell	Jepsen.
— 4	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Borcas	Varangot.
Apr. 30	Brest	Macao	Mousse de Nantes	Donald.
— 5	London	Shanghai	Pride of the Sea	Taylor.
— 6	London	Hong Kong	Rajah of Swawak	King.
— 7	London	Macao	Juanpore	Glegg.
— 6	Deal	Penang	Undaunted	Hermann de Ruyter.
— 5	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Chryseis	Sager.
— 3	Scilly	Shanghai	Psyche	McDermott.
— 4	Off Crookhaven	Maulmain	Queen Margaret	Spence.
— 3	Belfast	Singapore	Leonidas	Andrews.
— 3	Texel	Foo-chow-Foo	Nederland and Orange	Rosier.
— 3	Bremen	Batjoewangie	Torefora	Jansen.
Apr. 23	New York	Batavia	Maur	Paul.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 23	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Minerva	Blanch.
— 23	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Neslar	
— 25	Deal	Hong Kong	Columbine	Jamieson.
— 27	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Lord of the Isles	De Boer.
— 31	Off Dungeness	Sourabaya	Ida Maria de Raath	Smit.
— 26	Off Dover	Batavia	Argus	Jord'n.
— 25	Cardiff	Shanghai	Africa	Greenwood.
— 25	Cardiff	Shanghai	Palma	M'Lean.
— 26	Liverpool	Shanghai	Kate Carnie	Emery.
— 26	Hamburg	Amoor	Premier	Catenhansen.
— 27	Newport	Penang	Bencleugh	Thomson.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Batavia	West (Prussian ship)	
— 25	Newport	Singapore	Senior	Swart.
— 27	Cardiff	Shanghai	John W. White	Osgood.
— 27	Liverpool	Woosung	Screamer	Snow.
May 1	London	Hong Kong, &c.	Lauderdale	Bowers.
— 1	London	Cardiff and Shanghai	Ghairs	Sulloch.
— 1	London	Shanghai	James Paton	Allison.
Apr. 30	Newport	Singapore	John N. Cushing	Plumer.
— 27	Off the Start	Batavia	Amerika	Zeeman.
— 27	Off Dartmouth	Batavia	Wulvisch	Selut.
May 1	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Penna	Caspers.
— 1	Cardiff	Shanghai	Main	Haack.
— 4	London	Hong Kong	Clara	Pizzey.
— 3	Newport	Singapore	Portland	Leavitt.
— 2	Cardiff	Singapore	Kortenaar	Glazener.
Apr. 27	Lisbon	Singapore	Hester Adriana	Heen.
— 26	South Foreland	Singapore	Nieuwland	Pott.
May 3	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Remigius Adolphus	Browning.
— 5	Clyde	Batavia	Leven	
Mar. 25	Rio Janeiro	Shanghai	Magna Bona	Tyson.
May 5	Deal	Singapore	Eugenie	Bergmann.
— 5	Deal	Hong Kong	Cleveland	Winn.
— 6	Deal	Hong Kong	Martinus Willem	Van Duyn.
— 6	P. rtsmouth	Hong Kong	Erasmus	Heiningen.
— 6	Liverpool	Woosung	Junna	Tucker.
Apr. 21	New York	H. Kong and Shanghai	Sword Fish	Crandall.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From London to Shanghai per *Beemah*, cleared April 24; calicoes plain, 3,449,590 yds.; printed and dyed, 265,292 yds.; damasks, diapers, and napping, 600 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 25 dozen; velveteens and velvets, 6,050 yds.; woollens and cottons, 1,246 yds.; flannels and blanketing £125; woollen and worsted hosiery, £22; long and short cloths, £10,922; woollen and worsted stuffs, £11,855; beer, £250; bottled beer, £655; long and short cloths, £2,150; white wine, 1,428 gals.; red wine, 271 gals.; brandy, 740 gals.; British spirits, 423 gals.

From London to Hong Kong per *Lord of the Isles*, cleared April 27; calicoes plain, 320,100 yds.; cotton and linen mixed, 3,000 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 80 dozen; B linen, £15; carpets and rugs, £107; flannels and blanketing, £1,024; woollen and worsted hosiery, £53; long and short cloths, £750; beer, £1,478; bottled beer, £1,518; gunpowder, £212; sail cloth, £225.

From London to Hong Kong per *Lauderdale*, cleared May 1; calicoes plain, 1,105,710 yds.; printed and dyed, 264,150 yds.; count-rpans and quilts, 63; twist and yarn, 4,800 lb.; B linen, £806; carpets and rugs, £165; long and short cloths, £220; woollen and worsted stuffs, £11,650; beer, £475; bottled beer, £1,710; hops, £30.

From London to Hong Kong per *Clara*, cleared May 4; calicoes, plain, 10,963 yds.; bottled beer, £140; cordage, £380; gunpowder, £10.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: *Excelsior*, Florence, Solent, Juanpore, James Lemon. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: *Friar Tuck*, Weymouth, Herculan and Kathay. For Bankok: *Lavinia*. For Singapore: *Eliza Thornton*, Welhi. For Singapore and Penang: *Charlotte Jane*, Alice. For Batavia: *Richard Thornton*. For Batavia and Sourabaya: *Amalia Maria*.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Shanghai: *Tung-Yu* and Aerolite. For Woosung: *Polynesia*, Weymouth, Spiridon, Franziska, Sillery, Heperus, and Queen of the Seas. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: *Valdivia* and *Shakspeare*. For Manila: *Primera de Espana*. For Singapore: *Birchgrove*, *Lady Cecilia*, *Isabella*, *Primula*, *Richard Cobden* and *Mary Spencer*. For Batavia and Singapore: *Aden*. For Batavia and Sourabaya: *T. W. Marshall*, California.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: *Anna Maria*. For Singapore and Penang: *Asia*. For Batavia and Singapore: *Syren*. For Batavia and Sourabaya: *Crouch Brothers*.

At NEW YORK.—For Shanghai: *Phantom*. For Shanghai and Hong Kong: *Western Continent*, *Onward*, *Surprise*. For Singapore and Penang: *Revely*.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: *Henrietta* and *Helena*, Ardville, St. Ia, Patna, Donna Anita, Melancthon, Spirit of the North, Myrtle, Aalborg, Sophie, John Robinson, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Maori, Vanguard, Cornubia, Westburn Biobio, Yaratilla, Saxonville, Osprey, Banian. At Liverpool: *Chatham*, *Abeona*. At East Coves and other ports: *Lady Macdonald*, *Cid*.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: *West*, *Bullfinch*, *Queen Margaret*, *Laughing Water*. At Liverpool: *Chieftan*, *Lady Raglan*, *Calder*, *Timandra*, *Athelstan*, *Oceanica*, *Caledonia*, *Crisis*. At Falmouth and other ports: *Esbern*, *Snare*, *Potosi*.

From MANILA.—At London: *Trafalgar*. At Liverpool: *Spirit of Trade*. At Falmouth: *Torre del Oro*, *Carmen*.

From PENANG.—At London: *Helen Baird*, *British Tar*, *Hawthorn*, *Agnes*.

SPOKEN.

JACOBUS MARTINUS, Sunderland to Singapore, Feb. 29, 1 N., 21 W.

SIR DEVOIS, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 6, 5 N., 20 W.

JOHANNES H. FERDINAND, Java to Amsterdam, March 2, 11 S., 12 W.

MALAY, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 22, 50 N., 20 W.

AUGUSTA MAY, Shanghai to Montreal, Feb. 3, 6 S., 105 E.

BOSTON LIGHT, Whampoa to New York, Feb. 22, 23 S., 78 E.

LAMMERMUIR, London to Hong Kong, April 16, 25 N., 20 W.
 CHATHAM, China to Liverpool, March 6, 27 S., 6 E.
 MARIQUITA, Penang to Nantes, March 7, 31 S., 12 E.
 BATTLER, Gibraltar to Sumatra, March 7, 38 S., 8 E.
 BRIGITTE MELCHIOR, Liverpool to Batavia, March 14, 24 S., 31 W.
 RED RIDING HOOD, Canton to Demerara, March 30, 2 S., 31 W.
 PETERBOROUGH, London to Shanghai, Dec. 17, 30 N., 20 W.
 CAMILLE, Cherbourg to China, Feb. 19, 38 S., 21 W.
 ELECTRIC, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Jan. 30, 25 S., 23 W.
 SIR JAMES MALCOLM, from Canton, 54 days out, Feb. 28, off Cape Recife.
 TOURNY, Bordeaux to Singapore, Feb. 11, 27 S., 31 W.
 BACCHANTE, Liverpool to Shanghai, March 7, 31 S., 31 E.
 CREST OF THE WAVE, Liverpool to Shanghai, Feb. 27, 13 S., 31 W.
 JESSIE BEAZLEY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, April 20, 46 N., 12 W.
 BAHIA, Manila to Falmouth, March 2, 33 S., 34 E.
 ALMA (Danish brig), Hamburg to Hong Kong, April 29, 50 N., 5 W.
 SOLENT, from Shanghai, March 15, 6 N., 34 W.
 ADMIRAL BAUDIN, Marseilles to China, April 11, off Cape de Gatt.
 BARASSIE, Singapore to Liverpool, 81 days out, 44 N., 22 W.
 JACOB, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 22, 34 S., 24 E.
 TORONTO, Clyde to Singapore, April 26, 43 N., 12 W.
 BONITO, Swansea to Hong Kong, Feb. 29, 18 S., 25 W.
 TOLLENS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 2, 19 S., 33 W.
 JAMES SHEPHERD, London to Hong Kong, Jan. 15, 31 S., 27 W.
 ELIZA, London to Manila, Jan. 28, 3 S., 29 W.
 VERBENA, London to Hong Kong, April 3, 1 N., 23 W.
 WALVISCHE, for Batavia, April 30, 48 N., 9 W.
 GLENCOE, for Hong Kong, 13 S., 34 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Neckar (Hamb. ship), Brolin, from Sunderland to Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth 26 April, leaky, having struck heavily on Sunderland Bar in coming out. She has been towed into Southampton to discharge.

The Diana, of Greenock, from Manila to Falmouth, was spoken 21 April in lat. 47 N., long. 9 W., leaky, and short of provisions.

The Ballarat, Jones, from London to Shanghai, was spoken 22 March in lat. 1 N., long. 23 W., with one man lost overboard, one man dead, and six men ill, and was supplied with medicine, &c., by the Joseph Steel, Jones, arrived at Liverpool. The Ballarat put into Pernambuco 29 March, and proceeded on 1 April for China.

The Sud, Malchow, from Batavia to Falmouth, put into Mauritius 22 March, leaky, and with loss of foremast, having experienced a hurricane 28 Feb. Cargo had been discharged.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co., in their circular, mention that the general improvement of the freight market, which has been manifest since the commencement of the year, has continued during the past month. They add that there are now loading in London, for India, China, and the South African ports, upwards of 100 sail of shipping, and at Liverpool about 75 vessels entered, and many others already chartered, but not arrived, besides a large aggregate of tonnage loading at less important outports; and they add that there is no warrant for a reduction in outward freights.

Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co.'s circular also confirms the improvement in outward freights and general employment of tonnage.

The rates quoted for coals to India are about £53 Aden, £38 to £40 Bombay, £48 Calcutta (with consignment), £40 Galle, £42 10s. Kurrachee, £65 Suez, £42 Singapore, 40s. Rangoon, 50s. Manila. For China, coal freights have declined considerably, engagements having been made during the last few days at 50s. Hong Kong, 70 francs Woosung, &c.

We have no improvement to report in the Australian trade. For Port Phillip or Sydney £3 10s. per ton N.N.M. for the ordinary run of ships, £3 15s. for large carrying clippers are the rates offered; and for small high classed vessels for Adelaide, Moreton Bay, Geelong, &c., £4 is the extreme figure. For dead weight cargoes (railway materials) 50s. per ton of 20 cwt. has been paid for two or three vessels to load in London or on the East Coast. For guano to the United Kingdom or Continent 60s. is still current; and for French ships to Havre, Dunkirk, Nantes, or Bordeaux, 95 francs for orders, 90 francs for direct port. For Mauritius small A 1 vessels, up to 450 tons, at 60s. to arrive at Callao in the months of November, December, and January next; and for a vessel well advanced, say to be at Callao in July or early in August, 65s. to 67s. 6d.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, 9 to 10 dols.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 35s. to 40s. China and Manila, 50s.

At St. Helena, March 2.—Rajah of Sarawak, Taylor, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; 4, Malta, McQueen, from Manila, and sailed 5th for Queenstown; 14, Trafalgar, Richardson, from Manila, and sailed 15th for London; 17, Queen Margaret, Spence, from Singapore, and sailed 18th for Liverpool; Telegraph, Bolus, from Padang, and sailed 20th for Rotterdam; 18, Chief-in, McMillan, from Singapore, and sailed 19th for Liverpool; Constance, Soderberg, from Sourabaya, and sailed 19th for Falmouth; Cornelia en Gertinda, Hookama, from Batavia, and sailed 20th for Amsterdam; 18, St. Ja, Noall, from Canton, and sailed 19th for London; 19, Hugo Grotius, Zweede, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; 20, British Tar, Labey, from Penang, and sailed for London; Juanpore,

King, from Macao, and sailed for London; Economist, Olivier, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; Scheveningen, Annokee, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; Chryseis, Sayer, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; Zuid Bevelana, va Meulen, from Batavia, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; 22, Travancore, Johnston, from Batavia, and sailed for London; 26, Lady McDonald, Brumelle, from Hong Kong and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed for Portsmouth; Hermina, M. Elizabeth, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 27, Taffarette, Dereix, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Havre; Patna, Smith, from Shanghai, and sailed for London; Emile Pereire, Poirier, from Macao, and sailed 28th for Havana; 29, Marie Elizabeth, from Java, and sailed 30th for Rotterdam.

At TABLE BAY, Feb. 22.—H. F. M. s. Jura and Isere from Toulon, and sailed 1st March for China; 23, Little Eastern, Bruce, from St. Thomas's, and sailed 13th March for Singapore; March 6, Red Riding Hood, Rosaiter, from China, and sailed 8th for Demerara; 9, Augusta May, Banks, from Shanghai, and sailed 13th for Montreal; 19, Villa de Lima, David, from Macao, and sailed 16th for Havana; 10, Reina de los Angeles, Tulon, from Manila, and sailed 16th for Cadiz; Feb. 21, H. F. M. steamer Saronne sailed for China, Icen, Lowe, and Sydpolen, Soderberg, for Batavia; 22, H. F. M. steamers Calvados and Dryade, for China; 23, H. F. M. s. Perseverante, for China; 25, H. F. M. steamers Rhin, Rhone, and Loire, for China; 26, H. F. M. steamer Niever, for China; 28, Annie Archibald, Armstrong, for Batavia; March 18, Reine des Clippers, Pullon, sailed for China.

At SIMON'S BAY, Feb. 20.—H. M. steamer (transport) Powerful, from London, and sailed 2th for Singapore; March 3, Mauritius, (ss.) Cruikshank, from Table Bay, and left 10th for China; 4, Lady McDonald (transport), Brunell, from Hong Kong, and sailed 13th for Portsmouth; 21, Adelaide (ss.), Bird, sailed for China.

At ALGOA BAY, Feb. 21.—H. M. steamer Vulcan, from Simon's Bay, and sailed 22nd for China; March 6, Emily Smith, Watts, from Japan and China; 10, H. M. steamer Urgent, from Simon's Bay, and sailed 11th for East London and China.

At ASCENSION, March 16.—Ironsides, from Foo-choo-foo.

At MAURITIUS, March 21.—Virginie, Moulin, from Sumatra for Marseilles, leaky; 22, City of London, Gardner, from Singapore, &c.; Sud, Malchow, from Batavia; 30, Mona, Cassy, sailed for Singapore.

DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" FOR NEW YORK.—The directors have at length finally arranged for the "first trip," which will take place from Southampton to New York on the 9th of June. The passengers on this occasion will be limited to the first class. Captain Vine Hall, who has been appointed to the command of the great ship, has had great experience in the command of steamers in the Mediterranean, South America, Australia, and India, and during the Crimean war distinguished himself very much in command of a transport screw.

THE ROTTEN GUNBOATS.—In the *Times* appeared two letters, one from J. Scott Russell, and the other from J. White, of Cowes. Mr. Russell denies that his boats were faultily constructed, though one is among the condemned. Mr. White also denies that his vessels were badly constructed or faulty in material.

TONNAGE STATISTICS.—There has been an increase (British and Foreign) of tonnage entered in March, 1860, of 110,544 against March of 1859; and of 34,899 tons against March of 1858. Looking at the three months' comparison we find an increase, in 1860, of 247,208 against the three months in 1859; and of 312,791 tons against the same period in 1858. Turning to the clearances, we find that those for March, 1859, were in excess of those for March, 1860, by 11,423 tons; but that the month in 1860 exceeded that in 1858 by 159,756 tons. On the returns for the three months we find 1860 in excess of 1859 by 117,402 tons, and of 1858 by 348,972 tons.

THE AMOY DOCKS.—We noticed the completion of these docks a few months since, and we are glad to find that captains of vessels find all the efficiency and convenience, combined with economy, which the managers held out. The testimony of Capt. Bowers, of the *Louderdale* a long vessel of 850 tons, has recently been added to the capability of these docks. During the typhoon last September his vessel was dismasted and put into Amoy, where he refitted and made use of the docks, which he describes as being easy of access and possessing every facility and accommodation for the crew, stores, &c. He obtained spars, rigging, and every requisite at most reasonable charges. The attention of the European foreman and managers and the efficiency of the workmen he speaks most favourably of.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The first apparatus was fitted in June, 1859, to the *Alhambra*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; since which time it has been applied to between thirty and forty steamers belonging to that and other companies, and to private individuals. It is, among other advantages, claimed for this invention, that it increases the duration of the boilers—and, as a natural sequence, seeing only that one third of the usual feed-water is required, it lessens the wear of the air-pumps and their valves, as, with one-third less of injection water, a better vacuum is obtained. We may here also reiterate the fact of the saving in coal, coal bunker room, extra cargo, and of course a great reduction of labour in both shipping and firing the coal. The following results are shown:—The average consumption of coal in three voyages to and from Lisbon without the superheater, was 181 tons in 215½ hours, and of one voyage with it 123 tons in 218 hours, showing a saving of 58 tons in each voyage. The *Alhambra* is now running between Corfu and Malta with equally economical results. The apparatus has caused no trouble, and has had no injurious effect on the engines. The economy of fuel alone in this ship caused by use of apparatus is reckoned at two thousand pounds sterling per annum.

P. AND O. COMPANY.—No decision has yet been arrived at in reference to the proposed augmentation to the company's contract of £25,000, for which sum a fortnightly service was promised instead of the present monthly one. The company have received such poor encouragement in the passenger traffic, that it is not expected they will resign their present contract under the prescribed penalties, and in this case the Australian mail service will be again on the sea of trouble, discord, and uncertainty, which has been its element for the past dozen years, a state of things mainly attributable to the want of unanimity on the part of the colonists themselves. The passengers proceeding by the next mail number only 17 at present.



TOULMIN AND GALE

MAKERS OF

PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,

7, NEW BOND STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE CLARENDON.)

Manufactory—SISE LANE and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO PROCEED TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY respectfully invite attention to their Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PENKNIVES, TEA TRAYS, and WAITERS, TEA and COFFEE URNS, PERCOLATORS, TABLE and SUSPENDING LAMPS, PLATED ARTICLES, HARDWARE, and IRONMONGERY, at the lowest Shipping prices for Cash.

JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY,
33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge, London

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the **AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCE gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

TWINBERRY'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERRY**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1867.)
Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency, are advised to wear **NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT**, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."
"MARK PERCIVAL."

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858.
These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to Wm. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.
These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.
(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.
Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.
Published by EDWARD HENRY TODD, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowwell-court, Strand, W.C.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.
JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.
Full value given in exchange for old Safes.
The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

PERSONS PROCEEDING TO CHINA can effect assurances on favourable terms with the **COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**.
Loans given to civil or military officers proceeding India on her Majesty's service.
Agents at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in all the British colonies, where premiums can be paid and claims settled.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present income is upwards of £100,000 per annum.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000 sterling.
Constituted by Act of Parliament.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON, Res. Sec.
London—81, Lombard-street, E.C., and at Messrs. Paris and Co., 10, St. James-street, S.W.
Edinburgh—(Head Office), 5, George-street.
Dublin—65, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carmine, Dr. Steers' Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Behnson's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bishop's effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue.
Established A.D. 1746.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO**, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to **GWYNNE and CO.**, Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by **ROBSON & SOUL**, 82, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S LIST of PIANOFORTES, with illustrations, dimensions, prices, and full particulars, forwarded on application, gratis, and postage free.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.
MUSIC.—ELEMENTARY WORKS. The "Spectator," speaking of Mr. Hamilton's Works, observes:—"His didactic treatises in every branch of the art, the fruit of an intelligent mind, aided by large experience, are by far the most useful works of their class extant."

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 263rd edition. Engraved Plates. 62 pages folio. Price 4s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING, 16th edition. Engraved Plates. 60 pages folio. Price 5s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated DICTIONARY of 3,500 musical terms, 60th edition. Price 1s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MINIATURE COURSE of HARMONY and COMPOSITION, in the form of Catechisms. Five Books, each 2s. and 3s.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC. Price 1s. 6d.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the ELEMENTS of HARMONY. Price 1s. 6d.

Lists of Mr. Hamilton's Educational Works can be had gratis and postage free: also a notice of Mr. Hamilton and his Works.

CLARKE'S celebrated CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, 61st edition. Price 1s.

CLARKE'S ALPHABET of MUSIC, 6d.
London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**, New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 8 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalsters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN and POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

It should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Meles, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthy exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box.
Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturers of CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application. Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R. and B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0 per Ream.
Thick ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0 "
Superior Thick ditto	4	0 "
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0 "
Ditto (Letter)	8	0 "
Superfine ditto	10	0 "

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0 per 1,000
Superior Thick ditto	6	0 "
Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0 "
American Buff ditto	3	6 "
Blue Laid ditto	5	6 "
Yellow Wave ditto	4	6 "
Bank Post ditto	8	0 "
Commercial Pens	1	0 per gross.

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies.
9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world.

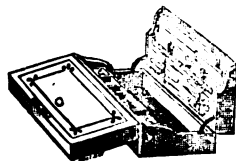
Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief at
Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings. These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand.

Orders and Prospectuses through **Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.**

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA. Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE. The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MACHINE BELTING.

FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

All descriptions of Leather for Exportation.

S. E. MORRIS & CO.,

SHADWELL, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTERS.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1860,

with a plan of Victoria, Hong Kong. Contents:—Foreign Residents in China, Commercial Houses, Banks, &c., in Chinese Ports, Government, Foreign Consulates, &c. Price 10s. 6d. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London,
2, Salter's-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chapside, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.



DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
103, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates, in a scaled envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 16, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follicles of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years, nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The constant changes of temperature are causing daily derangements in chest, stomach, and liver. For rectifying the slightest or most serious disorders of these organs, nothing has been found so constantly successful as **HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**, which may be taken by any one without fear of injury. These Pills excite so salutary an influence on digestion, that almost any ordinary food may be eaten with impunity, and they strengthen the weakest stomach against acidity, flatulency, and heartburn. They speedily relieve both nausea and biliousness. They remove all obstructions in the system, and healthfully restore its proper function to every organ. They strengthen the nervous system, and renew confidence and energy in shattered and feeble constitutions.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 14th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Ceylon, King George's Sound, Kangaroo Island (for Adelaide), Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 12th of every month, and for Mauritius and Reunion on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

WITH DISPATCH.

FOR SHANGHAI, direct, the splendid American clipper ship, FLORENCE, A 1 New York register, 1,015 tons, E. D. WADSWORTH, Commander, lying in the London docks. This beautiful ship was built expressly for the China trade in 1856, and has just arrived from Whampoa in 99 days.

For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.—FOR SINGAPORE, the fine fast-sailing barque ELIZA THORNTON, A 1, 13 years, 471 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout. THOMAS MAXWELL, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT & Co, 1, Lime-street-square.



REGULAR LINE of PACKETS.—FOR BATAVIA, the fine, fast-sailing barque RICHARD THORNTON, A 1, 348 tons per register, coppered and copper fastened throughout. JOHN ROWLAND SINCLAIR, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, Messrs. THORNTON and WESTS, Old Swan Wharf; or to RANGEL, WOOLLETT & Co, 1, Lime-street-square.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria. For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE of PACKET SHIP.—To sail 30th May, for HONG KONG and CANTON, the splendid American clipper ship KATHAY, A 1, New York Lloyd's, and 33ds. French Lloyd's as per certificate, dated 4th May, 1860, 1,212 tons, THOMAS C. STODARD, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This beautiful ship is well known in the China trade, and has proved herself one of the fastest ships afloat.

For freight or passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Docks.
Shanghai.	James Lemon	485	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Bombay.	South. Belle	541	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Calcutta.	Coringa	906	A 1 13 years	E. India.
Cape of Good Hope.	Salvador	350	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Northern Packet.	443	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Light	300	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Arthur Par-dew	300	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Herculean	531	J. Bell	Few days
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Patna	400	J. Smith	To follow
Shanghai.	Solent	730	M. Passmore	Few days
Shanghai.	Juanpore	550	M. King	With dis.
Calcutta.	Netherby	944	J. Starkey	Few days
Bombay.	Strathmore	509	J. Mann	Few days
Bombay.	Rachel	563	T. M. Alior	May 25.
Singapore & Penang.	Alice	474	M'Vicar	May 15.
Madras and Coringa.	Royal Stuart	761	J. Cornwall	May 15.
Kurrachee.	Ennerdale	400	J. M. Fearon	Immdt.
Kurrachee.	Monnequash	522	J. Armstrong	Immdt.
London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester,				

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS," unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 73d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

HOTEL ABBAT.

PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Tram and Steamers.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America. WHAMPOA, CANTON.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC

SPRING LATHS BEDSTADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 463, Oxford-street, W.C.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONG KONG; Consulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.

Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC TO-NIGHT, and every night (but Saturday) at 8; and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Stalls 3s., can be taken at the box-office, Egyptian-hall, daily from 10 till 5; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES on JAPAN,

in the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institute.—A course of TWO LECTURES, by D. J. MACGOWAN, Esq., M.D., on Saturday, May 12th and 19th, at 3 p.m. Tickets.—Reserved seats, 2s.; unreserved, 1s., to each lecture. To be had at the Institute.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

GREEN'S Unrivalled Patent Noiseless LAWN MOWING, ROLLING, and COLLECTING MACHINES, may be had on application to the Depot, 2, Victoria-street, Holborn-hill, London.

The extraordinary demand in England being over, the Patentee is now prepared to execute orders from merchants and shippers with prompt attention. A liberal discount allowed.

EXPORT AGENT.—An Agent Wanted by

an eminent Continental Perfumer, whose manufacture is particularly adapted for exportation to all climates. A fixed salary guaranteed, with a liberal commission allowed on sales effected. Only competent salesmen, who command an extensive connection among shippers, need apply. First-rate references required.

Letters addressed to M. care of Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, London.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-

teux Goutteux).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chesnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c., and is the bottle. The FER QUE-VEINE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPERS' PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality. Wholesale and for Exportation, 3, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.

BRIDGES AND SONS

CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co's PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.

5, WARNFORD-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-

sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterd., and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON AND CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MEIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK AND CO.
Bombay	CHESON AND WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDLANDS, & Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT AND CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, AND CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE AND CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG AND CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN AND CO.
Melbourne	GORDON AND GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all Newsreaders in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL, and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, May 12, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 37.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	259	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	296
LIST OF PASSENGERS	259	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	297
SUMMARY:—		LITERATURE	297
ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EM- BASSY	259	NAVAL AND MILITARY	298
THIRD CHINA WAR	259	TRIAL RIF OF THE LY-EE-MOON	299
CHINA	259	LEADING ARTICLES	300
COCHIN CHINA	291	EAST INDIA COMPANY	301
MALACCA STRAITS	291	CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.	302
COMMERCIAL REPORT	291	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	304
THE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION OF TAM ACHOY	294	COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT	305
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	295	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	305
		SHIPPING	306

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH
commenced at 4 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			April
Kanagawa			" 4
Nagasaki			" 4
CHINA—			
Pekin	Feb. 10	March 31	" 9
Shanghai	" "	" 30	" 6
Ningpo	" "	" 28	" 9
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 28	" 9
Amoy	" 28	April 12	" 15
Swatow	" "	" 13	" 14
Hong Kong	" "	" 13	" 14
Canton	" "	" 13	" 14
Macao	" "	" 13	" 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	March 29	" 7
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron	" "	" "	March 28
SIAM—			
Bangkok	" "	" "	April 10
BORNEO—			
Labuan	" "	" "	March 7
Sarawak	" "	" "	" 4
JAVA—			
Batavia	" "	" "	April 10
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Mar. 10	April 14	" 23
Penang	" "	" 12	" 25

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—For Marseilles: Messrs. F. Firth, F. Jenny, J. Brascassat and European servant, A. Olona and European servant, T. Alba, M. Girard and servant, M. Quintana, J. G. Gubarron, R. G. Caldiron, J. Barrosa, J. G. Bella, Y. Hiriño, F. H. Grove, and Mr. and Mrs. Hogg. For Southampton: General Sir C. Van Straubenzie, Lady and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Markham, Mrs. Marston, Mrs. Martin and two children, Messrs. John Costerton, Ewing, Barnet, J. M. Lloyd, and Major Charles J. Ellis, R.M.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. C. Dickens, jun., Surgeon J. L. Palmer, R.N., Mr. T. W. Coffin, Mr. J. Wallis. To Singapore: Mr. J. W. Pitcairn, Mrs. E. S. Harvey and daughter. From Marseilles, 28th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. Hiliare Lafon, Major Sarel. To Shanghai: Mr. G. F. Platt.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hamilton, Quartermaster Benston. From Marseilles, 13th June, to Hong Kong: Mr. Elles. To Singapore: Mr. K. H. C. Bayer. To Penang: Mr. and Miss Mat hieu.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 20th June.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Dulcken. To Penang: Mr. K. H. C. Bayer. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias. From Marseilles to Singapore, 12th August: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley.

Per Solent.—From London to Shanghai, May 23: Mr. G. Mees (from Amsterdam) Miss Burrows and Master Levy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per mail steamer from England, &c., at Hong Kong: Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., Col. Elkington, Hon. Lieut. Steward, Col. Sutton, Mrs. Crespo, Messrs. Lloyd, Outeiro, Turing, Col. Lione, C. de Iturraldi, Messrs. Tarron, Berril, Bourgeois and six sisters of charity. For Shanghai: Messrs. Howell, Krazer, Thornburn, Bickham, De Quilo, Stuares, Dannycann, Legis, and Gosselin, Admiral Charner, and Capt. Ladbatt.

Per Lancefield, from Calcutta: Brigadier-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Major Greathed, A.D.C., Capt. Brooke, A.D.C., Major Dillon, Capt. Allgood, Hammer, and Gresson, J. G. Dunn, and Mr. Geo. Clifford.

Per Egeria, from New York: Mr. Lockwood.

Summary of News from the Far East.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Washington on the 14th inst., and were received with grand military and civic display, seeming greatly delighted. Their interview with the President was to take place on the 16th inst.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

Intelligence has been received by the present mail of the receipt of the reply at Shanghai from the Pekin Government to the ultimatum forwarded by Mr. Bruce. The precise nature of it has not been made public, but it is reported to be unsatisfactory; and from the fact of the French General having returned to Hong Kong, it is therefore assumed that the expedition will at once move to the Gulf of Pecheli. General Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, arrived at Shanghai in the P. and O. chartered steamer *Granada* on the 6th of April, with his staff, consisting of Col. Foley, Eng. Com. at Foreign Head-quarters; Col. Wolseley, D.A., Q.M.G.; Major Wilmot, Judge Advocate Gen.; Major Anson, A.D.C.; Major Reboul, Fr. Com. Eng. Head-Quarters; Captain Grant, A.D.C.; Lieut. Biddulph, Mil. Sec.; Lieut. Johnson, R.N., Naval A.D.C.; Rev. J. McGhee, Chaplain; Dr. Home; J. Mongan, Esq., Interpreter Attached to Head-Quarters. The transport *Assistance*, with the Royal Marine Artillery, arrived on the same day. The reinforcements at Hong Kong to report by this mail consist of 202 gunners, drivers, and seven officers, &c., with one 12-pounder Armstrong battery in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Barry from England by the overland route. From India, 884 men and officers of the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, 105 officers and men of the Royal Artillery, 838 of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, 517 officers and men of H.M.'s 44th regiment, ten officers of H.M.'s 31st regiment of foot. A great number of these arrivals have been landed on the Kowloon side of Hong Kong, waiting conveyance for the north. The French transport *Renommée* had arrived from France with troops, and the remainder of the British and French expedition had reached Singapore *en route* to Hong Kong, and the next mail should bring us advices of the safe arrival of the whole. Up to the present time no casualty has been reported in either the naval or military portions of the expedition.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The London mail of the 10th of February was received here on the 31st March by Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer *Yangtze*.

The English and French forces are now arriving from the south. A party of infantry with artillery are to be stationed here for the protection of the settlement.

The city of Hangchow has been entered by the rebels, but

failing in obtaining possession, they were driven out: much slaughter taking place on both sides. That city is now considered to be safe for the present, the assailants having spread throughout the surrounding country, which continues to be in an agitated state.

On or about the 9th March, the plenipotentiaries of England and France forwarded to the Governor-general of the province, for transmission to the Emperor, an ultimatum, demanding ample apology for the affair at the Peiho in June last, ratification of the treaties of Tientsin, indemnification for the destruction of the vessels at Taku, &c., and a material guarantee for the faithful fulfilment of engagements. Thirty days are allowed for an unequivocal assent to the demands.

From the returns from Shanghai for the past year, it appears that the import trade of that port amounted to the value of £15,124,928, and the export trade to £13,330,055. Of the import trade opium amounted to the value of £5,004,138.

An action had been tried in the Consular Court by Messrs. Smith, Kennedy, and Co., against Messrs. Bowman and Co., for £81 5s. commission on giving up the consignment of the *Chrysolite*, from London, which was decided in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Schmidt charged Mr. Dallas with the illegal possession of fifty horses which were intended for the use of the French forces. A verdict of "not proven" was returned. Messrs. Wetmore, Williams, and Co., brought an action against Messrs. Shaw, Bland, and Co., for the sum of 9,919 taels, amount of guarantee on certain Chinese bank notes, which ended in a verdict in favour of the plaintiff. The Chinese firm of "Yang-tee-hang" brought an action against Messrs. Holliday, Wise, and Co., for 7,200 taels, the value of a chop of teas alleged to be out of condition. The plaintiff was ordered to refile it at his own cost.

NINGPO.

The following is the letter of a correspondent:—"Quite a panic exists here now not on account of the gathering forces of the English and French, which seems to be regarded with comparative indifference, but on account of the near approach of the "long-haired rebels" to Hangchow, the capital of this province. The rebels, who, no doubt, are through their spies, well posted up, with reference to the hostile preparations of the allies against the Tartar dynasty, seem to have taken the present opportunity to enlarge the borders of their dominions. They are reported to be within a few miles of the walls of Hangchow. Their forces are said to be very strong, numbering, according to some reports, two hundred thousand. Some two thousand soldiers left Ningpo a few days since to join the Imperial army at Hangchow. At the latter place business it is said is stopped, and multitudes are fleeing from the city. The whole province is in consternation, not so much from fear of immediate attack from the rebels, as from fear of the rising of local banditti, who always precede the rebel army for the purpose of plunder. From all accounts it would seem that the cause of the rebels was never on a firmer basis than at the present moment; but what will be the end it is hard to divine. It is suggested by the *North China Herald*, in case Hien-Fung, the present Tartar Emperor, flees from the capital on the approach of the allies, that friendly relations be established with the rebels; and inasmuch as they rule a tract of country rich in teas and silk, a considerable amount of commerce could be carried on with them; and there is reason to believe that their policy, with reference to foreign countries, would be much more liberal than that of the Tartars.

The French are about to occupy Chusan. Several French officers are now reconnoitering the harbour and island. It is the current report that they will take permanent possession of the island; if so it will undoubtedly become the centre of the Roman Catholic missionary operations in China. This the people of the island will not like, for all who continue to adhere to their ancient religions, will be annoyed and persecuted by their Papist neighbours, to a degree beyond endurance. This they know from past experience. A few years since the annoyance experienced by the people from Romish converts (making use of the fear that their connection with foreigners inspired to extort money from their timid neighbours), led the islanders to rise *en masse* and repay the injury by taking the property, and pulling down the houses and chapels of the Romanists. At Finghai, the port of Chusan, there is now a Protestant mission station, and a church of about twenty members gathered, under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

SWATOW.

The Chinese merchants at this place have had a serious disturbance with the authorities at the Custom-house, which re-

sulted in the building being entirely demolished. This following so quickly after the affray with the British barque *Chin Chin* indicates a bad system in its organization, which is probably attributable to the renegade seamen and such like men who are engaged on the service. Notwithstanding these serious disturbances, it will be seen from our Parliamentary Intelligence that Lord J. Russell is not yet aware of the existence of the Custom-house at this port. This new outrage will, however, serve to refresh his lordship's memory.

HONG KONG.

The free emigration to the West Indies, under the auspices of Mr. Austin has been very prudently suspended during the S.W. monsoon and typhoon season, from May to September. The interval will be availed of in perfecting arrangements for a large emigration next season.

A few more acting appointments have been added to the already long list. Mr. Huffum, the judge's clerk, is to officiate as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, in place of Mr. Masson, absent on sick leave, and Mr. T. Turner is to act as Clerk of the Court, in place of Mr. Weatherhead, absent on sick leave. No announcement has been made as to the office of Registrar, held by Mr. Alexander, who was lately appointed to the post of Acting Chief Magistrate, vice Mr. Mitchell, absent on sick leave. The office of Auditor General, lately filled by Mr. Rennie, absent on sick leave, is to be held by Mr. Mitchell, the Acting Postmaster.

Mr. Adams, the acting Chief Justice, has been elected a provisional member of the executive council.

Mr. Tarrant is still confined in the debtors' gaol, and we observe the following advertisement in the *Daily Press*. The correspondence alluded to in our last has been laid before the Duke of Newcastle, but no reply has been received up to the present time.

"The proprietor of the *Friend of China* takes this opportunity to express his regret, that in consequence of the proceedings of the Crown officers to coerce him into payment of certain costs allowed to Dr. Bridges for raising his plea of justification in the action for libel on the Acting Governor Caine in September last, and the announcement to the proprietor through the gaol governor of his determination not to allow the publication of the paper during his incarceration, resulting in the loss of the services of the gentleman who had been engaged as sub-editor and manager (who was refused permission to see the proprietor in his cell), followed by the Court's refusal to permit an appeal to the Queen in Privy Council against the charges; it is not in his power at present to say when he will be able to supply subscribers for the year 1859 with the papers due to them for the period paid in advance.—Debtor's Gaol, Hong Kong, 13th April, 1860."

The notorious Amer. ship *Messenger*, which left for Havana with coolies, has been the scene of a fearful tragedy on her passage down the China sea, and it is reported that upwards of 100 were shot. A notice will be found in our Java news of a similar catastrophe."

Mr. J. C. Power has been appointed to perform the duties of Colonial Treasurer during the absence of Mr. Forth, who proceeds to England on medical certificate. Mr. J. Lowe, R.N., has been appointed Marine Surveyor to Government, in the place of Mr. Loney, who also proceeds to England.

Mr. Murrow, the editor of the *Daily Press*, has been committed to take his trial at the criminal sessions for a libel on Mr. Caldwell, arising out of the publication of the following:—"If his acts were reconcileable to probity, or if his conduct could be explained, there might be a difference of opinion regarding him. This we submit to be almost impossible. 'The employment of such a man has naturally cast a stigma on the Government which sustains him.' 'His acts have been blended with extortion and perjury.' 'His great power of offence consists in the thralldom in which he holds the Chinese population who bear him in such dread that they cannot be induced to give evidence against him. The secret of this power has been attributed to his adroitness in trumping up cases against such as may fly in his face, and in obtaining false testimony to convict them of some crime real or imaginary. Over and over again has the magistrate's court of this Colony been the arena for these practices.'"

Messrs. Lyad, Sull & Co., have started a new steamer called the *Pei San* on the Canton river. She has been built at Whampoa by Mr. Cowen, and is constructed of molave, teak,

and Oregon pine. Length over all being 180 feet, beam 27 feet, depth of hold 9 feet. Total new measurement 350 tons, with a carrying capacity of 250. Draught of water 4 feet 3 in. forward, and 4 feet 10 in. aft. Her engines are a pair of "steeples," of 130 horse power nominal, from Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, of Glasgow. Her speed on the trial trip is announced to have been fifteen miles an hour, taking the average of a fair and adverse tide.

The Bishop of Victoria has conferred priest's orders on the Rev. W. H. Collins of Shanghai, and the Revs. T. S. Fleming of Ningpo, and G. Smith of Fuhchau, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society.

CANTON.

The Custom-house steamer *Cumfa*, manned by Europeans, fired on a Chinese boat, killing four men.

The price of rice at this port, and all others in the south of China, has risen nearly 100 per cent.

It is reported that the French have received from the Chinese about two millions of dollars. No further particulars are given.

MACAO.

The case of the *Emma* has been brought to the following conclusion by the umpire, Baron Cercal. The *Daily Press* says:—The matter was viewed upon its broad grounds as a wanton, illegal, and unjustifiable arrest admitting of no excuse nor clemency. Facts, estimates, and figures were allowed to settle the matter, and the award is, that the owners take the vessel back, and that Chun Ahoy pays 19,000 dols. damages, besides all the law expenses on both sides, together with consular fees, &c. The *idea* will cost the poor man 30,000 dollars at least, in addition to a world of anxiety and annoyance. At the same time, considering that the ship was nearly laden when she was arrested; that the owner and the master have been in Macao ever since, and that it will cost at least 10,000 dols. to put her to rights again, we consider the award a most righteous one, reflecting great credit on the umpire.

The coolie ships *Guadaloupe*, *Sigisbert Cezard*, *Brave Lourdmel*, and *Alexandre Delphine*, have all left for Havana with a great many coolies short of what they could carry.

COCHIN CHINA.

Vessels continue to arrive for cargoes of rice for China. There is no news of any further hostilities.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Most of the troops engaged in the expedition to Boni had returned to Java. There had been considerable mortality amongst these troops from the climate; and the hardships of the campaign. The greatest tranquility prevailed in Celebes and the treaties with Luwu and Wajo were expected to be concluded very soon. The accounts from Banjermassing represent affairs in that quarter as being still in a very unsatisfactory state, although it is thought that the rebels are rather losing ground. Well-informed persons are of opinion that the whole affair would soon be ended, if the chiefs at Banjermassing known to be favourable to Pangeran Hydayat were expelled, as little doubt is entertained that these chiefs keep him well informed of all that goes on at Banjermassing and of the intended operations against him. By an ordinance of the Governor-General in Council, dated 31st March, the importation of muskets and gunpowder into the ports of Sampit and Banjermassing is prohibited for one year. A Surabaya paper asserts that a proclamation has been issued at Banjermassing, by which the Sultan Tamjied Illah is declared to have forfeited his throne, and the Sultan's territories to have passed into the possession of the Dutch Government. Reinforcements of troops continued to be sent from Java to Banjermassing.

The Singapore and Batavia electric cable continues to work satisfactorily.

AFFRAY ON BOARD A COOLIE SHIP.

While the American ship *Staghound*, from China to Havana with coolies, was lying at anchor off Anjer, a disturbance broke out amongst the crew, the chief mate being mortally wounded, while other serious injuries were inflicted. The master, who was very unwell, applied to the English war steamer *Odin*, Captain Lord John Hay, for assistance, which was promptly given, a party being sent on board the *Staghound* which placed the mutineers in irons. Intelligence of the occurrence having been conveyed to Batavia, the steamer *Merapi* proceeded to

Anjer, and, taking the *Staghound* in tow, brought her to Batavia, where the affair is being investigated. The Batavia papers point out that it is desirable there should be a guard ship stationed at Anjer, where so many vessels of different nations touch on their way through the Straits of Sunda.

We regret to announce that notwithstanding the favourable memorial sent in by the merchants, Government has ordered the incarceration of Mr. Lion, editor of the *Handelsblad*, for a period of eighteen months.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—"Orders have recently been received for pushing on the completion of the barracks on Government-hill, and steps are being taken for acquiring a large piece of ground about two miles from town on which it is intended to form a cantonment for European troops. We should be glad to learn that similar measures were about to be taken for making this a permanent naval station. The central position of Singapore as a place of rendezvous seems to be recognised, but its utility would have been much increased had there been more adequate means for the refit and coaling of men-of-war and transports. The jetty which was taken from Mr. Clunis does not admit of vessels of large size going alongside of it, and they have therefore to be coaled in the stream or at one of the P. and O. Co.'s wharves. A very moderate outlay would have made the Government independent of all such assistance, and the enlargement and completion of the dry dock, commenced by Mr. Clunis, would have furnished the means of overhauling vessels coming off the long voyage round the Cape, or repairing ships on the station, instead of being obliged to send them to Batavia, like the *Esk*, or to avail of a private establishment, as in the case of the *Saracen*."

The Chinese pepper and gambier planters in Johore make great complaints of the increasing inconvenience to which they are subjected owing to the numbers of their coolies carried off by tigers. They say they have now great difficulty in procuring coolies in sufficient numbers, and we do not wonder at this, when we are assured by a respectable planter, that since 1st January, 1859, at least 1,500 Chinese have been killed by tigers in those parts of Johore where pepper and gambier plantations have been opened. On one river alone, inhabited by Chinese, no less than 400 men were killed during the above period. This far exceeds the rate of mortality occasioned by tigers in Singapore.

Another petition to Parliament for the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Secretary of State for India is in course of signature.

A fresh importation of convicts had taken place from Ceylon, at which great complaints are made by the community.

PENANG.

His Honour the Governor has, during his short stay at this station, won golden opinions from all sorts of men, by the trouble he has taken in travelling over different parts of the Island and Province Wellesley and personally inspecting the various public institutions, the Government and Municipal works and public roads, by the improvements he has ordered or projected, and by his attention to representations made to him, whether official or non-official.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails arrived this morning bring dates from Hong Kong to 14th April; forty-three days *en route*.

Business continues to be in the same unsettled state as announced in our last. The rebels about Canton have very seriously increased their incursions, as also into the silk and tea districts in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and everything indicates scarcity and increased cost of all China produce.

From Japan the advices continue to be unsatisfactory, and we have no advices of the shipment of silk or any other produce.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—It will appear by the above remarks that the tea districts are all somewhat interrupted. Foo-Chow, however, seems to form some exception; but even at this port the new teas will probably be 15 to 20 per cent. higher. They may be expected to reach Canton in the present month, provided the teamen consent to pay the black mail levied by the rebels. At Shanghai the settlements are announced at 12,000 chests Congou (say 2,500 chests Hohow, at 16 to 21 taels; 2,000 chests Ningchow, at

25 to 30 taels; and the rest contract teas). The stock remaining unsold is composed almost entirely of re-fired and repacked teas (say 4,000 chests Ningchow, and 3,000 packages trashy and common). Of Flowery Pekoe, 400 packages have been taken for shipment to London at 35 taels, leaving 1,000 packages in stock. Green Teas: the settlements of the fortnight have been upon a small scale (say 1,500 half chests and 1,000 boxes, one half being for London and the other half for New York. The stock unsold of country teas is reduced to 10,000 packages. A large quantity of Japan tea has been imported for the purpose of being manipulated and packed for export. The quality of the leaf is described as very poor indeed. At Foo-chow-Foo the settlements of the fortnight are confined to 1,000 chests and 3,000 half chests of Congou at fully previous rates. The remaining unsold stock is hardly five thousand chests of Congou, and one thousand half chests of Oolong, very little of which is fit for shipment. The *Star of the North* and *Troaz*, were expected to load for England, and will probably be the last ships for the season. At Canton, the following sales are announced. Congou: 2 chops (one a fine Oopack at 35 taels, and the other a good Oonam at 29 taels.) Oolong: 1,500 half chests at 26 to 27 taels. Souchong: 1,500 chests at 18 to 20 taels. Scented Teas: 1,500 boxes Orange Pekoe at 20 to 24 taels, and 2,000 boxes at 15½ to 17 taels. Canton Gunpowder: 2,500 boxes at 16½ to 21 taels. Leaving unsold upon the market, 5 chops Congou; 500 boxes plain orange Pekoe; 1,000 half chests Oolong; 150 chests flowery Pekoe, and 4,000 packages Canton greens.

RAW SILK.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the interior, the silk men have sent forward supplies which were intended for native use; but owing to the expected scarcity during the next season higher prices were demanded. Foreigners, however, were not inclined to meet this. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at only 1,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at 5,000 bales against 6,500 bales same time last year. The total settlements to date are 58,500 bales, or 13,000 bales less than at corresponding period last season, although this season's export includes 3,500 bales Japan. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 1 taels, 440 to 450 picul; 2, 415 to 430; 3, 395 to 410; 4, 370 to 385; 5, 350 to 360. Taysam No 1, 370 to 380; 2, 350 to 360; 3, 325 to 340; 4, 305 to 315; 5, 295 to 305. Throwns, best, 380 to 400; Layings, 380 to 395; Hong Tsatlee, 370 to 385; Shuhings, 290 to 320. At Canton: The demand is very limited, and movements of the marauders have caused the silkmen to remove their property to Canton for safety; prices have become much easier. The coming yield will be large, if not interfered with by the marauders, who have overrun the districts of production. Some rereeled Kumchook, suitable for shipment to the United States, has been settled at 450 dols. Other kinds can be had at a reduction, but no settlements are reported.

Drugs, &c., Canton: The transactions generally have been very limited. Cassia Ligna: 400 piculs have been taken at 17.75 to 18 dols., leaving 1,000 on the market; cassia Buds, nominal, at 35 to 36 dols.; cassia oil, nominal, at 325 dols.; star anniseed, no stock; anniseed oil, nominal, at 1.90 dols.; ve million: nominal, at 40 dols. Shanghai: Wool, scarce and wanted; rhubarb, none good to be had; camphor, none on the market and wanted.

IMPORTS.

AT SHANGHAI.—there is little change to notice in the import market, the bankers not yet having resumed the issue of money orders; the dealers are consequently unable to clear the goods which they had bought, to arrive, some time since. There has been some inquiry for English shirtings at 1.9.4 to 1.9.6 taels per piece for 6½ catty goods, but in the present unsettled state of our political relations, we cannot look for a steady demand for any description of manufactured goods. Stocks in the hands of importers are accumulating, as the deliveries are now falling off considerably, whilst three vessels with further supplies have arrived during the fortnight. A considerable quantity of goods out of the arrivals has been landed in a sea-damaged state, and will require to be sold by auction, which will further tend to depress the market. Coloured and fancy goods are quite unsaleable, with large stocks in first and second hands; for woollens, long ells, and camlets, there is no inquiry. Metals, also, are neglected, and iron is not likely to improve, the quantity on the way out being considerable. The deliveries of the fortnight are as under:—Shirtings:

25,000 pieces grey and 4,500 pieces white; T-cloths, 5,500 pieces. American goods: 7,000 pieces drill and 1,000 pieces sheetings. These goods were sold previously to the panic. The quotations given are the rates at which last sales were made, and are decidedly nominal.

AT CANTON.—Under the pressure of circumstances there has been more business done than might have been expected; but the contiguity of Hong Kong as a depot eases the Canton market, and prevents its being forced. The following are the sales of the fortnight:—Cotton yarn, 450 bales; shirtings, 3,500 pieces grey, and 500 pieces white; T-cloths, 1,300 pieces; American goods, 2,000 pieces drills; Woollens, 60 pieces long ells and 200 pieces lastings. Metals: iron—1,700 piculs nail rod, 500 piculs bar and bolt, 250 piculs hoop, and 200 piculs wire; Tin plates, 100 boxes; and quicksilver, 250 flasks. Straits produce: Rattans, 500 piculs; betel nut, 1,500 piculs; sandal wood, 100 piculs.

AMOI.—Sales for the month: Cotton yarn, 200 bales (stock, 500 bales); shirtings, 4,500 pieces grey and 1,500 pieces white; T-cloths, 2,000 pieces; woollens, 180 pieces Spanish stripe and 100 pieces camlets: metals, lead is wanted.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Sales of the fortnight: 4,000 pieces T-cloths, at 1.85 to 1.95 dols., and 1,000 piculs lead at 8.20 to 8.30 dols.

AT MANILA.—The expected direct supplies of British manufactures still kept out—stocks consequently continued small, and sales to arrive had been made to a fair extent at remunerating rates. The small stock on the market, and the usual interruption to business caused by the Easter holidays had naturally resulted in the transactions in imports being restricted. The demand was, however, considered buoyant, and prospects encouraging. The Export market.—Sugar: Current clayed. The only transaction reported since last mail is a contract for 4,000 piculs, deliverable within two months, at 5.75 dols per picul, and at this price dealers are sellers of a considerable quantity, but shippers generally hold off. Last sales of province sugars show a small decline, say Taal, 3.50 dols., and Zebu and Yloylo 3.81½ dols. per picul. Coffee.—A small sale is reported at 14.28 per picul. Hemp.—Receipts continue large, those to 31st ult. having been 153,251 piculs against 135,180 piculs in the same period of last year, quotations are rather lower, say 4.25 dols. and 4.31½ dols. per picul for current quality, and 4.65 dols. and 4.75 dols. for good.

AT SINGAPORE.—The transactions in European manufactures have been on an unusually small scale during the fortnight, and the Junk traders do not appear to have commenced their purchases as yet. Stocks generally are not very heavy, as will be seen from the annexed list, and importers are not disposed to give way in prices in face of the high cost of goods in the home markets, so that prices have undergone little change. In exports during the early part of the fortnight little business was done in produce, the expected rise in exchange, and extreme scarcity of money preventing operations at late prices. Within the last few days, rates have given way, and purchases to fair extent have been made of most of the principal articles.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per *Julia*, to London: sugar, 5,836 piculs; hemp, 1,900: sapan wood, 193 coffee, 10.
Per *Prince of Wales*, to London: sugar, 4,239 piculs; hemp, 3,728; coffee, 211; cigar, 195 mila.
Per *Etius*, to Liverpool: sugar, 7,625 piculs; hemp, 1,924; sapan wood, 366; M. O. P. shells, 253.
Per *At night*, to New York: sugar, 8,733 piculs; hemp, 8,370; sapan wood, 550; coffee, 400; cigar, 610 mila; indigo, 88 qqls.

EXPORTS OF JAVA IN 1859.

	By Private Trade.	By the Netherlands Trading Company.
Coffee	105,135 Piculs	918,131 Piculs
Sugar	1,039,566 "	1,027,140 "
Rice	992,742 "	—
A rack	6,427 Casks	—
Rattans	61,180 Piculs	30,170 "
Pepper	8,790 "	2,937 "
India Rubber ..	7,068 "	—
Hides	152,463 Pieces	1,916 Pieces
Tobacco	52,415 Piculs	—
Indigo	481,404 lbs	6,840 lbs
Nutmegs	560 Piculs	57.4 Piculs
Mace	123 "	1.88 "
Cinnamon	190 "	1,898 "
Cebus	383 "	—
Sapan Wood ..	8,225 "	—
Gum Dammar ..	5,265 "	—
Cochinille	1,431 lbs	327 lbs
Tea	12,402 "	18,258 "
Tin	3,792 Piculs	81,986 Piculs
Vegetable Wax ..	8,147 Casks	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Caledonia to Liverpool (via Cape Town).—1,073 bales gambier, 2,562 piculs; 586 bags black pepper 395 piculs; 227 bags white pepper 241 piculs; 3,501 bags sago flour, 3,690 piculs; 50 bags tapioca, 69 piculs; 98 bu alo hdes, 22 piculs; 5,280 pieces apamwood, 212 piculs.

Per Raven to New York.—1,400 bales gambier, 2,507 piculs; 137 baskets India rubber, 313 piculs; 638 bags sugar, 668 piculs; 5,010 bundles rattans, 1,173 piculs; 31,453 boxes tea.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai 6 months sight.	Bank.	Private.
(per Tael.)	6s. 7d.	6s. 7½d. to 6s. 7½d
Ditto 3 ditto	4 11	..
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 9½
At Canton 6 ditto	..	..
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 10½	4 11
At Singapore 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 3	4 3½
At Manila 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)	..	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to March 31, 1860.....	27,920,837	19,708,166	25,079,780	72,708,783	54,167
Comparative period last season	13,790,484	16,049,612	22,640,564	52,480,660	60,156
Sailed since - From Canton: April 10th, Alchymist, 671,000 lbs.; 15th, per mail steamer, 1,950 bales silk.					

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860	..	..	..	30,046,257	1,686
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	27,908,305	1,604

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860	..	..	..	2,391,331	4,444
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	801,311	7,188

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: April 15th, per mail steamer, 165 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860	..	..	..	31,661	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	25,692	..

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860	..	..	..	10,531,681	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	7,294,295	..

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846	..	..	..	57,334,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s. d.	VIA MARSEILLES.	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 9
" " 1 oz.	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. 1 0	1 0
" " 2 oz.	2 0	" 1 oz. " " 1 ½ oz. 1 9	1 9
Every ½ oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1 0	" 1 ½ oz. " " 2 oz. 2 3	2 3
BOOK POSTAGE.		Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz. 2 0	2 0
1 oz.	0 4	Every ½ oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	2 0
4 oz.	0 8	BOOK POSTAGE.	
1 lb.	1 4	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 6
1 lb.	2 0	Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz. 1 0	1 0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		" 8 oz. " " 1 lb. 2 0	2 0
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0 2	" 1 lb. " " 1 ½ lb. 3 6	3 6
		" 1 ½ lb. " " 2 lb. 4 0	4 0
		Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz.	1 0
		NEWSPAPERS (under ½ lb.)	0 3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the

mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo, are despatched via Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong Kong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, April 5, Hurricane. From London; March 23, Heroes of Alma.

At Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON, from London, April 6, Lincelles; 14th, Mary Shepherd. From Liverpool, 10th, Ellen Rogers. From Cardiff, 14th, E. D. Stringer; 13th, Free Trade. From Newcastle, 9th, Maria Frederick. From Sunderland, March 31, J. Vinnicombe. From New York, 6th, Benefactor, Egeria. From Boston, 9th, Reliance; 14, Mary Shepherd.

At SINGAPORE, from London, April 9, Balaklava, H.M.'s steamer Odin; 14th, steamer Mauritius; 17th, H.M.'s steamer Vulcan. From Liverpool, 10th, Sebastian Cabot. From Cardiff, 6th, Aristidis. From Swansea, 20th, Albert Cezard. From Portsmouth, 7th, H.M.'s steamer Sphinx; 12th, H.M.'s ship Encounter. From New York, Dolphin.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: March 29, Countess of Seafield. For New York: 26, Red Gauntlet.

From Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: April 4, Marchioness of Londonderry; 6, Alchymist. For England: 4, Rannymede. For Liverpool: March 28, Corea. For Hamburg: April 5, Felix. For Cowes: 6, Gem of the Nile; For London: 29, Sir R. Abercrombie.

From MANILA.—For London: March 28, Julia; April 3, Prince Charlie. For New York: March 30, Hingleader.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: April 7, C. Agnes; 16, Wild Flower. For Liverpool: 9, Glengariff, Eudymion. For Marseilles: Gerunda. For Boston: 10, Andes.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Beauvoir, Berwick Walls, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock. For New York: Bureka, Urania.

At Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON. For London: Alchymist, Carnatic, Carica, Sir Ralph Abercromby. For Europe: Malacca. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Governor Moron, Santa Lucia. For Sydney: Fides, Petronella. For San Francisco: Early Bird, Lizzie Spalding, Leonidas, Benown, St. Helena, Viking.

At MANILA.—For London: Britannia. For Liverpool: Elias, Oshawa.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Blawatha, Zambia. For Liverpool: Sebastian Cabot. For New York: C. C. Dow, Resolute. For Boston: Rocket.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent: March 25, Maori; 26, Osprey; 27, Yaratilda, Saxon Ville; 31, Dominion; April 3, Bantam; 6, Kamehameha, IV. To New York: Beaver. To Sydney: March 29, Continent; April 1, Collingwood; 2, Juverna; 5, Minehaha. To Havana, March 30, Stag Hound. From Singapore to England and Continent: 28 Oceania; 31, Caledonia. From Manila to London: April 1, Ewaretta; 3, Joquina. To Boston: 6, Belle of the West. To Havana: Carmencia. To Melbourne: 3, Olympia. From Melbourne to Hong Kong: March 25, Benjamin Heape.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, cargo scarce. £2 10s. for tea, and £3 10s for silk. For New York: 20 dollars for tea, and 20 dollars for silk. Tonnage is in demand, but there has been little done in coasting, owing to the want of vessels and the increased rates. The few large ships unsettled are withdrawn from the market, expecting not to be chartered by Government.

At Hong Kong, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £3 to £3 5s. For New York, 10 dollars. For Sydney and Melbourne, £3, and passage money to San Francisco about 32 dollars net. Every vessel is employed either by Government, or for the rice trade, principally for Saigon and Amoy at 60 to 80c. Charters are still open for Government at 22s. per ton per month, and ships are required at all ports. The Carnatic and Carica are loading for London at the above rates from Whampoa. No ships are on the berth for New York. The Fides is chartered for Sydney and Melbourne for £2,300. Should the war not be continued the amount of tonnage in the market will be very considerable, and with the S. W. monsoon rates will run low.

At MANILA.—The Malay is the only vessel on the berth, and there have been no transactions for Europe or United States since our last.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: £2 10s. dead weight, and £3 light goods. Rice charters to Hong Kong at 62 to 70 cents. Very few disengaged vessels in port.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a description of the reef in the China sea on which the clipper ship Fiery Cross, of Glasgow, struck, on the night of the 4th of March last. It lies in lat. 9 deg. 32 m. N., and long. 112 deg. 47 m. E., and is about a mile in extent, with the direction north-east and south-west. When the vessel struck there was no broken water, nor any appearance to indicate a shoal. At low-water several small rocks or stones were a-wash, one about two or three feet above water. The Fiery Cross struck near the north-east end of the reef.

HONG KONG.—The steamer Shamrock, of Macao, on her passage from Amoy to Hong Kong, was run on shore through the incapacity of a Chinese pilot, on "said bar," under Black Head, near Namoa, on the 23rd of March, and was abandoned. Crew rescued by the gun-boat Kestrel.

NINGPO.—Mr. Davidson's lorch, Silvery Cross, has been taken by pirates in Bullock Harbour, the master and other Europeans, and one

Chinaman, who were on board, have been murdered, the rest escaped. There many pirates cruising between Ningpo and the Yang-tz-kiang.

SINGAPORE.—The American ship *Marion*, for Hong Kong, sprung a leak when a considerable way up the China Sea. She is also stranded, and all her sails having been blown away the commander deemed it prudent to put back.

The steamer *Carthage*, whilst coming out of New Harbour, bound to China, got unfortunately into collision with H. M.'s ship *Sphinx* (which vessel was lying at anchor in the middle of the stream), and did some damage to the ship of war. The *s.s.* *Carthage* left with the ship *Votign* in tow.

The *Westminster* on her passage from London to Hong Kong, when nearing the Straits of Sunda, on the 31st Dec., experienced bad weather, the report of which is as follows:—"At six the gale was increasing, and two reefs were taken in the topsails and furling the jib, expecting some sudden change from the barometer falling suddenly, it having fell to 29.60 in a short time. At eight hauled up the main course, thinking to have it set in liberty, but before the men had time to get off the decks a terrific squall struck the vessel at N. by W. She was kept right before the wind, or the whole of the masts must inevitably have been carried away by the terrific force of the blast as it passed over the ship and was immediately followed by a flash of lightning, with a deafening peal of thunder, and in less than three minutes the ship was a wreck. The three masts and foretop-mast, and foretop-mast staysail were completely blown away, and the foresail split to ribbons, main royal mast and foretop-mast stay-sail blown away, also the cross-jack yard and mizen topsail yard, fore-tack and fore-topsail sheet, fore list, cross-jack brace, maintop-sail brace, bitt line, and topsail bunt tie, and a few fathoms of some of the sails, the gear being quite new, all snapped like whip-cord with the force of the wind. Had the squall been five minutes later, the whole crew would have been on the yard when it was carried away, or five minutes sooner, the square mainsail would have been set. The most astonishing thing was, that the whole of the masts were not taken clean out of her. At noon, the same day, the sea had increased, and a very confused sea was running; the ship laboured and rolled tremendously in consequence of no canvas being set to steady her. The pumps were promptly attended to, the main deck being completely deluged with water, tearing every moveable on deck away."

THE FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION OF TAM ACHOY AND CAPTAIN BAKER FROM HONG KONG TO THE CHINESE VILLAGE OF SUN-NING.

Our readers may perhaps have forgotten this affair, which occurred in January last, but as we believe there is some intention of bringing the matter before Parliament, we give the three articles on the subject published in the *China Mail*, at Hong Kong, which throw considerable light on the matter. The narrative of the expedition, gained from other sources, is as follows:—The British steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, of Hong Kong, accompanied by about a dozen lorchas, manned by foreigners and Chinese, proceeded to the village called Chou Chin, a few miles down the west coast. The villagers, or alleged pirates, mustered some 4,000 strong, and on the landing of a portion of the crews they were met and driven back to their boats, losing three Europeans; viz., George Millican, an Australian; George Robinson, and George Levet, Englishmen, and thirty-seven Manilamen and Chinese. After this the villagers proceeded to inflict cruel chastisement on the surrounding villages which were suspected of having aided and abetted the attack, and it is said killed men, women, and children, and burned their homesteads. These are the facts of the case; comment must be reserved:—

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the system of clan fights which exists on the mainland. Something of this kind had been going on for a long time in some villages to the west of Macao, between the Hakkas and Puntis; Tam Achoy, one of the latter, is a noted resident of Hong Kong, and he lately took it into his head to charter a steamer flying the British flag and to engage a number of European sailors, Manilamen and Portuguese, in order to attack the Hakkas, under the allegation that they were pirates. His party were repulsed, and three of the Europeans, with a number of the others, were killed. He intended to organise a larger expedition, but fortunately the Hong Kong Government got intelligence of it, and Tam Achoy, with the captain of the steamer and the men who had engaged in fighting, were arrested and brought to trial for violation of the foreign enlistment act. They all appear to have acted in ignorance, and are not to be harshly judged; but it is evident that this buccaneering interference with the affairs of China cannot be allowed, even though the example has been set by some of her Majesty's gunboats under the direction of the so-called Protector of Chinese. — *China Mail*, Jan. 30.

Tam Achoy, with the captain and mate of the steamer *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, and nearly a dozen seamen accused of participating in the attack on the villagers at Sun-ning, have been committed for trial at the Supreme Court, on a charge of misdemeanour, that of murder having fallen through; but it will remain for the acting Attorney-General to determine on the precise character of the charge to be brought against them. Great credit is due to Mr. Jarman and the police department for the manner in which this case has been investigated and brought before the Attorney-General. There were great difficulties in the way of obtaining evidence, but no time appears to have been lost in inquiring into the affair and following up every clue which could be availed of in the interests of justice and of public safety. Messrs. Bridges and P. H. appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Kingsmill did not strain his legal acumen in arguing against them, so they have had every opportunity of fair play, as they will, doubtless, have every reasonable

all chance made in consideration of the pecuniary position. The expedition against Sun-ning was only the natural development of the system of attacking alleged pirate fleets and villages with English gunboats, on very insufficient information as to the real facts of the case, and of interfering with Chinese quarrels, which can be far better settled by the natives themselves. Mr. Caldwell was the official here best fitted to discriminate between pirates and others; yet even he had the almost incredible stupidity to direct Captain Bythesea against Nantow, because of acts committed by a junk in the legitimate action of the Chinese customs. The Nantow people came to Hong Kong and engaged a lawyer to prosecute in this matter; but they must have been bought off, for when everything was clear before them, and judgment in their favour, they suddenly left the place and gave up the prosecution. Under most governments Mr. Caldwell's conduct in this affair would have met with strict investigation and severe reproof, but so far as the public are aware he may have been praised for it. When an unfortunate newspaper editor in this place makes a mistake, the authorities come down upon him with all the rigour of law, but they appear to take no notice of the misconduct of their own servants, even should such extend to something very like piracy. When gunboats attack the agents of the Chinese Government on the plea that they were pirates, it is not to be wondered at that other vessels should follow in their wake, and that Tam Achoy should seek to avail himself of European aid in his village quarrels. On the part of the coast from which he comes there has been long-standing feud between the Hakkas and Puntis. The former are the "Strangers" in the land, having come down at different periods mostly from Fokien, and cultivated waste lands. They are ruder and more savage than the Puntis, but are generally blameless in the origin of quarrels, as the latter have a bad habit of claiming the land which the Hakkas have brought into a state of cultivation. It is impossible for Europeans to determine who is right and who is wrong in these quarrels; even the Chinese Government allows them to be worked out by the people themselves. Tam Achoy did not act blindly in chartering the *Sir Jamsetjee* and in fitting out his expedition, for he was warned against it before he engaged the steamer, though he may have got advice from another quarter in support of his proceedings. It has transpired that the engagements made (if there were any, for we do not wish to prejudge the case) with a man in Hong Kong were concluded by an Italian and a Chinese man, both of whom, perhaps fortunately for Tam Achoy, were killed in the fight, but whether or not they were in the first rank we cannot undertake to say. Morally speaking, this case is in no way different from that on account of which Eli Boggs was condemned to ten years' imprisonment. — *China Mail*, Feb. 2.

TRIAL AT THE SUPREME COURT.

The case of Tam Achoy, Captain Baker, and a number of American and European sailors who had engaged in a raid against a Chinese village near Macao, came before the Supreme Court on Tuesday last (21st Feb.), and resulted in their pleading guilty of the misdemeanour with which they were charged. The Court, on consideration of the circumstances, took a lenient view of the case, and only bound them over to appear for judgment should they be required by their again engaging in an undertaking of the same kind. To this judgment we have no objection to make; it is well that the offenders have not been further punished; but there are some undeniable aspects of the case which are worthy of a little publicity and notice. A contemporary has stated that the case "was quashed on law points;" but if it was, that has not appeared; while more important facts, which have been long known to us privately, were brought out in court. This act of misdemeanour, to which the parties pleaded guilty, with the more serious buccaneering raid in which they were engaged, were not conducted in an unscrupulous manner, nor with any encouragement which many men would consider sufficient. Before starting his expedition, Tam Achoy, like a good citizen, consulted through Mr. Caldwell, the Government of this Colony on the subject, and received no warning or information which might have kept him out of the scrape. It is difficult to say whether or not he received any actual encouragement. This fact was put forward by the prisoners in their affidavit in mitigation of punishment, and an affidavit of similar tenor was made by the protector of Chinese himself! It is difficult to say exactly how far these affidavits affected the Government, for unfortunately, both for himself and for the Government, Mr. Adams, the Acting Chief Justice, departed so far from the usual ruling in such cases as to refuse copies of these affidavits, when application was made to him, although they had been put in by the prisoners in mitigation of punishment, and had been read in open court! We feel assured that Tam Achoy's application was never referred to his Excellency the Governor, and also that if it had been, his Excellency would never have been so actuated by dread of doing anything in Hong Kong as to allow respectable men to all into crime, rather than commit himself in any way, nor by such an insane desire to meddle with Chinese affairs as to give a slightest countenance to European interference in disputes on the mainland. To the best of our belief Mr. Hercules Robinson has conducted himself in this matter in a manner worthy of his high position; and if, as these affidavits appeared to assert, certain officials have compromised the Government to some extent, and given encouragement to lawless and illegal acts, we can only trust that their official superiors will see exactly what their qualifications are, and how far their experience is to be relied on in this place. So far from having been quashed on legal points, the prosecution in this case has been carried through many difficulties to a successful, and, on the whole, a satisfactory, issue. These affidavits leave the matter in a very dubious and suspicious light as regards Mr. Caldwell and one of his superiors, while the refusal of Judge Adams to give copies of the affidavits, even if there were good reasons for such a departure from ordinary rule, does not serve to enlighten the aspect of the scene; but these are matters of more importance to the Government service than to the public, which, we trust, has now seen the beginning of the end of ignorant and illegal raids upon Chinese villages. — *China Mail*, Feb. 28.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

Since our naval and military intelligence was in type tenders have been announced for the conveyance of nearly 1,000 troops for Hong Kong from Cork and the Thames. Four officers and 192 men of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles form part of the same.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 25.

There are three political questions that now occupy the public mind in France. Each of these three questions is as unanswerable as it is important, and is difficult of probable solution exactly in ratio to the mystery and love for unexpected and surprising effects which have for some time past characterized the diplomacy of the Emperor upon all occasions. The first of the three is—what is the real meaning of his newly-born desire for a *rapprochement* towards Prussia and Austria? Secondly—what is he about to do in conjunction with Russia, and probably other Powers, respecting Turkey? and thirdly—what are his intentions with regard to Garibaldi and the Sicilian business?

Upon the first point, were he anybody else but Louis Napoleon, the world would at once say he was a wise and prudent sovereign, using all the influence of his high position for the benefit of his people. Somehow or other there are many who cannot yet get rid of the habit of always suspecting him of ulterior motives, and so he gets invidiously talked about, even in his best moments.

It appears that the Cabinet of the Tuileries recently made overtures to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, based on the interests of France, and testifying the now ardent desire on the part of that State to come to an understanding with Germany and its two Great Powers. After giving the most positive assurance that France had not the least idea of obtaining any modification of her eastern frontier, great stress was laid on the numerous interests, political and material, which rendered a good accord between France and Germany most desirable for both parties, and hopes were expressed that Austria and Prussia would duly appreciate this advance on the part of France, and meet it in a friendly spirit. It is probable that the overtures at Berlin were still more precise, for while all that passed with Vienna was between the Cabinets, the advances were made at Berlin by an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon. The answer from the Cabinet of Vienna to these communications was given in very general terms, expressing satisfaction at having received them, and stating that the propositions as to the manner of establishing and developing closer relations between France and Austria were awaited with great interest. At Berlin the Prussian Cabinet declared that it highly appreciated the overtures of France, based on relations already established, and further indicated the starting points for a free extension of commercial relations, which Prussia would hail with satisfaction. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin sent their respective answers without communicating on the subject.

The rest is in the future, but all sorts of motives are imputed. Time must show what it all means.

Upon the second point it has long been noticed that a much closer intimacy has been springing up between the Courts of the Tuileries and St. Petersburg, and it has been known that a correspondence has been going on respecting the conduct of Turkey, and how far she has kept or utterly disregarded the treaty by which she bound herself at the close of the Crimean war in 1856, to behave better to the Christian population inhabiting her territories. There is no question that in many respects the treaty has been to the poor "infidel dogs" (as the mild Turks call us) nothing but a cruel delusion. It has therefore been determined to hold a conference upon the subject, and it is reported that Lord John Russell, to the great satisfaction of both France and Russia, has intimated, on the part of the British Government, that he sees no objection to such an inquiry taking place. There is no doubt that the Russian war took place, not for the preservation of Turkey, so much as for keeping back Russian aggression. Something will, therefore, probably be done to ensure the Turks behaving a little better in future. They have hitherto shown themselves a terribly bad principled lot from high to low, and it is not surprising that their former friends should be getting ashamed of the acquaintance. Certain it is, that a French and Russian squadron are going round to the Bosphorus.

Upon the third question, Louis Napoleon is said to maintain a solemn silence. It is said that he is aiding the patriots, in order to make a throne for the Murats; that he is going to smother the revolution as soon as it suits his purpose; that—but it is useless repeating all the vague rumours abroad. The probability is, that he is just waiting quietly to see what course will best answer his purpose, and that at the present moment he knows no more for certain than the rest of the world.

Prince's Clothilde is announced, by the *Gazette de Sarajevo*, to be en route. The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris, at which M. de Lesseps, president of the board of directors, presented a very long report, stating all the facts which have taken place from the commencement of the undertaking up to the present time. He quoted official documents to show that opposition had been shown by the English Government to the execution of the canal, and accused English diplomatists of intrigues against the undertaking, both in Constantinople and in Egypt. To that policy M. de Lesseps was able, he declared,

to oppose the firm language made use of by the French Government with regard to the undertaking. The report met with the unanimous approbation of the meeting.

A show of carrying on works in the Suez Desert is still kept up; but everyone is agreed that it is nothing more than a mere pretence, and that not the slightest real progress is made.

The destination of the *Casard* is at length made public. She is to proceed forthwith to Canada and New York, with Prince Napoleon on board.

The *Gazette du Midi*, of Marseilles, publishes the particulars of the mail service to be started between Toulon and China. The Government has determined not to form any establishment on neutral ground, but to a range the service as follows:—A vessel is to be moored in the harbour of Alexandria, and is to serve both as a magazine and temporary hospital. The captain in command of this ship is to have three lieutenants under him, one of whom is to have charge of a second vessel, to be stationed at Suez; a naval commissary is to be attached to the Alexandria station and an assistant commissary to the other; a number of clerks, two medical officers, and two priests, are to form part of the service. This organization, it is said, will not only enable everything that is required for the army in China to be done with facility, but will afford accommodation for invalids, who may repose at either on both of the stations referred to; it will also allow a stock of provisions equal to several months' consumption of the expedition to be always on the road. The mail service is to be performed by two vessels in the Mediterranean, and four in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander is expected in Warsaw in the course of the month, and it is believed his majesty will go afterwards to Berlin. An army of 150,000 men is marching to occupy the kingdom of Poland, and the provinces nearest to Turkey. Since the war in the Crimea Russia has paid great attention to Asia. She is attentively watching all that is passing both in the north of Asia, in China, in Tartary, and even in Central Asia. The internal disputes between Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabul on the one hand, and the inhabitants of Khiva and the Turcomans on the other, facilitate the intervention of the cabinet of St. Petersburg in the internal affairs of that country. The Khan of Khiva will shortly enter into intimate relations with our Government, which will, probably, protect him against the invasion of the Turcomans, those wandering robbers who plunder and burn the property of the inhabitants of Khiva, and lay waste that fine country. An envoy from the Khan of Khiva is expected at St. Petersburg, where he will establish himself permanently.

EGYPT.

In consequence of the late heavy rains serious damage has been done to the railway. A portion of the embankment in the Desert over an extent of about six miles has been more or less washed away, and telegraph posts have come down, thereby interrupting the communication with Suez. This part will soon be remedied, but the injury done to the embankment will be more difficult to repair, and it is said will require at least fifteen days' labour of some 2,000 men.

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA.—There have been numerous arrivals of immigrant vessels since the departure of the last mail. The *Red Riding Hood* has arrived in 71 days from China, with 811 Chinese; the *baque St. Croix*, 94 days from Calcutta, with 172 coolies; the *barque Priam*, 69 days from Madras, with 257 coolies. These immigrants were in reality from Calcutta, having been taken from the *Devonshire*, which was dismantled on her voyage; the ship *Ca tiepe*, 91 days from Calcutta, with 325 coolies and 30 captured Africans; and the ship *Colgrain*, 86 days from Madras, with 291 coolies, making a total of 1,886 immigrants who had arrived in a fortnight.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The United States' frigate *Roanoke*, with the embassy dispatched by the Court of Jeddo to Washington, arrived at Sandy Hook on the 9th inst. Her commander was then intercepted by dispatches from the Navy Department, directing him to proceed to Hampton Roads, Virginia, where a vessel would be in readiness to convey them to their destination. The Japanese party appear to be gratified with the courtesy and respect with which it is treated, and with the novelty of its surroundings. The officers of the ship express themselves as greatly pleased with the strangers, whose manners are the perfection of politeness and dignity.

The city authorities have appropriated 30,000 dols. for their reception. The reported decease of Consul General Harris at Japan is not credited. The Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, are to come in for their share of the 30,000 dols. which the municipal authorities have appropriated to defray the expenses of the reception of the Japanese Embassy. The first floor of the Metropolitan will be set apart for the use of the distinguished guests as long as they may remain in the city. It is intended that the reception shall be more brilliant than any ever extended by the city to those who have been its guests in times gone by.

On the Coolie traffic, the *New York Times* has the following:—

"Our only present rivals of importance in the nefarious traffic are the Portuguese, Chinese and North German vessels, in 1856, followed the example of China and England, and made the trade illegal. But so long as

the marine flag covers this cruel and cowardly commerce, it must continue to be carried on with all its actual incidents of a crime and sin. Immediate and vigorous action on the part of Congress must result in its almost instantaneous suppression; and that action should clothe our civil agents in China with authority to put the enormity down with all the power of our naval forces in those seas. Circumstances having finally shifted the responsibility of this great wrong mainly upon our shoulders, it rests with ourselves to vindicate our national reputation, by acting at once in the premises as becomes our Christianity and our civilisation."

COMMERCIAL.

Since the date of our last letter, the movements in East India and China produce have been on a moderate scale.

TEAS.—The market at both public and private sales have been active. The auction sale of the 2nd inst. drew a good attendance, and went off with spirit, nearly all the lots on the catalogue were sold. Another public sale was held on the 4th inst., at which all the goods were sold at better prices, while the blacks were largely withdrawn. The late news from Shanghai of limited supplies with some increase in the rebellion, has had the effect of causing increased firmness on the part of holders. At private sales during the past week, the sales embraced 2,500 packages of green, and 5,300 packages of black Oolong, Anka, and Souchong. The blacks chiefly, per *Mauny*, at all prices.

MANILA HEMP.—There has been considerable movement in this article during the past week. The sales embraced about 7,844 bales to arrive here per *Aurora*, at about 6c. per lb., and 1,810 ditto now lan from the *Tsar* at 6½, and 250 ditto from store, at 6½c., and 1,000 ditto, at private terms. At Boston 3,000 bales were sold, to arrive 6½c., 8 months. The imports from foreign ports into New York, from January 1st to April 30th, have reached 52,934 bales; ditto coastwise, 3,531 bales; total, 56,465 bales.

SALT PETR.—The market is firmer, while sales are limited. Sales of nitrate so a w r ma ing at 4½, 6 months.

SUGARS. Calcutta limited is quiet, while prices are firmly maintained; 5,000 to 6,000 bags of the *Guinea Star's* cargo sold in Boston, at about 17½c in cash.

GUNNY BAGS are in good demand, with an advancing tendency in prices. The sales at Boston comprised 1,200 bales of 420 to 440 lbs., at 10½ to 11c., and 600 ditto; 430 of 440 lbs at 10½c., 6 months.

GUNNY CLOTH continues quite firm, and 410 bales have been sold in Boston on the spot, and to arrive at 13½ to 14c. less 3 per cent. for cash. At the close none were to be had under 14c.; and to arrive it was held at a higher figure.

FIRE CRACKERS are in full supply; sales 3,000 boxes. Canton No. 1, 40 packets sold at 1 do. 40 c. to 1 dol. 45 c., 4 and 6 mos.

INDIGO.—The market continues firm for all descriptions, and Gantania and Caracas are scarce; sales, 25 cases. Manila, 42½ to 120 c. 6 mos.

SPICES continue in very moderate request, with sales of 25 cases; nutmegs at 45 c.; 1,200 mats Cassia, 17½ to 18; 103 bags pepper, 8½ 6 m.

SUGAR.—An active demand during the past week both from refiners and the trade, and closed at 3 to 3½, an advance on the sale of the market. The sales reached 9,000 to 10,000 hhls., chiefly Cuba and Porto Rica. The stock of Manila in first hands is reduced. The export of cotton domestic piece goods exported from New York to China the past week ending the 5th inst. embraced 4,720 bales of the value of 246,106 dols.

The high tariff introduced by the Republican party for political effect is undergoing discussion, but there is no hope of its passing this session. It has been got up to catch the votes of the iron and coal interest in Pennsylvania, and if it should pass the House it will stand no chance to go through the Senate. Among other provisions, it proposes to largely increase the duties on gunny bags and cloth, and on jute and Manila hemp.

The home market keeps easy with an ample supply on call at five per cent., while first-class short paper is sought at six to seven per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The quotation on London 9½ to 9¾ per cent. premium.

ARRIVALS.—Poston Light Crowell, at New York, April 28, from Whampoa. Veteor, Melville, at Boston, April 28, from Calcutta. Emma Jane, Wood, at New York, April 29, from Calcutta. Tsar, Jenkins, at New York, April 29, from Manila. Digby, Creer, at New Orleans, April 30 from Aden. Eliza, Oble at New York, May 6, from Bombay. Philomela, Barry, at Boston, May 7, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.—Revely, Plumer, from New York, April 25, for Penang. Fruiterer, Stone, from Boston, April 25, for Bombay. Granada, Dreyer, from Boston, April 26, for Port de Galle. Evangeline, Bartlett, from New York, April 30, for Melbourne. Daniel Sharp, Cushing, from Boston, May 4, for Melbourne. Brewster, Clark, from Boston, May 7, for Bombay and a market.

LOADING.—For Shanghai: Horatio, Western Continent. For Shanghai and Hong Kong: Onwa, Surprise. For Hong Kong: Barque Maury, Norway.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.—THE OUTRAGES IN ONE OF THE MOSQUES IN EGYPT.—(11.) Lord STRAIFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in presenting a petition, drew attention to the state of Protestants in some parts of the Sultan's dominions on which some remarks were made by Lord Wodehouse and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—In reply to a question by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord WODEHOUSE strongly denounced the conduct of certain English travellers at a mosque in Cairo and stated that her Majesty's Government had authorised the consuls in case of a repetition of such outrages at once to bring the offenders to justice.

THE DELAYED GUNBOATS.—(14.) In granting some returns moved for by Lord HARDWICKE, the Duke of SOMERSET gave similar information to that communicated on the 12th inst. by Lord C. PAGET to the House of Commons.

INDIA.—(15.) The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in a lengthy speech, called the attention of the House to various subjects in connection with our Indian Government. He proceeded to consider the constitution of the legislative

body, and contended that the present state of our finances in India imperatively called for improvement in it. He then briefly adverted to Mr. Wilson's financial schemes, and the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan from the governorship of Madras. Lords Ellenborough, Lyveden, Stanley of Alderley, and the Duke of Argyll took part in the debate.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—(21.) Earl GREY wished, before the business of the evening commenced, to put some questions to the noble Earl (Granville), of which he had given him notice. He wanted to know, first, whether or not the expedition sent to China would be at the charge of the British Government from the date of embarkation; next, whether the English regiments sent to China would be entitled to Indian pay and allowances while serving in China with troops from India; and, thirdly, whether any provision had been made for placing the expenses of the Indian regiments and the extra pay of British regiments serving in China in any estimate laid before Parliament.—Earl GRANVILLE, replying in a low tone from a written document amid some confusion, was understood to say that the troops serving in China would be entitled to Indian pay and allowances, and that there was no such estimate as the noble Earl had referred to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARINES AND SAILORS ON THE CHINESE STATIONS.—Sir DE LAOY EVANS asked the Secretary to the Admiralty the number of marines and sailors now on the Chinese stations.—Lord C. PAGET said he would be happy to give the gentleman the number in private.

CHINESE GARRISONS.—Sir DE LAOY EVANS inquired what was the strength of our garrisons at Hong Kong and China.—Mr. S. HERBERT replied that the garrisons of Hong Kong and Canton comprised three batteries of artillery consisting of 292 men, three companies of Royal Engineers containing 268 men, and a battalion of European troops 735 strong. There were also three battalions of native troops containing 1,639 men, who were to be relieved by an equivalent force; and orders had been given that the English soldiers who were sick should be sent home, unless urgent affairs required that they should be retained there some time longer.

THE DELAYED GUNBOATS.—Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Mr. W. Ewart and Sir J. Pakington, gave a detailed statement of the number of the contract gunboats and mortar boats decayed, the extent of the decay, the number of boats repaired, and the number afloat (40) which had not shown symptoms of decay, adding that defects had been discovered in some of the Government boats which had to undergo repair. He then referred to the inspection, and the system of check provided against bad materials or bad workmanship, and added, that the Admiralty were most anxious to bring to justice any parties guilty of fraud, and were taking legal advice as to whether they had power to prosecute.—Sir C. NAPIER asked indignantly for the name of the builder who had used short bolts, and the name of the inspector.—Admiral DUNCOMBE observed that two years ago he could poke his umbrella through the bottom of these gunboats.—Mr. Duncombe, Sir F. Smith, and other members took part in the discussion.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.—RECALL OF SIR C. TREVELYAN.—Mr. Danby Seymour made a statement eulogising the character of Sir C. Trevelyan and inquired whether it was true that he had been recalled from the Governorship of Madras. Sir C. WOOD stated that the Government had felt it their duty to recall him, a duty which they performed with regret. The ground for his recall was quite independent of the merits of his scheme, it was simply on account of his most improper act in publishing his minute. Mr. BRIGHT and other speakers bore testimony to Sir Charles Trevelyan's character and abilities, but concurred with the Government on the necessity of recalling him.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.—Mr. WYLD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Earl of Elgin, while at Tien-tsin, made any arrangements with the Chinese authorities for the appointment of foreign inspectors of Customs at the open ports, and reserved the right of filling eleven such appointments; and, if so, why the correspondence relating to those appointments were not printed in the Blue-book of his mission; if there was any objection to lay this correspondence upon the table of the House, together with the despatch from Lord Elgin, announcing the appointment to the Chinese Customs of the secretary to his lordship's embassy; and if there was any objection to lay upon the table of the House copies of the correspondence from Mr. Bruce on the subject of the Chinese Customs' foreign inspectorship, especially as regarded the ports of Canton and Swatow.—Lord J. RUSSELL said there was no such correspondence in regard to the appointment of foreign inspectors of customs, as far as Lord Elgin was concerned, to be found in the Foreign-office. There had been a correspondence with Mr. Bruce on the subject, but as it related chiefly to the objections raised by the American Minister at Canton it would not be right to give it. There had been no correspondence with regard to the appointment of Lord Elgin's secretary. The system was now at work at Canton and Shanghai, and was understood to work satisfactorily, but it was not at work at Swatow, because the trade was not opened there. No doubt, however, it would be established there when the trade was opened.

FRANCE AND ITALY.—(15.) In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Griffith, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that no intimation had been given to Lord Cowley that in case of contingencies affecting the distribution of power in Southern Italy France would claim further territorial compensation.

MALTA HARBOUR.—(24.) The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, among several votes, one was taken of £2,500 for the extension of Malta harbour, in pursuance of an agreement with the Maltese Government.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to Mr. John Locke, that the Government had no intelligence of a Russian army being concentrated on the Pruth, or of a Turkish corps being assembled at Widdin. They had, however, received official intelligence of a meditated action of Russia, in conjunction with the other great Powers, on the subject of the condition of the Christians in the Ottoman dominions.

Spirit of the Press.

RECALL OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

Sir Charles Trevelyan seems to take his stand on the old traditions and theories on which India has been governed for the last hundred years. His cause is strengthened by the adhesion of Lord Ellenborough, who said emphatically on Tuesday evening that the evil would be, not the publication of Sir Charles Trevelyan's opinions, but the neglect to follow his advice. Sir Charles Trevelyan seems thoroughly imbued with the notion, so familiar to the mind of old Indians, that no increase of the revenue is to be looked for in India, at least to any considerable extent. It is, in fact, a constant quantity, which may fluctuate a little between the two extremes, but not so high as to throw poor land out of condition, and a rent so low as to make the tenant a proprietor with the Government. Between the two poles the revenue may oscillate, but beyond that, according to him, it can never go. It is surprising that the Government has lived during the past share of life, and upon land, with a little aid from the opium and the salt monopolies, from a tax on workmen's tool and spirituous liquors, the Government must continue to live. There is a deficit, certainly, but that deficit must be met and subdued by greater economy. Taxation is, according to this school, the greatest of all mischiefs, and anything short of the dissolution of the Government is to be submitted to rather than incur it; but, if we are to have taxation, then we ought, according to Sir Charles Trevelyan, to dismiss from us as fatal and delusive the idea of making it uniform. India is a vast continent, covered by races of different creeds, languages and manners. The taxation which would be fair to one would be crushing and overpowering to another people. Bengal would submit to that which would make the Punjab fly to arms. The same measure cannot be dealt out to Tajore and Rajpootana. If we are to try any system of taxation which has not hitherto been attempted, we ought financially to divide the country, and apportion the load to the ability which each province may possess to bear it. Thus speaks the voice of Indian experience and tradition in the minute of Sir Charles Trevelyan. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, takes his stand, not on ancient Indian traditions, but on the principles of financial science as understood and practised in England. So far from admitting the notion of a financial subdivision, Mr. Wilson declares the greatest fault of the Indian system to be the want of a central check on departmental expenditure. He believes, moreover, that it is vain to look for a financial equilibrium if the revenue be not placed under the same control as the expenditure. He would no more dream of making a distinction in the matter of taxation between Bengal and the Punjab than between Kent and Yorkshire. With equal strictness he repudiates the idea of exceptional and local taxes, and raises an income-tax, a trade-tax, and a tobacco-tax with as little compunction as Mr. Thackeray experiences when he makes a shilling rate on the householders of the metropolis. If some people have less than others, they will have less to pay; the saddle will sit itself to the back of every horse. Mr. Wilson allows nothing for the superior fierceness or independence of different races. We are strong enough, he believes, to coerce the most refractory, and there is no occasion for us to remit through fear that which we are well able to take by force. To him a division into districts for the purpose of taxation would be a gross and palpable injustice, which would create, by its obvious inequality, more discontent than it removed by its deference for the prejudice of the less manageable races. Mr. Wilson does not believe in filling up the deficit by economy; nor does he consider the revenue as exclusively derivable from land, and therefore as incapable of increase. He believes in the possibility of stimulating the trade, developing the resources, calling forth the industry, and increasing the revenue of India; and these things he can only do through a greatly increased expenditure on railroads, irrigation, education, the administration of justice, and the improvement of the police. Between these two antagonists our readers must choose as information or inclination leads them; but Mr. Wilson has this decided advantage—that the Government of India is distinctly pledged in his favour, and that it has thus become the duty even of those who least agree in his views zealously to support them.—*Times*.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF COLONELCIES.

The rehabilitation of the British army has been mainly the work of the nation itself, speaking through the press. There has, we admit, been little cause of complaint of late. The authorities seem to have seen the rottenness of "the system," and to have been converted to the opinions which were at first so unpopular with the military world. But we must not expect to advance too quickly. The "old Adam" of favouritism and jobbing has evidently not yet been entirely put off, and we have to animadvert on a backsliding which deserves a temperate but firm admonition. The regenerate Horse Guards has fallen back into its old practices. Nothing that was done in the bad days before 1854 could be more reprehensible than the appointment of Major General Grey to the command of a regiment. In commenting on these cases we know that we must necessarily excite a great deal of bitterness and animosity. Among those who abuse the *Times* probably not one in a hundred owes his prejudice to any conduct of ours on a public question. We may say, then, that to appoint to the command of a regiment a gentleman who for many years past has been a mere nominal soldier is a gross injustice to deserving officers, and an injury to the profession. A while ago the same *Gazette* which announced that the Order of the Bath had been conferred upon Sir H. Havelock for his heroic services, announced also that the same honour had been conferred on Colonel Phipps, a gentleman known only as holding a subordinate office in the Royal household. Now we have Sir John Inglis, the undaunted defender of Lucknow bracketed with Major-General Grey, private secretary to Prince Albert—the man who has risked his life under a tropical climate and against ferocious and implacable foes coupled with a gentleman who in the ease of English palaces has wielded no weapon more formidable than the pen. The contrast affords scope for disparaging remarks as respects General Grey, not because the General's services are unimportant or his position other than honourable, but because he has been unjustly, and, as we think, unjustly, rewarded. It is quite right that the Prince Consort should have a secretary to conduct the large correspondence which necessarily falls upon him, nor do we deny that the secretary may be properly appointed to any civil office which he is capable of filling. But military emoluments should be reserved for those who are

as valiant soldiers. It cannot be admitted that a man, because he has been at one time in active service, and has by the custom of the army attained a certain rank, should step in and grasp the few prizes which of right belong to those who have borne the burden and heat of war. The pay of £600 a-year which General Grey will receive as honorary Colonel of the Buffs would compensate many a Crimean or Indian officer for fatigue, wounds, sickness, long separation from friends, and all the other hardships of a soldier's life. A colonelcy is a military security, and the only ground for retaining such appointments is that which has been often urged—that they form the best means of conferring a justly earned pension on distinguished officers. Those who by devoting the flower of their age to the service of the country in every part of the globe have attained to the rank of Major-General have a claim to the colonelcies, and it is an abuse of the powers belonging to the Horse-Guards when these appointments are made to reward civil or courtly services.—*Times*.

Literature.

Friends for the Fireside. By MRS. MATTHEWS. 2 vols.
T. C. Newby.

There have been so many scores of men who, although able to write "like an angel," have nevertheless talked "like poor Poll," that it is always with many misgivings we open a new volume of "Table Talk." It is pretty well understood that literary men are no more entitled than the Pharisee was to thank God that they are "not as other men are," and that a poet, when "a night-cap binds his brow instead of bay," is neither much handsomer nor much more agreeable than an ordinary mortal. Pope was not always apostrophising the "Nymphs of Solyma," but was sometimes like other peevish valetudinarians, crouching over the fire cased in half a dozen flannel vests, and Heaven knows how many pairs of stockings. Richard Steele was not always engaged on moral essays, but was often to be found writing paltry excuses to his "darling Prue" from a tavern or a sponging-house, and the correct Mr. Joseph Addison himself was not for ever looking at the stars and "singing as they shine," but was (alas, that we should have to write it—sometimes singing over his cups. Authors are not entirely occupied in climbing "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," but are occasionally to be found romping with their children or quarrelling with the helpmates, and we are quite certain that if a Boswell were always at hand, many sayings would be recorded as coarse as Johnson's, as ill-natured as Humboldt's, and even as silly as any of Boswell's own. We have all heard of the delights of a breakfast at the table of the poet Rogers, but for our part if the dish of "Table Talk" which Mr. Moxon has since served up be a fair sample of the delicacies, we see no great reason to lament our absence from the repasts. At any rate we should not have cared to dine on the same day with Mr. Thomas Moore if he was in the habit of saying the very stupid things Lord John Russell has given him credit for. *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit* is an aphorism that belongs to the true as well as to the trite, and it is really too much to expect us to fall down and worship every time a great man opens his mouth. Experience has taught us that the witticisms of the wits require much pruning and very careful selection—there is generally more shell than kernel—the wheat to be gathered into the garner is as nothing compared with the chaff to be swept away. But it is just on account of the reason which renders us ordinarily averse to books of "Table Talk" that we are able to record our admiration of the volumes before us. They do not contain, mixed in a heap, the witty and the silly sayings of any one writer; but to use a homely, though as our younger readers will admit an expressive simile, the plums have been picked out of a hundred other literary puddings to enrich that of Mrs. Matthews'. "The Friends for the Fireside" have left both their spitefulness and their twaddle at home, and he is very fastidious who can find much fault with their company. Here and there we have a good thing a little too stale—an oft-quoted Sidney Smith or an undeniable Joe Miller—indeed, when once again we stumbled over *Punch's* advice to persons about to marry, we half expected Macaulay's New Zealander would turn up in the next page, but, on the whole, we are bound to say that Mrs. Matthews has executed her task with taste and judgment, and that it has seldom been our lot to read a book of "Table Talk" with higher gratification.

An Old Road and an Old River. By WILLIAM A. ROSS. 2 vols.
T. C. Newby.

We recommend readers of this work not to dwell too long on the title page, and to "skip" the dedication and preface. The first is pretentious with its Latin and Greek quotations—the

second spasmodic, and the third involved. Here, however, we are happy to say our strictures end, for the book itself is a very entertaining one. Of course along "An Old Road and an Old River" we did not expect much novelty, more particularly when we found that the "Old Road" was a German one, and the "Old River" meant the Rhine. Mr. Ross is by no means deficient in descriptive power, and the character sketches are for the most part felicitously done. It is a pleasant chatty book, and worthy the perusal of those who are not surfeited with the subject.

The Story of a Lost Life. By WILLIAM PLATT. 3 vols. T. C. Newby.

This is something more than a readable novel. It has been written with talent and care, and though it would perhaps be too much to say that the success is quite commensurate with the pains the author has evidently taken, still the result is a work superior to nine-tenths of the intellectual food with which circulating library readers are supplied. The story is interesting, the characters are lifelike, and the moral tone of the work unexceptionable.

Recollections of Baron Gros's Embassy to China and Japan in 1857—58. By the Marquis DE MOYES. R. Griffin and Co.

We have so recently* noticed the *Souvenirs d'une Ambassade en Chine et au Japon par M. de Moyes*, that it is unnecessary to repeat our estimate of the work, but we may state that the translation before us has received every advantage which an admirable translator, a good printer, a clever artist, a tasteful binder, and last, not least, a liberal publisher, could confer upon it.

NOTES.

Colonel Herbert Edwards is said to be engaged on a *Life of Sir Henry Lawrence*.

"Memorials of Thomas Hood," collected, arranged, and edited by his daughter—preface and notes by his son—are in the press of Mr. Moxon.

Mr. Murray is about to publish "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World—Chaldean, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, and Persia," by the Rev. George Rawlinson, the editor of "Herodotus."

Mr. Fry, of Bristol, is preparing an edition of Tyndal's New Testament, printed at Worms in 1525. It is an exact transcript of the original now preserved at the Baptist Museum, Bristol, and believed to be the only perfect copy of this oldest of English Bibles.

Messrs. Trübner and Co. will publish immediately an English edition of the story entitled "Sir Rohan's host."

Mr. Bentley has in the press "The Corsair and his Conqueror, a Tour in Algeria," by H. E. Pope; and "Stories from the Sandhills," by Hans Christian Andersen.

Messrs. Griffin and Co. will publish this season "The Jacobite Ballads of Scotland," by Charles Mackay; "The Liber Albus, or Whit Book of the City of London," translated from the original Latin and Anglo-Norman, by H. T. Riley; and "Contemporary Biography: a Handbook of the Peerage of Rank, Worth, and Influence."

Mr. James Blackwood announces "Old-fashioned Wit and Humour, in Verse," by William Jackson.

Mr. Timbs is preparing or publication a second series of "Curiosities of Science," completing the series of "Things Not Generally Known." Of this work upwards of 50,000 copies have been sold.

Mr. Ho ten announces "The Brownie Papers," by the late Douglas Jerrold, who, it may be remembered, for some time wrote under the signature of "Brownie."

Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons are about to publish a work by the late J. C. Symonds, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, entitled "Rough Types of English Life."

The first part of a great "Russian Encyclopædia" has been published at St. Petersburg.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., promise a new book, by Holme Lee, to be called "The Wortlebank Diary." They have just issued a work by Capt. Shakspeare, on "The Wild Sports of India."

We understand, says the Spectator, that Mr. J. H. Simpson has received permission to translate all the writings of the Emperor of the French, and that the translation will in due time be published "by authority" through the house of Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Messrs. Asher and Co., of Berlin, have purchased Humboldt's library, consisting of upwards of 10,000 volumes, and comprising many rare and valuable works, which are to be offered for sale. Our Prince Consort's "gift horse" (which the great philosopher examined in the mouth) doubtless among the rest.

A monument in honour of Camoens has just been erected in Lisbon.

Mr. Guinness, of Dublin has given £15,000 for the restoration of the nave of St. Patrick's, in that city.

A most noble gift has just been made to the department of art and science, at South Kensington, by Mrs. Elizabeth Eliott, of Sudbrooke-house, county of Lincoln. It consists for the present of fifty splendid original water-colour paintings by British artists, and fifty more are promised at some future time. The gift has been formally accepted by Lord Granville on behalf of the public.

Raphael's famous picture, "The Archangel and Satan," has been replaced in the Louvre.

Nabal and Military.

We have no movements to record in connection with the China expedition, excepting the engagement of more vessels to convey stores. It is of course believed now that Lord Elgin and his suite have proceeded to their destination, and that this Government now leave the matter in his hands, and the respective naval and military chiefs. It will be seen in our French news that a line of steamers is to be established for the conveyance of despatches, stores, and invalids, in connection with the French contingent. It has been a subject of congratulation that our naval and military forces reached their destination so promptly—so far as the latest advices inform us. In connection with the re-inforcements for India already noticed, the following officers have been named, viz.:—

Lieut. C. J. Backus, Ensign C. G. B. Tribe, and Ensign H. Stokes, 1st battalion, 19th Regiment; Lieut. C. H. Webster, Lieut. C. Enys, Ensign T. A. Davies, and Ensign Z. Macaulay, 1st battalion, 20th Regiment; Ensign V. P. Hutchinson and Ensign W. H. Adams, 1st battalion, 28th Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. H. C. Marsack, Ensign W. M. Brander, and Ensign H. F. Broucker, 24th Regiment; Ensign W. Poste and Ensign W. Tolson, 35th Regiment; Lieut. H. Gorton, Ensign E. Villiers, and Ensign R. M. 1st 43rd Light Infantry; Ensign E. Pakenham, Ensign V. E. Knox, Ensign E. S. Ker, Ensign H. F. Barker, and Ensign T. E. Dawler, 52nd Light Infantry; Lieut. W. Clarke, Ensign B. J. A. Mossell, Ensign H. Synges, and Ensign C. W. H. Richardson, 78th Regiment; Ensign H. P. Dawson and Ensign A. S. Leatham, 75th Regiment; Capt. W. J. Carden, Lieut. A. T. Butts, Ensign O. H. Blount, and Ensign E. N. Mosley, 77th Regiment; Capt. S. J. Lowe, Ensign H. Maturin, and Ensign R. J. Macdonnell, 81st Regiment; and Ensign R. B. Wesley, 91st Regiment.

The appointment of Lieut.-General Mansfield to a command in China has been cancelled in the Gazette, and his appointment announced as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Sir Hugh Rose has been a nominated Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lord Clyde is expected home early in June.

The hired transport *Lady Macdonald* has arrived at Spithead, from Hong Kong, with naval invalids. She has experienced fine weather the whole passage home. The invalids, amounting to 131, were all dysentery on board, and many of them of a serious character, requiring to be hoisted on board in cots; thirty other invalids were received on board at the Cape. Twenty deaths occurred on the passage home, which may be considered a small percentage from the number of severe cases on board. Acting Lieut. Blount, R.N., was he appointed Admiral's agent on board. Surgeon Ramsay and Asst.-Surg. Higgin have had medical charge of the invalids during the voyage. The following gentlemen have also arrived home as passengers by the ship:—Mr. Burniston, R.N.; Mr. Barratt, R.N.; Mr. Thompson, R.N.; and Capt. P. M. C. Parker, from the Royal Marine Brigade.

The store ship *Elb*, connected with the Prussian expedition to China, touched at Funchal on the 16th ult., and Santa Cruz on the 20th, from which she proceeded on to Mon e Video. The *Thetis* frigate was at Funchal a fortnight, and left on the 13th.

The *Hermes* has arrived from the Cape, and reports the frigate *Forté*, Capt. R. Turnour, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir J. Keppell, K.C.B., arrived at Madeira on the 8th inst. from England, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Wonderer*, a screw gun vessel, one of the contract steam gunboats built during the Russian war, which, on being surveyed, was found to be very rotten and defective, is ordered to be sent from Chatham to Sheerness, to be repaired; but the general opinion appears to be that, from the state she is in, she is not worth the expense of repairing. The survey of two more of the contract mortar vessels, numbers 31 and 48, built for the Admiralty towards the close of the Russian war, has just been completed at Chatham Dockyard, the vessels having been hauled up out of the river on the slip, in order to facilitate the survey. The result of the inspection has shown that both the vessels are as rotten as those first inspected, and utterly unfit for further service indeed, so rotten were they found to be that after a portion of the planking had been removed enough was exhibited to satisfy the officers appointed to inspect them that it was unnecessary to extend the survey, and they were accordingly closed up and sent aloft to await an Admiralty order for them to be broken up.

It is stated that the tremendous recoil from the Armstrong gun during recent trials on board the *R. d'ur* gunboat rendered it imperatively necessary that some other form of carriage should be substituted for the one at present in use, should the smaller class of gunboats be armed with these weapons.

The contractors for the construction of No. 10 dock, in Portsmouth Dockyard, and for the work necessary to form its junction with No. 7 dock, are erecting a retaining wall in the latter dock for the purpose of withstanding the pressure of the water when ships are docked or undocked during the time the present works are in progress, and also to enable them to excavate the ground between Nos. 7 and 10 docks, and form the granite communication between them. When the work is complete the whole, from the bar entrance to the steam basin, will equal the *Great Eastern* steamship in length, but, from its want of depth and breadth, would be of course unable to take in that ship.

The screw steam ore-ship *Himalaya*, Capt. Seccombe, in consequence of damage she received by ground in Portsmouth harbour, was towed to Plymouth by the paddlewheel steam-sloop *Virgo*.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will commence on June 4, and extend over five days; that of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on June 30; and the candidates for direct commissions on the 20th proximo, and will occupy six days. The several examinations are held before the Council of Military Education at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE LY-EE-MOON.

There seems to be scarcely any limit to the progress of steam navigation; in the most distant parts where European civilization has penetrated there quickly follows this great practical annihilator of distances. While public attention has been drawn of late to the steamers constructed for Indian river navigation, we are called upon to record the equipment of steamers for even more distant parts; and while in the one part of our present impression we give the progress of war about to be waged against the Chinese Government, we have to announce the intended departure of as fine a specimen of naval architecture as was ever produced in this country; and to the Thames Iron and Ship Building Company, together with the architect, Mr. James Ash, and Captain Norman Hill, who has superintended and directed her construction, belong the credit of this really handsome craft, which resembles, in many respects, the steam yacht of Her Majesty. It must be cheering to the uninitiated in this country to see that our merchants have sufficient confidence in the early restoration of peace and trade to enable them to despatch a vessel at this time. It serves, perhaps, to illustrate the anomaly with which our relations with the Chinese are invested, and also the progress of that wedge which the civilized countries of the West, are driving into the great empire of China, and which the great trading classes in that country are not slow to appreciate.

The Ly-ee-Moon is the property of Messrs. Dent and Co., of China, and is intended to run on the coast between Hong Kong and Shanghai. Her dimensions and particulars of engine, &c., are as follows:—Length of water line, 270 feet; breadth moulded, 27 feet 3 inches; draught of water, mean, 12 feet 6 inches; register tonnage, 1,003 tons; actual displacement, 1,394.14 tons; oscillating engines, diameter of cylinders, 70 in., stroke, 5 ft. 6 in.; maximum revolutions per minute, 33—34; diameter of paddle-wheels outside, 22 ft.; consumption of fuel per 24 hours about 40 tons; nominal horse power, 350; indicated horse power 1,420; fire-box surface in boilers, 350 sq. ft.; tube surface, 7,200 sq. ft.; 16 furnaces; 4 boilers; 2 funnels, each 6 ft. diameter and 30 ft. high; superheating apparatus, Bearmore and Galloway's patent; tube surface in superheaters, 1,400 sq. ft.; temperature of superheated steam, 350°; Silver's governor for controlling engines at sea (first paddlewheel steamer so fitted in Great Britain); Suffolk's engine-room telegraph, communicating with engine-room as to speed, fitted to pilot bridge and steering house; Linsey's apparatus for sealing the boilers with superheated steam, lately approved and adopted by the Admiralty, and is the first merchant vessel so fitted; Dell's condensing apparatus making 600 gallons water per day. The engines were designed by Mr. W. G. Taylor, of London; finished and fitted by Messrs. Seaward and Co., from drawings prepared by an engineer directed by Captain Hill. The boiler and superheaters were tested to double the working pressure; and manufactured by Mr. Mitchell, of Deptford. The engine-room is fitted with a powerful donkey engine and boiler. A winch is on the deck which can be worked either from the donkey or main boilers. The coal bunkers will hold about 320 tons of fuel. The smoke-holes are ventilated by large shafts at either end, and everything is done for the comfort and convenience of the stokers. The engines and boilers are supplied with a complete set of spare gear, each part having been fitted to its place.

On deck the fittings are as complete as below, and great regard for a clear deck is apparent, there being no obstruction beyond a very useful house over the companion aft, as a shelter from sun or rain, and one forward, made to include a Captain's navigating cabin, bath room, and wheel house. The officers' cabins are all below, as also the berths for the sailors and firemen. A light top-gallant forecabin is fitted up for live stock. The anchors are Trotman's patent, and are lifted by a patent capstan. The after saloon is extremely neat and compact, the panelling containing papier mache views, representing the domestic incidents of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. In addition to a captain's cabin, there is accommodation for about ten passengers; there is also a cabin for ladies, and an excellent bath-room, &c. Large ports are fitted with scuttles for bad weather, and by apertures cut in the iron masts, ventilation is given into the engine-room. The masts are slight and graceful, and with the funnels have a moderate rake; the foremast carries lower, topsail, and topgallant yards. The tri-sails reach to the topmast-head, and give her a good spread of canvas. Her four boats are each fitted with the patent lowering apparatus of Clifford and others, a satisfactory trial of which was exhibited, with the vessel going eighteen miles. Her decks, stanchions, houses, &c., are all of teak. Her armament consists of two 32-pounder guns (56 cwt.), four 2-pounder ditto (swivels on rail), two Congreve rocket carriages, stand of rifles, revolvers, boarding pikes, axes, &c. The sponsons have been fitted to work the guns on when required. We have omitted to state that she has hawse holes fitted abaft for anchoring, and, among the very many improvements, both useful and ornamental, it is probable we have omitted others; for in every part of the vessel something suggests the unwearied care and intellect which has been bestowed in her construction, and, for model and speed, she is a most signal

success—second to none—and does great credit to her enterprising owners, captain, and builders.

The Ly-ee-Moon is now in the Victoria Docks, and will proceed to Hong Kong in about two weeks, calling at St. Vincent's, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore; and we wish her a safe and speedy passage, and profitable employment on her arrival in China waters.

The visitors who accompanied her on the trip proceeded by the 9.30 train from the city for Tilbury, where a tug was provided for their conveyance to the vessel lying with her steam up in the stream. At 11.30 she proceeded with a flood tide slowly down, clearing the numerous craft, and gradually progressed towards full speed, making twenty-four to twenty-six revolutions and increasing up to thirty-two or thirty-three. At ten minutes before one she passed the Nore light vessel, and at 22.0 past, or in 32 min. she was abreast of the Mouse, a distance of 9 miles, the tide being quite equal to one against her. After proceeding down to the Girdle light vessel, a distance of about 40 miles from Gravesend, she turned and ran the 9 miles from the Mouse to the Nore in a few seconds under 30 min., thus giving a speed of 18 miles per hour, with 32 to 33 revolutions; and there is no doubt that with a few day's run, the engines will improve to 36, and give another mile. No canvas was set, the wind being too light.

Of the company assembled we observed Mr. Thomas Dent, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Dent, Palmer and Co.; Mr. W. Dent, East India Director; Captain Thomas Dent, Madras Army; Mr. Alexander Messrs. Rolt, Ford, and Edwards, Directors; and Mr. Ash, Architect of the Thames Iron Works and Ship Building Company; Messrs. Cornet and Watkins, of Messrs. Seaward and Co., Engineers, Messrs. Galloway and Gladstone, Board of Trade surveyors, Mr. Davy, surveyor to Lloyd's, Captain Nelson, R.N., Captain Guthrie, Captain McDermott, and Captain Macnamara, of the P. and O. Company's service. Captain St. Croix, Reynell, Wade, Macfarlane, Roper, Gibson, Grosvenor, and Macmillan. Messrs. J. D. Gibb, W. W. Dale, W. O. Young, Thomas Lane, J. Dudgeon, and several gentlemen connected with the metropolitan press. An elegant luncheon was provided on board, which was, with the vessel's performance and the brightness of the day, fully appreciated. The usual toast for the success of the cause, captain, and owners was drunk. At 5.30 some of the visitors disembarked off Tilbury and several proceeded on to Blackwall uttowing to the intricate and crowded state of the river nearly two hours were occupied in this. Not the slightest accident occurred during the whole time, and all on board enjoyed a most agreeable day.

THE LATE DR. HARLAND, OF HONG KONG.—In another part of our impression a notice will be seen of a testimonial to the late Captain Bate, who was killed at Canton. A correspondent suggests that a similar testimonial might be raised to the memory of the late Dr. Harland. The suggestion, we trust, will be taken up by residents in China. Our correspondent says, "I beg to suggest that committees be formed in China and in this country for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a 'Harland Scholarship,' to be in connection with the London University, where the late estimable doctor studied for some time, and took such high honours. Further, if it were made a *sine qua non* that the young men holding this scholarship should study Chinese, and also, if practicable, that he should be the son of some person connected with China. This would, I think, in all respects, be a suitable testimonial, and one, moreover, the only one in consonance with the late doctor's views. In such a wealthy community as that of Hong Kong, a day where the late Dr. Harland's memory is so highly revered, there could be no difficulty in carrying out this idea, and I know that his numerous admirers in this country would only be too happy to have the privilege of assisting in so excellent a plan of perpetuating the memory of one so much beloved, and so universally regretted."

DR. MACGOWAN AT MANCHESTER.—Dr. Macgowan has delivered at Manchester Athenæum his highly interesting and instructive lecture on the arts, sciences, and commerce of the Japanese. E. Potter, Esq., the president of the Chamber of Commerce, took the chair. In the course of his very able lecture Dr. Macgowan remarked that the language and literature of the Japanese gave the best possible evidence that they were not members of the Chinese family. The names of many of their places reminded one of the Indian names which they met with in Hiawatha. The Japanese language, more than any other language in Asia, resembled the Greek. The Japanese were not an original people, but were very imitative. They had produced no original thinker. Everything in which they excelled came from abroad. This was a remarkable feature, on which the lecturer built his hopes for the future of Japan, although he must say that their attainments in civilization and power would be limited compared with those of China, because, though the Chinese were inert and lifeless, there were amongst them profound thinkers, and when they once got the impetus they would go on, if not with great rapidity, yet in an amply further than the Japanese, a superficial people, could ever hope to attain to by sudden and impulsive advances. (Hear, hear.) The Japanese were very ambitious of acquiring English; and he had literally seen shiploads of new publications going up to Yokohama; and he believed that the next generation would become as well versed in Milton and Shakespeare, and he hoped also in our version of the Sacred Scriptures, as the present generation were in the classics of China. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer next adverted to their progress in the science, and more especially the science of medicine. He further observed that they are the greatest liars in all the East, which is surely saying something. Their morals were gross in the extreme; the voluptuous Chinese were fastidiously decorous compared with the Japanese. He hoped, in considering the prospects and claims of this people, that they would not be poisoned by the introduction of opium. Dr. Macgowan, who was frequently applauded in the course of his lecture, concluded by thanking his Manchester friends for the kindest reception they had given him. Don Tien-ang, who accompanied Dr. Macgowan, and was attired in his native Chinese costume, then addressed the audience in his own language. His remarks were interpreted by Dr. Macgowan.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

R. S.—It is probable that the next mail will bring advices on the subject.

G. T.—We cannot insert anything so lengthy.

J. S.—You should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A. G.—We thank you for the suggestion, and will instruct our correspondent accordingly.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

AFTER Great Britain the United States carry on the largest trade with China, but with them the balance of trade is also adverse, as there is little that they can supply to the Chinese, while they are large customers for tea. It will be interesting to our merchants to trace down the course of trade, and to mark the progress of American shipping and commerce in that quarter; and as by their treaty they have liberty to trade under neutral privileges at all the open ports, the present war is not likely to interfere with their commerce, but may possibly promote it.

"Commercial relations between the United States and China date from a period as early as 1784. In the month of February of that year the *Empress of China*, a ship of three hundred and sixty tons, sailed from New York for Canton, and returned the following year with a rich and valuable cargo. The success, as well as the novelty of this adventure, attracted no little attention throughout the country. The ensuing year another voyage was made in a small vessel of only eighty four tons burden, with equal success. Merchants were soon induced to engage in an enterprise which promised the most flattering results; and as early as 1789, five years after the American flag had first entered the Chinese seas, fifteen American ships had arrived at Canton. A commercial treaty with China was concluded July 3, 1844, and proclamation was made by the President April 18, 1846. It was not limited as to duration; the United States, however, reserving the right, after the expiration of twelve years from the date of the convention, to open negotiations, should it be deemed necessary to do so, for such modifications in the articles relating to commerce and navigation as may be requisite. By that treaty vessels of the United States could enter any of the five ports open to foreign commerce, viz., Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-Foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, but no other ports, under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo. It was provided, however, that vessels forced in any way to take refuge in any port other than the free ports, shall receive friendly treatment and the means of safety and security. The tonnage duties were, on vessels of over 150 tons, 5 mace (70 cents) per ton; 150 or under, 1 mace (14 4-5 cents), paid only at one port. The importation of opium was prohibited, but a large contraband trade was regularly carried on in that article through the connivance of Chinese officials, both English and American vessels being engaged in this trade, but principally the former."

By the last American treaty, signed at Tien-tsin in June, 1858, consuls may be appointed at each of the ports open to trade, and the Minister of the United States may visit and sojourn once in a year at the capital when he has any important business, and confer with the members of the Privy Council. He may go by land or by the Peiho, but must not take in American vessels of war; boats will be sent to convey him. The tariff duties to be paid on imports and exports are the same as agreed to by the former treaty of Whanghi, except as these may be modified by treaties with other nations. The tonnage dues are reduced to four mace (56 cents) per ton on vessels over 150 tons, and one mace per ton if under that tonnage, payable only at one port. Duties payable by merchants of the United States are to be received either in sycee silver or in foreign money at the exchange of the day. Art. 26 provides for the neutral rights of American ships to enter ports in time of war. The religious rights and freedom of missionary teaching are conceded to Protestants and Catholics. The extortion of all legal fees is prohibited.

It will be seen from the following return of the general commerce of the United States with China since 1821, that while the exports fell off from one-third to one-half in value (with the exception of the latest years given, 1857 and 1858, when it recovered), the imports have more than trebled.

"It should be remarked, however, that the trade between the United States and China is of two kinds; direct, carried on generally on American account, and constituting the basis of the treasury reports as respects American trade with China; and indirect, or that carried on by the Americans between China and other parts of the world. Of this latter trade no official accounts are returned to the treasury department—a fact that will account for the apparent large balances of trade against the United States, given in the annual reports from that department.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA.

	Dolls.		Dolls.
1821	3,111,951	1840	6,640,829
1822	5,242,536	1841	3,935,368
1823	6,511,425	1842	4,984,645
1824	5,618,502	1843	4,385,566
1825	7,533,115	1844	4,931,255
1826	7,472,186	1845	7,285,914
1827	3,617,183	1846	6,598,881
1828	5,339,108	1847	5,583,343
1829	4,680,847	1848	8,083,496
1830	3,878,141	1849	5,513,785
1831	3,083,205	1850	6,598,462
1832	5,314,907	1851	7,065,144
1833	7,641,570	1852	10,593,950
1834	7,891,327	1853	10,573,710
1835	5,987,187	1854	10,506,329
1836	7,324,816	1855	11,048,726
1837	8,965,337	1856	8,356,932
1838	4,764,536	1857	10,570,536
1839	8,678,509		

EXPORTS TO CHINA.

	Dolls.		Dolls.
1821	4,290,568	1840	1,009,966
1822	5,935,368	1841	1,200,816
1823	4,636,661	1842	1,444,397
1824	5,301,171	1843	2,418,985
1825	5,570,515	1844	1,756,941
1826	2,566,644	1845	2,275,995
1827	3,864,405	1846	1,381,741
1828	1,482,802	1847	1,832,884
1829	1,354,862	1848	2,190,013
1830	742,193	1849	1,583,242
1831	1,290,835	1850	1,615,217
1832	1,260,522	1851	2,485,287
1833	1,433,579	1852	2,663,177
1834	1,010,483	1853	3,736,982
1835	1,868,580	1854	1,388,088
1836	1,194,264	1855	1,719,429
1837	650,591	1856	4,395,130
1838	1,516,602	1857	5,697,351
1839	1,533,601		

In 1789 there were only fifteen American ships engaged in the China trade out of 86 foreign vessels. In 1834, 70 out of 253 arrived at Canton. In 1844, 57 of 23,273 tons; and in 1845, 83 of 38,658 tons. In 1852 the American tonnage in Shanghai exceeded that of any other nation. The number of British vessels was 102, with a tonnage of 32,700 tons, and of American vessels 72, with a tonnage of 40,365 tons. The whole amount of tonnage was 76,900, and the number of vessels 187. The value of the imports in American vessels at Shanghai, in 1855, was £272,708, and of the exports, £5,396,417. In 1856 there were 68 American vessels engaged in the trade at Shanghai, which took away exports valued at £871,000, of which there was 21,000,000 lbs in tea, and 1,188 bales of silk. In 1857 the tonnage which cleared from the United States for Chinese ports was 59,549 tons. As tea is so important an article of supply to the United States, we shall trace down the progress of the trade. Taking decennial periods we find that the imports of tea into the United States from China have been as follows:—

	lbs.		lbs.
In 1790	3,074,224	In 1830	8,609,415
1800	3,797,694	1840	20,006,595
1810	6,647,726	1850	28,752,817
1820	4,891,447	1860 estimated	32,000,000

The above figures are from the official Treasury returns.

From the circular of Messrs. Nott and Co., of China, we compile the annexed table of shipments of tea from China to the United States:—

Season.	Black.	Green.	Total lbs.
1850-51, 65 vessels	13,564,746	15,215,707	28,780,453
1851-52, 68 "	13,361,518	20,965,915	34,327,427
1852-53, 73 "	14,431,596	26,529,161	40,960,730
1853-54, 54 "	11,365,693	21,900,155	33,345,841
1854-55, 46 "	8,022,939	21,351,922	29,377,861
1855-56, 55 "	14,956,304	24,358,434	39,314,738
1856-57	12,181,391	18,689,826	30,871,217

The Americans, it will be seen, have a great preference for the coloured or green teas. Among the black teas included in the above figures are Congou and Souchong, Caper, Pouchong, Oolong and Vongyong, Flowery Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, &c., and

among the green teas are enumerated Twankay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder. In 1831 the importation of tea into the United States amounted to 5,182,867 lbs., valued at 2,788,353 dollars; in the following years, when tea was admitted duty free, the price fell gradually from 37½ cents per lb. to 23½ cents, and now the rates speak for themselves. The importation, after the reduction of duty, rose as follows:—

	lbs.	Value D. lbs.
1832	9,906,606	2,788,353
1833	14,699,822	5,484,603
1834	16,282,977	6,217,949

Since 1844 there is an ad valorem duty charged on teas imported from other countries than the place of production, but the quantity so imported is not large. Let us now glance at the consumption in the States, which is, however, pretty fairly shown by the average imports, for there is not much stock held on hand. The Americans are the largest consumers of coffee and tea (principally coffee) of any other nation. In the nine years ending with 1858, the aggregate consumption of tea in the United States was 285,309,280 lbs.; in the United Kingdom in the same period, it was 549,656,806 lbs. It is not probable that the consumption of tea in the United States, where it pays no duty, and is a cheap article as compared with other countries, is much affected in ordinary years by price. It will therefore approximate very near to the truth to apportion this aggregate consumption according to population. By the census of the United States the ratio of increase in each decade has been very uniform, varying only between 32 and 36 per cent., and averaging 34½. Assuming the mean ratio from 1850, we have the following result:—

	Population.	Assumed Consumption.
		lb.
1850	23,200,000	27,858,482
1851	24,000,000	28,819,120
1852	24,800,000	29,779,756
1853	25,600,000	30,700,393
1854	26,400,000	31,791,023
1855	27,200,000	32,661,668
1856	28,000,000	33,622,306
1857	28,800,000	34,582,943
1858	29,600,000	35,543,580
Total		285,309,280
1859	30,400,000	36,504,218

While the consumption of Great Britain and the United States has been constantly increasing, with scarcely any check from the Crimean war or the panic of 1857, the power of production in China, as shown by the imports of the last five years, would seem to be diminished, notwithstanding the stimulus of high prices in 1857. The exports of tea have been—

	Great Britain.	United States.	Total.
1854	80,694,788	33,046,599	113,741,417
1855	80,306,623	30,250,898	110,557,521
1856	90,388,470	39,635,878	130,024,348
1857	60,098,392	25,300,299	85,398,691
1858	75,439,263	26,735,268	102,174,531
1859 Estimated..	75,000,000	28,000,000	103,000,000

Of the exports of 1858, 12,000,000 lbs. were the production of the previous year, detained in Canton by the war and blockade. We have looked at the subject more in a commercial than in a fiscal and economic point of view, but some curious deductions would arise from an investigation of the effect of duty and price in influencing consumption of coffee and tea—dietetic beverages which enter so largely into use in North America generally, as well as in Great Britain.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—There have been no movements and no Parliamentary discussions. Lord Elgin will now be left to decide all questions under his instructions.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.—This matter has been noticed in Parliament, and elicited a reply from Lord John Russell that no foreign inspectors had been appointed at Swatow.

DEATH OF ALBERT SMITH.—This gentleman was attacked with bronchitis on the 21st, after his performance, and died on the morning of the 23rd.

STEAMER LY-EE-MOON.—This vessel made her trial trip on the 24th, and attained a speed of eighteen miles per hour. She is to proceed to China in about a fortnight.

RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.—The laying of this cable has been postponed until February. Three steamers are building for its conveyance.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A special general meeting of this company was held on the 16th inst., at the India-house, Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Court of Directors relative to the future management of the affairs of the Company; Colonel Skyes, Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair.

The Chairman said the meeting had been specially called for the purpose of taking into consideration a subject of vital importance to the Company. A correspondence had taken place between the Board of Directors and the Secretary of State in Council for India on the subject of a Bill which the Secretary of State had signified it to be his intention to bring into Parliament, in order to take out of the hands of the East India Company the power of managing its own affairs and to transfer that power to the Government. It was expected that the Bill would have been already introduced, or at least that a copy of it would have been sent to the Board of Directors; but as neither of these things have taken place it was not in the power of the present meeting to argue upon facts; they were left, therefore, to speak simply according to what might be their own impressions. After a brief review of the provisions of the Act of 1833, by which the monopoly of the China trade possessed by the Company was abolished, and of the provisions of the Act of 1855, which altered the constitution of the Board of Directors, the hon. and gallant gentleman referred to the Act of 1857 by which the government of India was taken out of the hands of the East India Company altogether. The whole property of the Company was taken from them, the very house in which they were then assembled itself included. His impression had always been that the India-house was part of the assets of the Company and he was confirmed in that belief by Sir Charles Grey, who was of opinion that so long as the Company continued a corporate body it could not be left without a domicile. Nevertheless, the Company was at present in this condition:—they were a corporate body with a capital of 12 millions of money; which 12 millions they might within one twelvemonth of the passing of the Act have demanded from the Government, and have carried on trade with it; they had though proper to do so; but they had agreed to accept £630,000 per annum, together with the guardianship of the security fund. In case of a failure in the revenue of India, the Court of Directors had a right to go to the security fund wherewith to pay the dividends. That was a vast power, for between this and the year 1874 nobody could tell what would be the state of India, or whether there would be any revenue from India out of which to pay their dividends. But by way of economy—a species of economy which a more huckster would repudiate—and in order to save the paltry sum of £1,800 per annum, the Secretary of State for India was going to bring in a Bill to remove the last vestige of power out of the hands of the Company, and to wipe out its very name, leaving it nothing but a nominal existence under the charter. Such was the arrangement that was now contemplated.

Mr. Crawshaw was of opinion that the Court were in a position to come to a determination as to the course they ought to take without waiting for any further information. The Secretary of State for India had given them no notice that he should apply to Parliament for power to transfer certain affairs connected with the East India Company to the Bank of England. Now, the proposition he should submit to the Court was that that proposal constituted an unnecessary and indefensible interference with their private affairs. He could not but apprehend that the object of making such a proposal as that which was contemplated was to strike a blow at the very existence of the Company. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

"That the proposal of the Secretary of State in Council for India to apply to Parliament for powers to interfere with the arrangement of the private affairs of this Company is wholly unnecessary and indefensible."

Dr. Beattie seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Crawshaw then moved,—

"That it is requisite for the safe management of the Company's affairs that the functions of the Court of Directors be vigilantly preserved and exercised."

The motion was seconded by Captain Shea, and also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Crawshaw further moved,—

"That notice having been given by the Secretary of State in Council for India of the termination of the existing arrangement between the Council and the Company, it is necessary that the directors should prepare proposals for the future management of the Company's affairs, such proposals to be submitted to a general Court of the East India Company."

Captain Shea seconded the motion. General Everest said one important point ought not to be overlooked—namely, that not only did their dividends depend upon the surplus revenue of India, but that the proprietors had a prior right to all payments not required for India. That was a matter which none could manage so well as a body of their own directors. If they once admitted the Secretary of State to administer the dividends the officials and clerks of his own department would, either directly or indirectly, obtain priority over the proprietors, and their claim would be violated. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Crawshaw said he had had a communication with the Chairman previously to the meeting, and he understood that it was the wish of the directors that the proprietors should interest themselves in these matters. He might, by way of explanation, observe that the proposal to go to the Bank of England actually originated with the Company a year and a half ago. He therefore proposed the following resolution:—

"That it is desirable the Court of Directors should make such arrangements with the Bank of England as may be expedient."

The motion was seconded and agreed to, as were also the two following:—

"That it is desirable, in case any arrangement be made with the Bank of England, that duplicates of all transfers be kept with the secretary of the Company."

"That it is essential that the warrants for dividends be signed by the directors."

"That every exertion be made to continue the Company's offices at the India-house, and to provide further accommodation for the directors and proprietors."

"That the directors be requested to petition under the seal of the Company, against any Act of Parliament, or any clauses of any Act of Parlia-

ment, which will interfere in any degree with the rights of the corporation as by law established, and to oppose the same by every means in their power."

Mr. Dent (a director) said they were much indebted to Mr. Crawshaw for bringing these matters before them; and if it should be the means of preserving the existence of the Company as a body called together periodically to discuss matters connected with India, he conceived it would be a great national good. It was indeed a great and an agreeable surprise to find that Lord Ellenborough had had the courage in the House of Lords to come forward and defend that patriot Sir Charles Trevelyan in the measures he had taken, as Lord Ellenborough justly described it, to stay the pestilence of Mr. Wilson's proposed tax in India. Any person who had Indian experience must consider the proposal to establish an income-tax in that country as the most dangerous that could ever enter into the mind of man. He was glad to find that Sir Charles Trevelyan not only considered it dangerous, but that it was totally unnecessary. All honour to Lord Ellenborough, who got up and defended an individual to whom he was a stranger, a gentleman who had European experience not inferior to Mr. Wilson's, and who had Indian experience second to no man!

HONG KONG AFFAIRS.—It is the intention of the inhabitants of New-castle and other places to take steps for the introduction into Parliament of the revelations made in the Hong Kong Blue-book; and we believe also that Earl Grey will bring forward in the Lords the case of Tam Achoy and Capt. Baker.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BATE, R.N.—The fun for a testimonial to Captain Bate, R.N., who was killed at Canton, has reached £200, and has been paid over to the directors of the Royal Naval and Marine Orphan School at Portsmouth, on the condition of their establishing a nomination to the school, to be called the "Bate Scholar," to perpetuate the memory of that gallant and lamented officer. Vice-Admiral William Henry Bruce, the naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has accepted for himself and successors the right of nomination of the "Bate scholar."

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 22nd inst. at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that the receipts from ordinary sources had been £80,837. The donations, in answer to a special appeal for India, were £4,927, and for the extension of missions in China £8,141, making a total of £93,906, exceeding that of any previous year by £475. Ten missionaries had been sent out during the past year—one to Polynesia, one to British Guiana, six to China, and two to India. In addition to the 152 European agents the society employed 880 native agents, consisting of pastors, evangelists, catechists, and schoolmasters.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE P. AND O. STEAMER "ORISKA."—An explosion took place on the 24th about three o'clock on board the P. and O. Company's screw steamship *Oriska*, lying in the inner docks Southampton. It appears that she had been filled up with coals during the last few days, preparatory to her leaving for India, and one of the workmen on board had drilled a hole through the bunker for the purpose of ventilating the coals, when he applied a lighted candle to the hole to see that it was perfect. An explosion followed immediately, which blew up the deck overhead and tore to pieces much of the cabin fittings. Three or four men were scalded and otherwise injured, but not seriously, it is understood, and they were at once conveyed to the Royal South Ham's Infirmary. It is supposed that some of the coals were put on board wet, and the ignition of the gases thereby generated caused the explosion.

AN ESTIMATE OF RAJAH BROOKER.—We extract the following from *Once a Week*:—"As for his own place in his own country and its history, he is in himself a marking incident in his century. We have in him one more representative of an order of men who had seemed to have passed away, while yet there is no retrograde character about him and his work. We have in the American filibuster not only a retrograde but a corrupted specimen of the adventurer of the Middle Ages. Walker, in Nicaragua or in Mexico, is a base imitation of the old buccaner. Rajah Brooker bears no relation to such a specimen of depraved buccannery. He gave himself to Sarwak, instead of seizing Sarwak for himself. He did not grasp at the reins of Government, but put them in the hands of the natives, and showed them how to guide their course. He sacrificed his fortune for them, instead of extorting one from them. It has been the world's wonder what sort of Christians Corcoran and his comrades supposed themselves to be; and the world now sees what sort of a Christian a knight-adventurer may be. For the sake of this spectacle we may rejoice that that antique class has had one more Representative Man."

EAST INDIAN EMIGRATION.—Some papers lately laid before Parliament give an account of the emigration of labourers from India into the West Indies and British Guiana. During the fifteen years commencing with 1845, 14,185 men, women, and children, have embarked at Calcutta for Trinidad (two-thirds of them men), and the mortality during the three months' passage was no more than 4.6 per cent. during the first twelve years; but after that period the death-rate at sea increased beyond all previous experience, and amounted on 5,379 since embarked to 13.4 per cent., the proportion being larger among the women, and still heavier among the children. This is attributed to depressing circumstances. The most alarming reports were circulated respecting the destination of these coolies, calculated to impress them with the most melancholy forebodings. It was said that the English Government, to avenge the slaughter of Europeans in India, had selected the emigrant ships as the most convenient and least suspicious mode of carrying off the natives to sea, and there destroying them by hundreds, without the possibility of a single soul returning to tell the tale. A similar mortality took place among the Calcutta emigrants to British Guiana. Among the emigrants from Madras the mortality has been very much smaller. The difference, however, between various Calcutta ships in regard to the mortality on board has been very great indeed, almost startling, and sometimes the death have been most numerous where the passage has been the shortest. It may be supposed a fearful mortality on the voyage removes all the weak, and the annual death-rate among Indian immigrant labourers landing in Trinidad has been during the last three years only 1.6 per cent. per annum—a rate which should be very glad to see in England. Supposing this to continue during the remainder of the five years of industrial residence, these immigrants will have lost 21.3 per cent. of their number in a three

months' passage and five years' residence, and the average annual rate of mortality among a similar class in Calcutta is described as 4.4 per cent., which would indicate a loss of 23.1 per cent. in the same period, if they had stayed at home. The loss on the passage during the great Irish exodus to the States is stated to have been 17.5 per cent.

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—"All you appear to know in England about the now accomplished settlement of the French in the Red Sea was compressed into a brief paragraph of the *Times*. Some details as to the nature of his colonial and military action may be useful. There came an embassy last year to Paris from some local potentate of Abyssinia, (there are five,) who was anxious to get formal recognition of his crown and guarantee for its perpetuity on the part of France. The former request was granted; as to the latter I am not able to say. In return he ceded on the coast of France the spacious bay of Adoulis, on a Greek colony, and its name indicates, meaning that slavery was ignored there as at African Liberia. Lord Val is named this part of the shore 'Anale's Bay,' probably ignorant of its Greek original. The harbour comprises two islands, Issa and Ooda, capable of being fortified. Water is plentiful, and pasture ground, with good anchorage on the roadstead. Plenty of horned cattle, sheep, and goats are in the vicinity, and the spot is within a few hours' sail of the island of Massouah, part of the Turkish territory, where there is already a French consulate. All the supplies for organising the settlement have come from L'Isle de Reunon and Mauritius."

THE SUZ CANAL.—A letter from Alexandria states that the result of the meeting of subscribers to the isthmus of Suez Canal Company, about to be held at Paris, is looked for with some feelings of curiosity. A show of carrying on works in the Suez Desert is still kept up; but every one is agreed that it is nothing more than a mere pretence, and that not the slightest real progress is made. Even M. de Lesseps' friends show great reserve when questioned on the subject. The information we derive from them amounts to little more than that some sort of temporary jetty and lighthouse have been built at the Pelusian end of the canal, and that large numbers of huts have been erected for labourers. On the other hand, we hear that obstacles arise and interfere with even the merest initiatory operations of the labourers to an extent far more serious than even the most dejected opponents of the scheme had ventured to predict. Unfortunately, the Egyptian Government has not kept itself so completely aloof as to enable it temporarily to disclaim all responsibility, and to maintain its innocence of having lent its countenance and having encouraged the waste of money that has been accomplished. The *Times* of the 24th inst., contains an able leader once again showing the futility of the scheme.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALM-MALL.

2nd Regiment Dragoon Guards—Quartermaster Benjamin Holloway, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be quartermaster, vice Kae, who exchanges.

5th Dragoon Guards—Thomas Burton Henry, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Fitz-Patrick, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—William Thomas Erskine Bookey, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Pereira, promoted.

3rd Light Dragoon—Cornet Samuel Barrett to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lowe, who retires.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Frederick Whindley, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant; Captain Edward Phillips to be major, by purchase; vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George Chetwode, who retires. Lieut. the Hon. Everard Stourton to be captain, by purchase, vice Phillips; Cornet and Adjutant Michael Clarke to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Everard Stourton.

1st Light Dragoons—Edward Charles Starkey, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Huddleston, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Quartermaster William Rae, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be quartermaster, vice Holloway, who exchanges.

16th Light Dragoons—Sergeant-Major James Fuller to be quartermaster, vice George Lamb, who retires upon half pay.

Military Train—Kilner Augustus Arthur Brasier-Coragh, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Muir, promoted; Charles Robert Crawford, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stone, promoted; James Archibald Harris, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase.

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Thomas Rhys, from the 77th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Elliot, appointed to the Staff. Second Captain Frederick Close to be captain, vice William M. K. G. deceased; Lieut. Robert Lottas Tottenham, to be second captain, vice Close.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to be anteated to the 9th of April, 1860, viz.

Captain and Brevet-Major W. J. Bolton.

Second Captain M. Tweedie.

Brevet-Major James Sinclair to be Captain, vice Franklin, placed on the Supernumerary List.

Lieut. Richard O'Hara to be second captain, vice Sinclair.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Second Captain John Sweeney to be captain, vice Elliott, whose commission is cancelled; Lieut. James MacGillivray to be second captain, vice Sweeney; Quartermaster-Sergeant John McLernon to be lieutenant, vice MacGillivray.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Captain the Hon. Hugh Annesley to be captain and Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Charles William Whitmore to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Hugh Annesley; Charles Adolphus, Earl of Dunmore, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice White.

3rd Foot—Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey to be colonel, vice Lieut.-General Berkeley Drummond, deceased.

4th Foot—Ensign Francis Robert Sandys to be adjutant, vice Law, promoted.

5th Foot—Lieut. Netterville John Barron to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Charles Sutton, who resigns the adjutancy only.

6th Foot—Quartermaster William Maloney, from the 80th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice Patrick Sheeran, who exchanges.

10th Foot—Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklin M.D., from the Staff to be surgeon, vice Dr. Gordon, C.B., promoted on the Staff.

16th Foot—Lieut. Alexander Gibson to be captain, by purchase, vice Barchart, who retires; Ensign Pierre McCann to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibson.

18th Foot—Ensign Walter Carroll has been permitted to resign his commission.

22nd Foot—Lieut. C. Tucker to be captain, by purchase, vice Goff, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached majority; Ensign Henry James Oliver to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Winthrop, promoted; Staff-Surgeon Robert Beresford Smyth, M.D., to be surgeon, vice Carey, appointed to the Staff.

25th Foot—Captain George Robertson, from the 95th Foot, to be captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

27th Foot—Ensign Albert Dixon to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Macpherson deceased; Samuel Yates Worthington, Gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dixon.

30th Foot—Lieut. Nathaniel William Massey to be captain, by purchase, vice Gubbins, who retires; Ensign Pelham T. Pelham to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Massey.

31st Foot—Ensign Isaac Parsons to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Andrew Hamilton, who retires.

32nd Foot—Major-General Sir John Badley Willmot Inglis, K.C.B., to be colonel, vice General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., deceased; Lieut. Henry Samuel Hall from the 94th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Sir Chan, who exchanges; Ensign William Trickett Good has been superseded, being absent without leave.

34th Foot—Ensign Andrew George Walker to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Watson, who retires.

35th Foot—Ensign James Johnston Twining, from the 3rd Foot, to be ensign in succession to Lieut. Revell, deceased.

46th Foot—Lieut. John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, from the 86th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice John Spencer Churchill, who exchanges.

56th Foot—Lieut. Francis Charles Hill to be captain, without purchase, vice Ramsay, deceased.

60th Foot—Major Robert B. Hawley, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Preyman, who retires; Captain Randal Joseph Eildon to be major, by purchase, vice Hawley; Lieut. Francis V. Northey to be captain, by purchase, vice Felton.

65th Foot—Brevet-Major William Pym Young to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel James Patience who retires; Lieut. Andrew Nicholson Magrath to be captain, by purchase, vice Young; Ensign Edward Vernon White to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Magrath.

69th Foot—James Charles Henry Mansfield, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Beames, promoted.

70th Foot—Lieut. Gordon Duff from the 79th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Christopher Garcia, who exchanges.

77th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., to be surgeon, vice Rhys, appointed to the Royal Artillery.

79th Foot—Lieut. Christopher Garcia, from the 70th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Garden Duff, who exchanges.

80th Foot—Quartermaster Patrick Sheerman, from the 6th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice William Maloney, who exchanges.

86th Foot—Lieut. John Spencer Churchill, from the 46th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, who exchanges.

91st Foot—Lieut. Thomas Brakins Arthur Hall to be captain, by purchase, vice Macque, who retires; Ensign Horace Ralph Spearman to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall.

94th Foot—Lieut. James Strachan, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Captain Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 25th Foot, to be captain, vice Robertson, who exchanges.

97th Foot—William Francis Weble, Esq., late Captain Berke Militia, to be paymaster, vice Smith, appointed Paymaster 25th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Charles James Herbert, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Palmer, promoted.

1st West India Regiment—Ensign Henry Hopewell Smith to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Doble, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign William Thomas Croft to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dugmore, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Major and Brevet-Colonel Ernest C. Wilford, Assistant Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, to be lieutenant-colonel, without purchase.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Edward Selby Smyth, 2nd Foot, late Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, to be major, without purchase.

Lieut. James Young, from the 79th Foot, to be captain, without purchase, Captain Trevor Goff, from the 22nd Foot, to be major, by purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, James Edmund Williams to be inspector general of hospitals, vice Dr. Gibson, C.B., appointed inspector general of the army medical department.

Surg.-Major John Clarke, M.D., to be deputy-inspector-general of hospitals, vice Williams.

Surgeon Thomas Carey, from the 22nd Foot, to be surgeon, vice Jackson, deceased.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Merrick Lloyd Burrows to be assistant-surgeon to the forces.

Surgeon Charles Alexander Gordon, M.D., C.B., from the 10th Foot, to be deputy-inspector-general of hospitals.

Surg.-Major John Charles Cameron, M.D., who retires on half pay, to have the honorary rank of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 1st October, 1858.

The undermentioned Acting-Assistant-Surgeons have ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for their services:—

Harvey Rowe, Theodore Gross, M.D., Percy Lee, Joseph Thomas M. Coll, William Warman Coleman, John Benbow, M.D., and John Craven.

RETIRED.—Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., to have the local rank of general in the East Indies.

Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., to have the local rank of lieutenant-general in the East Indies.

Retired-Major George Robert Pole, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, having retired upon full pay, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army, the rank being honorary only.

Captain William Young, on half-pay, as Paymaster of a Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of major.

Quartermaster George Lam, half-pay 16th Light Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 17th Dec., 1855.

Quartermaster William Elliott, having retired upon half-pay Royal Artillery to have the honorary rank of captain under the Royal Warrant of the 17th Dec., 1855.

Captain Charles Osborne Creagh, of the 86th Foot, to be a major in the army.

The local rank of lieutenant-general in China, granted to Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., in the *Gazette*, 20th Dec., 1859, has been cancelled.

The Commission as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, granted to Major John Edward Hughes, 47th Madras Native Infantry, in the *Gazette* of the 7th October, 1859, has been antedated to the 20th of July, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot, on the 4th of May, 1860; and Lieut.-General Berkeley Drummond, Col. of the 3rd Foot, on the 3rd of May, 1860:—

Lieut.-General Sir James Henry Reynett, Colonel of the 48th Foot, to be general.

Major-General Thomas Reed, C.B., Colonel of the 44th Foot, to be lieutenant-general.

Major-General Henry, Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Foot, to be Lieut.-General.

Brevet-Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour, Lieut.-Colonel upon half-pay Unattached, to have the rank of major-general.

Brevet-Colonel William Anson McCleerty, from half-pay, as Lieut.-Colonel Unattached, serving on the Staff of the army in the East Indies, with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be major-general.

Brevet-Colonel Lewis Dunan Williams, from half-pay, as Lieut.-Colonel Unattached, to be Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles F. Fordyce, C.B., half-pay Unattached Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia, to be colonel.

Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be colonel.

Brevet-Major Charles William Thompson, 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Brevet-Major Charles Shipley Teale, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain Henry William Bace, half-pay Unattached, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be major.

Captain Oliver Nicolls Charterton, half-pay Rifle Brigade, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be major.

MEMORANDA.—The exchange between Lieut. William Richard Corballis, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieut. Henry Clement Wilkinsons, of the 17th Foot, has been antedated to the 29th March, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to permit James Goodsell Middleton, Esq., late Major in the H.M. Artillery Company of London, to retain the honorary rank of major.

Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Henry Augustus Strachan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached majority, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The name of the chaplain of the fourth class described in the *Gazette* of the 1st of April, 1859, as the Rev. James "Carey," is the Rev. James "Carry."

The commission of the Rev. Charles Moore, Chaplain fourth class, to bear date the 15th of October, 1855, instead of the 1st of October, 1856, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 18th of January 1859.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiral of the White Sir John Louis, Bart., has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year as provided by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 2nd of June 1851, in substitution of the death, in the 1st inst., of Vice-Admiral Alexander Renton Sharpe, C.B., and the name of Admiral Sir John Louis has been removed to the Reserved-Half-pay List accordingly; and in consequence of this removal, the following promotions, to date from the 2nd inst., have this day taken place:—

Admiral of the Blue Sir Edward Chesham Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be admiral of the white.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry Prescott, K.C.B., to be admiral of the blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., to be vice-admiral of the red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Henry John Rous to be vice-admiral of the white.

Rear-Admiral the Right Hon. Charles, Lord Colchester, and Rear-Admiral William Keane, on the Reserved Half-pay List, to be vice admiral on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Henry John Leake, K.C.B., K.H., to be vice-admiral of the blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Thomas Wren Carter, C.B., to be rear-admiral of the red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue John Jarvis Tucker to be rear-admiral of the white.

Captain Sackett Hope to be rear-admiral on the Reserved Half-pay List.

Captain Robert Fanshawe Stopford to be rear admiral of the blue.

Retired Rear-Admiral John George Applin to have the rank and title of retired vice-admiral from the 2nd inst., in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 7th of May, 1858.

NAVAL KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice to such Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Navy as are desirous of being recommended for the appointment of Naval Knight of Windsor, under the will of the late Samuel Travers, Esq., that they must apply a this office on or before the 26th day of June next, when they will be informed of the nature of the certificates and testimonials which are required to show that they come within the meaning of the said will, which expresses

that they "are to be supernumerary or disabled Lieutenants of English men-of-war," and shall be single men, without children, inclined to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion for scandal.

C. PAGET.

LIEUTENANT.—J. G. Gambier, who served as mate in the *Alert*, has been promoted to Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Wasp*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First class: J. Gee to the *Fisgard*, as supernumerary. Acting second class: W. H. Philpot to the *Racer*.

APPOINTMENTS

LIEUTENANTS.—C. G. Lindsay to the *Muriborough*; A. J. Kennedy to the *Excellent*; C. Lyon to the *Diadem*; E. S. Mangan to the *Persuance*; P. J. Hankin to the *Hecate*; St. Vincent D. Lake to the *Trafalgar*.

MASTERS.—G. Wright (additional) to the *Castor*; T. Pounds to the *Hecate*; F. Inglis to the *Trafalgar*; H. T. Ley to the *Diadem*.

SURGEONS.—Thomas Nelson and Charles M'Shane to the *Castor*; James Long confirmed to rank.

PAYMASTER.—J. W. W. Green to the *Hecate*; A. L. Eversfield to the *Mersey*; U. J. B. Hill to the *Bacchante*.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON.—D. H. Iston (additional) to the *Victory*.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—John London to the *James Watt*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: J. Hughes, to the *Fisgard*, as supernumerary; W. Stacey, to the *Ajax*, for service in the *Rainbow*; G. H. Beaton, to the *Fisgard*, for service in the *Racehorse*; J. Gee, to the *Fisgard*, for service in the *Cormorant*; R. Evans, to the *Bacchante*. Second Class: J. T. McFarlane, to the *Dee*; J. Moysey, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Blazer*; E. Ingleden, to the *Wellington*, for charge of the machinery of the *Procris*.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Third Class: J. Hook and J. M'Garham, to the *Melpomene*; H. Luncheater, to the *Asia*, for temporary service in the *Stork*; J. I. Bird, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Comet*; J. Hancock, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Sprightly*; James Keay and Robert Anderson (supernumerary), to the *Himalaya*.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, to be governor of the Presidency of Madras.

THE COLONIAL SERVICE.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of British Guiana; James Walker, Esq., colonial secretary for the island of Barbadoes; Colonel Stephen John Hill, captain general and governor-in-chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone; Edward Jordan, Esq., president of the privy council of the island of Jamaica; and Major Matthew Richmond, sometime Superintendent at Wellington and Nelson, in New Zealand, to be ordinary members of the civil division of the third class, or companions, of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

THE NEW BATCH OF C.B.'S.—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said most honourable order, viz.:—Admiral of the Fleet Sir John West, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, Knt., Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom; Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, K.C.B.; General Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.; General Sir George Scovell, K.C.B.; General the Lord Downes, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B.; Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, K.C.B.; General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.; General Sir James Fergusson; and Lieut.-General Sir John Bell, K.C.B. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said most honourable order, viz.:—General the Hon. Henry Murray, C.B.; Lieut.-General Philip Bainbridge, C.B.; Lieut.-General Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B.; Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Gore, C.B.; Lieut.-General Edward Charles Whinyates, C.B.; Lieut.-General Samuel Burden Ellis, of the Royal Marines, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Arthur Fanshawe, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Provo William Parry Wallis; Lieut.-General George Judd Harding, C.B.; and Rear-Admiral Robert Lambert Baynes, C.B.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.—To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said most hon. order, viz.:—Frederick James Halliday, Esq., late Lieut. Governor of Bengal; Sir Robert North Collie Hamilton, Bart., late Political Agent in Central India; Major General Richard James Holwell Birch, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department; Colonel Peter Melville Melville, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Military and Naval Departments; and Lieut. Colonel Herbert Benjamin Edwards, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur; to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order, viz.:—Edward Anderson Reade, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue; Donald Friell McLeod, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab; John Cracroft Wilson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Moradabad; Edward Thornton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Jhelum Division; Punjab; Henry Carré Tucker, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Benares; George Udny Yule, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Bhagulpoore; Edward Alexander Samuella, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Patna; Robert Alexander, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Rohilkund; Frederick Babb Gubbins, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Benares; Arthur Austin Roberts, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Lahore; George Carnac Barnes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of the Cis Sutlej States; Arthur Herbert Cocks, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judge of Mynpoorie; Charles John Wingfield, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Goruckpoore; Samuel Wauchope, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Brand Sapté, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Bolundshuhur; Alnozo Money, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Shahabad and Gya; Francis Otway Anyne, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Banda; George Rhenezier Wilson Couper, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oude; Robert Henry Dunlop, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Meerut; William Ashburner Forbes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Oude;

Frederick Henry Cooper, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Umritsur; Geo. Henry Mildmay Rickett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Loodianah; John Henry Bax, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Joint Magistrate, Ghazee-pore; Thomas Douglas Forayth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Umballah; Allan Octavian Hume, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Etawah; Herwald Craufurd Wake, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate of Shahabad; Brigadier General George St. Patrick Lawrence, Bengal Cavalry, Agent to her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Rajpootana; Colonel Sir Richard Campbell Shakespear, Knt., Bengal Artillery, Resident at Baroda; Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbert Davidson, Bengal Infantry, Resident at Hyderabad; Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Carleton Marsden, Bengal Retired List Deputy Commissioner, Porezpoore; Major Walter Coningsby Erskine, Bengal Infantry, Commissioner of Saugor; Major John Reid Becher, Bengal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara; Major Henry Ramsay, Bengal Infantry, Commissioner of Kumaon; Major George Waller Williams, Bengal Infantry, Commanding Volunteer Volunteers; Major Richard Charles Lawrence, Bengal Infantry, Commanding the Lahore Police and Cashmere Contingent; Major John William Carnegie, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Oude; Major William Wilberforce Harris Greathead, Bengal Engineers; Captain Hugh Rees James, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawur; Captain Benjamin Hendeson, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat; Robert Staunton Ellis, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner, Nagore; Major Samuel Chartres Macpherson, Madras Infantry, Political Agent, Gwalior; Major Francis Wingrave Pinkney, Madras Infantry, Commissioner of Jhansi; Capt. William Hindley Crighton, Madras Infantry, Deputy Commissioner, Nagore; Capt. Charles Eliot, Madras Artillery, Deputy Commissioner, Nagore; Lieut. John Wm Wiloughby Osborne, Madras Infantry, Political Agent in Rewal; John Nugent Rose, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Chief Civil Officer Sattara; and Major William Lockyer Merewether, Bombay Infantry, Political Agent, cinde Frontier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON.—On the 24th March, at Bangkok, Siam, the wife of Mr. William Adamson, of a son.

BUYERS.—On the 11th April, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. J. C. Buyers, shipbuilder, of a daughter.

CARGILL.—On the 10th inst., at 14, Lansdown-road, Notting-hill, Mrs. F. A. Cargill, of a son.

DOW.—On the 12th inst., at the Parsonage, Bognor, the wife of Edward Augustus Dow, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

EASTWOOD.—On the 18th inst., at Champion hill, Surrey, the wife of John F. Eastwood, Esq., of a son.

HOWELL.—On the 29th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. W. G. Howell, of a daughter.

NORONHA.—On the 22nd March, at Macao, the wife of Jose de Noronha, of a son.

ROBINSON.—On the 8th April, at Mount Erskine, the wife of Philip Robinson, Esq., of a son.

SOUZA.—On the 9th April, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. E. A. d'Souza, the clerk of Messrs. Almeida and Sons, of a daughter.

WEBB.—On the 23rd March, at Manila, the wife of W. H. Webb, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, of a son.

WADMAN.—On the 26th March, at Ningpo, the wife of E. Wadman, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COHEN.—JOSEPH.—On the 10th inst., David Cohen, Esq., of 12, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-hill, to Miriam, third daughter of the late Aaron Joseph, Esq., of the Crescent, America-square.

DE SOUZA.—DA COSTA.—On the 18th April, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, by the Very Rev. J. M. Beurel, Mr. Frederick William Robert De Souza, the only son of A. R. De Souza, to Miss Clementina Louisa, daughter of Mr. A. Da Costa, of Bombay.

FOSTER.—RAMSBOTTOM.—On the 10th inst., at St. James's Church, Dover, by the Rev. W. E. Light, rector, Major Charles Marshall Foster, 32nd Light Infantry, third son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Foster, to Sophia Augusta, eldest daughter of John Ramsbottom, Esq.

FARE.—NORRIS.—On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's, Moorfields, Henry James Fare, Esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of Captain Robert Murray Norris, of Harley-place, Bow, and formerly of Dover, Kent.

SAUNDERS.—SAUNDERS.—On the 9th inst., at the Consulate, Alexandria, William Frederick, eldest son of W. Wilson Saunders, Esq., of Riga, Surrey, to Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Sydney Smith Saunders, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Alexandria.

VELGE.—PLETONILLA.—On the 9th April, at the temporary Church of St. Andrew's, Singapore, by the Rev. T. C. Smyth, and at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Jose, by the Rev. Vicente De San a Catherina, Abraham, the eldest son of John Velge, Esq., of Malacca, to Maria Pertonilla, daughter of Antonio D'Almeida, Esq., of Singapore.

DEATHS.

BAMFORD.—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at his house, in George-street, Charles Bamford, Esq., of Hull, and of Woodhall, in Holderness, Yorkshire, aged 68.

BARRINGTON.—On the 16th inst., at 19, Eaton-place, the Hon. Augustus Barrington, second surviving son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington, in the 62nd year of his age.

BEECROFT.—Supposed to have been lost with the passengers and crew of the ship *Andromache*, near the Cape, on his return from Ceylon, which he left April 6, 1859, John Macgregor Beecroft, midshipman, only son of the late John Beecroft, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for Western Africa, and Governor of Fernando Po, of Whitby, Yorkshire, and late of Clifton, Ark, Birkenhead, aged 20.

CARTER—On the 28th March, at Saint Ann, Jamaica, aged 68, Richard Carter, Esq.
GANNO—At Singapore, on the 8th of April, Septimus, the infant son of Mr. J. W. Ganno, aged one month and twenty days.
ROBINSON—On the 4th April, at Mount Krakine, after a lingering illness, Stella Elizabeth, infant daughter of Phillip Robinson, Esq., aged two years and ten months.
TINGATE—On the 13th of April, in the 30th year of her age, Fanny, the relict of the late Captain Thomas W. Tingate, formerly of Calcutta, and late of Singapore.
TOLLER—On the 16th inst., Samuel Toller, Esq., of Beech-grove, Sunninghill, in his 65th year.
VYVYAN—On the 14th inst., at St. Helier's, Jersey, Colonel Richard Vyvyan, late of Trewan-park, Cornwall, magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.
WARDEN—On the 20th inst., at Peckham, Mary, widow of the late Captain Walter Warden, H.E.I.C.S., aged 57, and mother of E. Warden, Esq., of Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The accounts from the silk manufacturers report inactivity, and the mills only work four days in the week. This is attributed to the French treaty. The holders of the raw material do not give way. The Tea Market is also firmer this morning, and next week will no doubt experience a further rise.

ARRIVALS (not included in Table), May 21.—At Bremen from Patavir, Oldenburg. 25th.—At London from Foo-Chow-Foo, Spi it of the North. 24th.—At Deal from Singapore. Laughing Water. 26th.—At Plymouth from Maulmain, Cing Ma's. May 3, at Havana, from Maca, Ville d Lima; 8, at Boston, from Batavia, Fortuna; 12, at St. Lawrence, from China, Augusta Mary; 11, off Boston, from Manila, Winged Arrow.

DEPARTURES—From Cardiff, May 22, for Shanghai, Gharra. From Sunderland, May 22, for Singapore, Humboldt. From London, 25th, for Batavia, Richard Thornton. 28th.—From Cardiff for Singapore, Amalia Augusta; May 28, from Deal, for Batavia, Goed Vertrouwen; 24, from Liverpool, for Batavia, Bether.

At St. Helena, April 12, from Penang, Helen Baird, Oattes, and sailed for London. Off St. Helena, April 15, Spartan, from Foo-chow-Foo.

CASUALTIES—The Remegius Adolhus, Browning, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, with coals, which put back May 16, leaky, has been hauled into dock to discharge and repair.

LAYD ON—At Liverpool for Manila, Sales; for Batavia and Sourabaya, Joachim Christian.—At London for Hong Kong and Whampoa, Scarfell; at London for Singapore and Shanghai, Sea Park.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.

A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston in reference to the new electric line for connecting America, with a view of obtaining the assistance of Government in carrying out a perfect survey of the whole route which is intended to be laid down via Faroe Isles (Danish), Iceland and Greenland, as already noticed in previous numbers of this journal. Colonel Shaffner, Sir Edward Belcher, and Captain Young, who have explored the Arctic regions, attended. His lordship requested that a detailed statement should be drawn up as to the precise assistance required of Government. The following is a description of the route:—

It is at present intended that the European terminus shall be in the north of Scotland, whence the cable will be laid to the Faroe Island, a distance of 230 miles, and thence to Iceland, a short length of 280 miles more. A land line then proceeds across part of Iceland to join the submarine cable on the western coast of that island, near or at the town of Reikiavik, whence the cable is intended to proceed direct to the southern end of Greenland—a distance of between 700 and 800 miles; then, crossing by land lines from the eastern shore of Greenland to Julianhaab, a submerged line leads from that town to Hamilton's Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, a distance of about 600 miles more. Short land lines then continue the whole to the shores of the St. Lawrence, and are there placed in junction with those that traverse the United States.

A meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, also took place, Mr. W. Howard presiding. The annexed report was carried unanimously:—

The Directors have the pleasure of presenting their second annual report, and of submitting a statement of accounts for the half year ending the 31st of December last, and profit and loss account for the entire year, showing a net profit (after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and payment of income-tax) of £74,560, which has been appropriated as follows:—£25,000 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 30th of June; £25,000 for a like dividend for the half-year ending the 31st of December; £20,000 carried to a reserve fund, and £4,670 carried forward to next account. The premises recently occupied by the bank in Old Broad-street having been found too small for the increasing business of the Company, the Directors were glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to secure an assignment of the lease of the present banking-house on favourable terms. Since the last meeting the court have opened a branch

in the Mauritius. In their last annual report the Court mentioned their expectation of receiving from the Directors of the late Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, its reserve fund intact; in this they have been disappointed—the losses of the late bank have proved much larger than the amount at which they were estimated, and considerably in excess of the profits carried forward to meet them. The Directors of the late bank in Bombay, who have had the sole control of the winding-up of the institution, have apprised the Court that a considerable reduction will have to be made from the reserve fund of the late bank, before it is handed over to the Chartered Bank. In the mean time the Court have set apart the sum of £20,000 from the profits of the past year, as a commencement of the reserve fund of this bank.

GENERAL BALANCE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1859.

LIABILITIES.				
Proprietors' capital	..	..	..	£500,000 0 0
Current accounts, fixed deposits, draughts, notes in circulation, &c.	..	..	..	3,238,038 2 4
Profit and loss—balance from last half-year	..	..	..	£12,898 12 2
Profits for half-year	..	..	..	36,771 11 10
				49,670 4 0
				£3,787,708 6

ASSETS.				
Cash on hand at head-office and branches	..	..	..	£431,479 17 3
Government securities	..	..	..	£25,352 15 6
Bullion at head office and branches	..	..	..	498,027 12 1
				523,380 7 7
Bills of exchange, bills discounted, loans, &c.	..	..	..	2,824,966 15 7
Office furniture at head-office and branches	..	..	..	7,881 5 11
				£3,787,708 6 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1859.				
To dividend on 20,000 shares, at 10 per cent. per annum	..	..	..	£25,000 0 0
To balance carried down	..	..	..	49,670 4 0
				£74,670 4 0

By balance brought forward from last year	..	..	..	£109 14 4
Net profits for the year ending the 31st of December, 1859, after deducting all charges, rebates, income-tax, and bad and doubtful debts, viz.:				
Half-year to June 30	..	..	..	£37,788 17 10
Ditto, December 31	..	..	..	36,771 11 10
				74,560 9 8

				£74,670 4 0

By balance brought down	..	..	..	49,670 4 2
Out of which there has been paid subsequent to the 31st of December, 1859:—				
Dividend of 10 per cent.	..	..	..	£25,000 0 0
And a reserve set aside of	..	..	..	20,000 0 0
				£15,000 0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next half-year	..	..	..	4,670 4 0
				49,670 4 0

The Australian Mail service is once more about to be altered. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company find that they cannot make the service pay, at the present amount of the subsidy (£180,000 a year), and they have therefore intimated to Government their intention of throwing up the contract. The monthly communication with Australia, however, is not to be discontinued, for the Company have submitted a new plan to the Government, entailing a total subsidy of only £120,000 a year. Upon this plan it appears the Company intend to act, the colonial moiety of the subsidy having already been guaranteed by the colony of Victoria alone. The Company undertake to maintain a monthly service between Melbourne (only) and Point de Galle (Ceylon), in connection with one of the bi-monthly lines of postal steamers which now convey the India and China mails. At Point de Galle the Australian mails will be transferred to the Indian steamers. The only port between Melbourne and Point de Galle at which the Australian packets will touch will be King George's Sound, for coaling purposes. The conveyance of the Sydney, Adelaide, and other intercolonial mails to and from Melbourne must be performed by steamers chartered for the purpose by the several colonial governments, as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's packet, instead of making a tour of the colonies, will arrive at and sail from Melbourne alone. The principal remonstrance against the alteration will probably emanate from New South Wales and South Australia. It is intended that the new arrangement shall come into operation with the mail leaving Australia on the 22nd of July, and with the mail leaving England on the 20th-26th of June. Consequently, the June mail via Southampton will leave England on the 20th instead of the 12th, and the outward mail via Marseilles will go on the 26th instead of the 20th. Instruc-

tions to this effect have been sent out to the Company's agents in Australia by the mail of this day.

The meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has taken place, when the dividend declared was at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, or 8 per cent. ordinary dividend, and 12 per cent. bonus. The proceedings were altogether of a congratulatory nature, the course of operations and results being highly gratifying.

A prospectus has been issued of the Himalayan Tea Company, with a capital of £250,000 in £20 shares. The object is to cultivate tea in the hill districts of India, and to purchase the Government experimental plantations. The recent report of the Committee on Colonization and Settlement in India demonstrated that this branch of production may be attended with success; while, so far as local consumption is concerned, the growers will now have the additional advantage of a 10 per cent. bounty, tea being included among the articles on which Mr. Wilson has established protective duties.

There are English interests of some importance in Sicily, not merely in connection with the wine produce, but also in the preparation of silk at Messina and elsewhere; but our general trade with the entire Neapolitan dominions is comparatively small. Our exports to Naples and Sicily last year were under £1,200,000, and our imports thence only £1,632,000.

A curious instance of sharpness, distinguished by a Transatlantic element, has been furnished in the history of a recent railway company, called the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando—a London undertaking, in which some citizens of the United States have taken a very prominent part. It was introduced several weeks back, and, as it enjoys a guarantee from the Buenos Ayres Government for only twenty years, most persons would have expected that the attempt to float it would, so far as the general public were concerned, end in failure. Before the allotment, however, the shares, which are of £10 each, went to a small premium, and subsequently to 4 per cent. before the shares were allotted, and on application by the brokers they received but a small portion of the number applied for.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have terminated their inquiry on the Pullinger frauds. The resolution adopted is that the four members who acted for him as brokers—Messrs. Robert Johnston, Theodosius Uzielli, Sheldon, and Braddock—are to be suspended from admission to the House, the first three till the 25th of March next, when the annual election takes place, and they can be again admitted or rejected at the pleasure of the members, and the last for three months.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The following from the *Times* relates to the question of telegraphic communication with India:—

"It may be assumed that the Government is at length convinced that the construction of the Euphrates line, either simultaneously with or in preference to that by the Red Sea, would have been a great advantage. Originally that line was specially encouraged. It was estimated to cost about one-half the sum required for the Red Sea, and to be capable of completion in far shorter time, while it would also have the quality of being secure against any break that could occasion delays of more than a few hours. The capital was subscribed, and the company were stimulated, under Government assurances, to expend a considerable amount. Suddenly all assistance was withdrawn from them; they were left to bear their loss, and it subsequently transpired that they had been deserted in deference to the Emperor of the French. The result was that, after a lapse of five years and the guarantee of a total of £800,000 to another company, we are still without any telegraphic communication with India and China that can be depended upon. There is no disposition to deny that it was desirable to have a route by the Red Sea; but the uncertainties of that course were always palpable, and the argument was that an alternative communication should be secured, and also that if one was to be commenced before the other, it should be that which would be the cheapest, the most speedy of construction, and the safest from the chances of accident."

Intelligence has been received since of the working of the cable from Suez to Kurrachee, and it is most probable, as intimated in our last, that the fault was in the instrument and not in the cable. The line from Kurrachee to Aden is at work for Government messages only for the present.

The Suez-Aden line having gone wrong north of Perin, is under repairs, the *Imperador* steamship being employed for the purpose, as noticed in our last. The last news received states that the line will probably be in working order by the end of this month.

The Singapore and Rangoon line is postponed, to be laid in February by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. Three iron steamers are building by Messrs. Palmer, of Newcastle, specially to take

out the cable. A great many tenders for laying the cable have been received by the Government, and Messrs. Glass's has been accepted. Nearly 1,200 knots of the wire of this cable are manufactured, and over 400 are covered with iron at Messrs. Glass's works, where the arrangements are very complete, and the work is progressing, we understand, to the satisfaction of the Government engineers, Messrs. Gisborne and Forde.

The Australian Government have granted a subsidy to prolong the Rangoon, Singapore, and Batavia cable to Sidney and Melbourne, but it is feared that the terms offered are insufficient to raise the capital in this country. Melbourne has, however, declared herself so strongly in favour of this line that better terms are sure to be granted when the necessity arises.

The shipment of specie by the steamer *Pera* on the 20th inst. is as follows:—Shanghai, £131,278; Foo-Chow, £2,205; Hong Kong, £44,310; Singapore, £23,200; Penang, £1,000; Calcutta, £26,620; Madras, £10,700 in silver, and £4,221 in gold. Total, £243,644.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service	50	75 to 77	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19½ to 20	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	30 to 32	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	33½ s
100	London and Westminster	30	...	58½ s
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	42½ s
50	Union of London	12	...	25½ s
1,000	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
10	Great Ship Company	All	...	...
50	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	...	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	78 to 80	...
20	Do. new	30	18½ to 14½ pm	34
	Red Sea and India Telegraph	17½	1d. to 1½ p m.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market during the past fortnight has been very firm. Each successive telegram has brought news favourable for holder. Low and fair broken tea Congou have been sold freely, ex *Strawell*, from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., whilst good common has gradually advanced from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., at which it is now difficult to buy. Fair to good fine ory kinds have been sold at a rise of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning Chows, as also second class Congou and Wopaks have been in request, and prices are now full 1d. per lb. dearer. Good and fine Kisows remain without alteration. There has been rather a better enquiry for fine Mouings and Wopaks at a shade higher prices. Tayshans are in request at full prices. Fair to good Oolongs are rather dearer. Sou-chongs and Flowery Pekoes show no material alteration. In Scented Teas business has been limited, and there is not much change to notice in prices. In Green Teas business has been moderate at about former prices, Young Hysons continuing scarce, and commanding full prices. Good and fine Moyune Gunpowders have been in air request at previous rates. Taipings remain much as before. To-day 12,280 packages were offered, of which 6,700 packages were sold—5,080 being without reserve,—and all prices were obtained, but no real change of rates was observable, excepting, perhaps, a rational advance in common Scented Capers and poor Taysham Congous. Several parties have within the last three or four days withdrawn their fine teas from the market, as the scarcity of these is becoming apparent.

SILK.—The market has continued without much variation—if anything our quotations have been strengthened.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Taslee, No. 1 and 2	22 6	24 6	
" No. 3 and 4	20 0	22 0	
" No. 5	20 0	20 6	
Taysham	17 6	19 6	20 0 to 21 6
Idito, long reel	16 6	17 6	18 0 18 6
Canton	9 0	15 0	17 0 18 0
Chinese thrown	17 6	20 0	21 0 21 6
Japan	18 0	20 0	22 0 29 0
Yusen	18 0	24 0	

SUGAR.—Sales of 4,000 bags of clayed Manila at 36s. to 37s. The market is still in the same inactive state.

COFFEE.—The recent arrivals of Plantation Ceylon have been brought forward rather extensively this week, the public sales amounting to 1,191 cases, 668 barrels and bags, and no holders showed a disposition to meet the market at a decline of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt., a fair demand has been experienced, and the greater part has been cleared off as follows:—fine fine ordinary and low middling, 66s. 6d. to 71s.; middling and good middling, 72s. to 76s. The native description, though not to the same extent affected, has also suffered some depression, and 28 cases, 1,306 barrels and bags, were principally sold at and after the auctions, on lower terms; good and fine ordinary, 58s. 6d. to 60s.

RICE.—The market has been active at slightly advanced rates. Sales of Rangoon at 9s. 10½.

PEPPER.—Sales of 2,747 bags of Singapore black chiefly sold at 4d. to 4½d. per lb., and 1,854 bags of Penang partly sold at 3½d. to 3½d. White, sales of 566 bags of Singapore at 6d. to 6½d., and nine cases Tellicherry at 8½d. to 1s.

CINNAMON quiet at the currency of the late quarterly sales; 1st sort, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; 2nd, 10d. to 1s. 6d.; 3rd, 6d. to 1s. 2d.; 4th, 6d. to 10d.

NUTMEGS firm upon former terms; and 116 cases Penang and 19 cases Singapore at auction sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for ordinary small and part shelled to good bold.

MAON continues steady, and 20 cases Penang and 15 cases Singapore sold at auction at 11d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for ordinary to fair palish, being fully previous value.

SAGO very flat—399 boxes at auction; a few sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for good mall. Sago flour market remains very firm; supply small, buyers 2s. 2d. per lb. on the spot, and 2s. 1d. near arrival; distant, 2s.

HEMP.—O 3,362 bales of Manila offered at auction, 2,327 bales were sold without reserve, and realised £22. 5s. to £26 per ton, for middling to good roving, prices being generally 10s. to 20s. lower, but competition good at the reduction.

CORRUM.—Sarat is quoted at 4d. to 5½d. Stocks are very moderate of the finer sorts.

JAPAN WAX.

TIN.—Banco is quoted at £136 to £137, Strait's £129 to £130, at which rates moderate business has been transacted.

TOBACCO.—The market and quotations are the same as noted in our last.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Only 93 chests brought to auction, and three-fourths sold, ordinary to very good round at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; ordinary flat, 1s. 6d.; being the previous value. Camphor China and Japan, 160s. to 170s., no transactions reported; sales at £11 to 11 17s. 6d. Ratan sales of Singapore and Batavia at 2s. 1d. to 6s. per 100. Sapanwood market dull; Siam quoted at £8 to £9 10s. A parcel of Manila offered at auction was withdrawn. Soy: quotation 4s. to 4s. 6d. Rhubarb: no transactions. Mother of Pearl Shell: Singapore quoted at 125s. to 140s. Manila, 105s. to 125s.; Cassia, 13s. to 13s. 6d., a few cases sold; Cassia Sgnea: sales at 88s. to 98s. Cassia Buds: sales retired at 20 s.; quotation 185s. to 190s. Cocoa-nut oil: Cry on, £39 to £43. Galangal root: sales at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Star Aniseed: sales at 90s. to 90s. 6d. Rum: East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Gold in Coin (per ounce) ...	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in Bars ...	3 18 0
Spanish Doubloons ...	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin ...	3 16 3½
Silver in Bars (Standard) ...	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars ...	0 5 2½
Carolus Dollars ...	6 3

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£568,327
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	18,994
Hong Kong	£20,970	731,504
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	79,575
Penang	—	15,940

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The official prices at Wolverhampton are as follows:—Best bars, £8 10s.; sheets, £9; doubles, £10 10s.; nail sheets, £8 10s.; lath, £12; boiler plates, £9; best and best best in proportion; common rods, £7 10s.; hoops, £8 10s.; gas strip, £8; Canada plates, £12, and all other sorts in proportion.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £20; faggot £21 to £22.

TIN.—English black, 136s.; bar, 137s.; tin plates best charcoal I. C., 31s. to 32s. 6d.

LEAD, &c.—Pig, £22 5s. to £23; sheet, £22 15s. to £23 10s.; white, £30; solder, £21; zinc, £27; regulus of antimony, £52; copper sheet and sheathing, 12 pence; yellow metal, 10 pence.

MANUFACTURE MARKETS.—The yarn-market has been very flat, and India and China qualities are ½d. to ½d. lower, other kinds being more or less unfavourably affected. Messrs. John Slagg and Co. report:—"Since our last report the determination on the part of buyers to keep out of the market has become more marked. Later advices from India and China are considered very unfavourable, and there is, consequently, little or nothing doing in goods for those markets. We have made a slight reduction in our quotations, but they must be considered entirely nominal, as the few orders making are not sufficient to test them. There is still a moderate business doing for the home trade, and prices are comparatively steady." Messrs. G. Fraser, Son, and Co. say:—"The market has been very dull throughout, and prices are unsatisfactory for India goods and yarns of all kinds (excepting extra hard twist for the Levant), and also for 9-8ths printers and shirtings. Domestic remain without change, owing to the heavy orders beforehand in the hands of manufacturers."

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 8 per lb.	0	10s. 0	10s. 0	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard.	3 6 4 0
Do, 26-32	0	11s. 0	12s. 0	Ditto, assorted, per ditto.	3 6 4 0
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 1/2 lb. per piece	8	0	8 4s.	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8 0 10
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9	4s. 10	10s. 0	Yameteens 18 to 24 in.	0 6 1 0
Ditto White, 64 to 64 reed, per piece	8	6	10s. 0	Chintzes, per piece	7 0 8 6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	8	15s. 0	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	3 3 4 6
T. Cloth, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5	3	8s. 0	Grey Twills, 24 yds.	0 0 0 0
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	3	9s. 0	Jaconet White, 45 in. per piece	8 9 17 6
Medium Cloths, per yard.	7	6	9s. 0	Cambrics, 45 in. 12 yds.	7 6 13 0
Cambrics, per piece	30	0	9s. 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yds.	12 0 13 0
Long Silks, Scarlet, per piece	33	0	40s. 0	Madras, white, 33 in. by 24 yds.	4 3 9 6
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	33s. 0	Domestics, 34 in. per yard	0 2 1/2 0 5
Lastings, per piece	30	0	65s. 0		

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports connected with America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At.	From.	Ship.	Captain.
Apr. 30	Off Dungeness	Maulmain	Counts of Yarborough	Parsons.
May 4	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Dolphin	Bar er.
—	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Eclipse	Griffith.
—	Off Falmouth	Manila	Labern Snare	Bar er.
—	Queenstown	Manila	Columbi	St. Is.
—	Brouwerhaven	Banjoewangie	Johannes H. Ferdinand	Noall.
—	Deal	Canton	St. Is.	Smith.
—	Deal	China	Berkshire	W. Ison.
—	Deal	Manila	Malta	M. Q. case.
—	Deal	Batavia	Zeeploug	Labey.
—	London	Penang	British Tar	M. Q. case.
—	London	Maulmain	Navarino	Had erud.
—	Deal	Padang	Henricus Gerardus	Had erud.
—	Plymouth	Maulmain	St. Stuart's Kingston	Had erud.
—	Queenstown	Manila	Colorist	Lefauve.
—	Falmouth	Manila	Bahia	B. unell.
—	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Lady McD. nald	Visser.
—	Channel	Batavia	Thebis	Davidson.
—	Liverpool	Whampoa	Chatham	Boysen.
Mar 29	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Holstien	Russler.
Apr. 8	Demerara	China	Red Riding Hood	Boysen.
—	Barbadoes	China	Red Riding Hood	Russler.
—	Deal	Batavia	Samuel Hendrikus	Boysen.
—	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Lidia	H. unell.
Apr. 10	Callao	Macao	Clarence Nightingale	Visser.
May 15	London	Maulmain	ysche	Davidson.
—	Deal	Batavia	Oriental	Boysen.
—	Off Dover	Java	Christina Helena	Russler.
—	Bremen	Canton	Borea	Boysen.
—	Deal	Batavia	Energie	Boysen.
—	Brouwerhaven	Batavia	Jacoba	Boysen.
—	Brouwerhaven	Padang	Telegraph	Boysen.
—	Brouwerhaven	Batavia	Zuid Beveland	Boysen.
—	Havre	Hong Kong	affavette	Boysen.
—	St. Mazaure	Singapore	Varigette	Boysen.
—	Off Dover	Samarang	Maria Christina	Boysen.
—	Deal	Sourabaya	arathon	Boysen.
—	Off the Wight	Batavia	Hugo Grotius	Boysen.
—	Queenstown	Maulmain	Bahminda	Boysen.
—	Deal	Banjoewangie	Bilderdyk	Boysen.
—	Deal	Batavia	Amazon	Boysen.
—	Off the Eddystone	Singapore	Cheftan	Boysen.
—	Liverpool	Batavia	Travancore	Boysen.
—	London	Batavia	Pathfinder	Boysen.
—	Queenstown	Maulmain	Cornelia & Geertruida	Boysen.
—	Deal	Batavia	Adele	Boysen.
—	Deal	Banjoewangie	edinand and Louis	Boysen.
—	Deal	Banjoewangie	Malayer	Boysen.
—	London	Shanghai	Wonna Anita	Boysen.
—	Off the Start	Batavia	Econ. met.	Boysen.
—	Copenhagen	Batavia	Herloff Trolle	Boysen.
—	Withaven	Maulmain	Helmut & Marie, leaky	Boysen.
—	Off Dungeness	Java	Cornelia	Boysen.
—	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	eres	Boysen.
—	Helvoet	Banjoewangie	Maria Elizabeth	Boysen.
—	Helvoet	Banjoewangie	Pieter Schouten	Boysen.
—	Liverpool	Manila	Spirit of Trade	Boysen.
—	Cadix	Manila	Reina de los Angeles	Boysen.
—	Deal	Batavia	Alexander	Boysen.
—	Brouwerhaven	Batavia	Schweningen	Boysen.
—	Off Dover	Banjoewangie	Grundwet	Boysen.
—	Liverpool	Foo-Chow-Foo	Leonidas	Boysen.
—	Lorient	Maulmain	Minnet	Boysen.
—	Bremen	Honolulu	Verden	Boysen.
—	Copenhagen	Canton	Herlaf	Boysen.
—	Hamburg	Samarang	Maria Christina	Boysen.
—	Hamburg	Singapore	Esbern Snare	Boysen.
—	Hamburg	Batavia	Amazon	Boysen.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From.	For.	Ship.	Captain.
May 4	Newport	Hong Kong	Fra Johanna	
—	Newport	Singapore	Henrich	
—	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Bato	
—	Cardiff	Singapore	Antonia Petronella	
—	Deal	Batavia	T. penich	
—	Plymouth	Batavia	Sarah Huntley	
—	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Cornelia Anthoine	
—	Cardiff	Singapore	St. Vincent	Lilly.
—	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Valdivia	
—	Nantes	Java	Fernand	
—	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Queen of the Seas	
—	London	H. Kong & Whampoa	Prior Tuck	Darlington.
—	London	Shanghai	Excelsior	Faithful.
—	Deal	Batavia	Eliza Corry	
—	Shields	Singapore	Jonge Jan	
—	Sunderland	Penang	Ma veu	Mowbray.
—	Sunderland	Penang	Sanderson	Sanderson.
—	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Congo	Duse.
—	Deal	Singapore	Leopold Cateau	Meyer.
—	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Emma	Huesloop.
—	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Anthony Geertruida	Boer.
—	Cardiff	Singapore	Cornelia	Witt.
—	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Fransiska	Moller.
—	Liverpool	Singapore	Lady Cecilia	Lindsay.
—	Cuxhaven	Macassar	Tyllewong	Nicolen.
—	London	Bangkok	Lavinia	Connell.
—	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Maria Anna	Van Moonsen.
—	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Polynesia	Decandia.
—	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Sillery	M. W. ha.
—	Liverpool	Woo-sung	Weymouth	
—	Newport	Singapore	Almonde	Surie.
—	Liverpool	Singapore	Birch Grove	Durant.
—	Deal	Batavia	oth	Cruys.
—	Newport	Singapore	Thonyasia Catharina	V. H. Sprandel.
—	London	H. Kong & Whampoa	Wrymouth	E. K. Thomas.
—	London	Singapore	Eliza Thornton	T. Maxwell.
—	Hamburg	Batavia	Elise	Meyer.
—	London	H. Kong & Whampoa	Heracles	Boel.
—	London	Shanghai	ole	Pa-more.
—	Cardiff	Singapore	Laura Adele	No 1.
—	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Briania	Keanes.

DEPARTURES—(continued.)

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 18	Liverpool	Batavia	Aden	Will.
— 19	Newport	Singapore	John N. Cushing	Sumner.
— 19	Newport	Singapore	Senior	Curt.
— 19	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Electra	Vegman.
— 18	Cardiff	Singapore	Edwin Flye	
— 18	Cardiff	Singapore	Jules Cesar	Rover.
— 18	Cardiff	Singapore	Thurselda	Meyer.
— 19	London	Singapore and Penang	Charlotte Jane	Marsh.
— 20	London	Shanghai	Florence	Wadsworth.
— 21	Hamburg	Mucassar	Hever	Rode.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, &c., per Lord of the Isles, cleared April 27, and Lauderdale, cleared May 1 (additional).—Red wine, 2,255 gals.; white wine, 1,709 gals.; brandy, 505 gals.; Geneva 688 gals.; mixed spirits, 95 gals.; British spirits, 2,485 gals.; drugs, 22 cwt.; ornamental glass, 4 cwt.; olive oil, 100 boxes; butter, 40 cwt.; quicksilver, 14,80 lbs.; rice, 8 cwt.; sugar, 6 cwt.; sago, 2 cwt.; sardines, 31 cwt.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Clara, cleared May 4 (additional).—Red wine, 1,232 gals.; white wine, 195 gals.; drugs, 7 cwt.; cheese, &c., 33 cwt.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Friar Tuck, cleared May 11.—Calicoes, plain, 2,307,530 yards; printed and dyed 433,460 yards; twist and yarn, 110,000 lbs.; velveteens and velvets, 22,400 yards; flannels and blanketing, £760; woollen and worsted stuffs, £90; beer, £1,670; bottled beer, 952; red wine, 868 gals.; white wine, 2,369 gals.; brandy, 1,611 gals.; Geneva, 187 gals.; rum 45 gals.; sweetened spirits, 20 gals.; British spirits, 2,014 gals.; cottons, £120; glass, 17 cwt.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Excelsior, cleared May 14.—Calicoes, plain, 711,000 yards; printed and dyed, 301,904 yards; ultramarine 33 cwt.; woollens and cottons, £3,410; long and short cloths, £1,658; woollen and worsted stuffs, £7,624; beer, £480; bottled beer, £705; cordage, £99; gunpowder, £45; sail-cloth, £370; red wine, 243 gals.; white wine, 1,159 gals.; brandy, 83 gals.; sweetened spirits, 170 gals.; British spirits, 13 gals.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 50 doz.; cottons, £70; window-glass, 13 cwt.; cigars, 376 lbs.

From LONDON to BANGKOK, per Lavinia, cleared May 15.—Calicoes, plain, 239,210 yards; twist and yarn, 8,000 lbs.; bottled beer, £173; red wine, 80 gals.; white wine, 263 gals.; brandy, 414 gals.; British spirits, 199 gals.

From LONDON to SHANGHAI, per Solent, cleared May 22.—Calicoes, plain, 78,500 yards; printed and dyed, 810 yards; woollens and cottons £390; woollen and worsted hosiery, £47; long and short cloths, £5,340; beer, £80; bottled beer, £96; British linen, £280; perfumed spirits, 8 gals.

From LONDON to SINGAPORE, per Eliza Thornton, cleared May 17.—Calicoes, plain, 1,068,849 yards; c. mbrics and muslin, 12,000 yards; twist and yarn, 12,000 lbs.; beer, £248; bottled beer, £678; wine, 220 gals.; steel, 52 tons; cotton yarn, 8,000 lbs.

From LONDON to HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, per Weymouth, cleared May 17.—Calicoes, plain, 147,375 yards; printed and dyed, 93,000; cords and fustians, jeans and Florentines, 9,000 yards; twist and yarn, 155,000 lbs.; woollens and cottons, £323; flannel and blanketing, £180; long and short cloths, £1,187; woollen and worsted stuffs, 1,927; beer, £645; bottled beer, 996.

From LONDON to HONG KONG, per Herculean, cleared May 21.—Calicoes, plain, 1,774,000 yards; printed and dyed, 150,250 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 42 doz.; twist and yarn, 86,800 lbs.; woollens and cottons, £255; carpets and rugs, £228; flannels, and blanketing, £552; woollen and worsted hosiery, 157; Kerseymeres £95; long and short cloths, £6,555; woollen and worsted stuffs, £5,251; bottled beer, £761.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Kathay, Bride of the Seas, Patna. For Shanghai: Florence, James Lemon, Juanpore. For Singapore and Penang: Charlotte Jane, Alice. For Singapore: Delhi, Alliance. For Bangkok: City of Nantes. For Batavia: Richard Thornton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Amalia Maria.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Shakspeare, Menciur. For Shanghai: Aerolite, Spray of the Ocean, Dora. For Woosung: Spiridion, Hesperus. For Manila: Primera de Espana. For Singapore: Isabella, Prussia, Richard Cobden, Mary Spencer. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. W. Marshall, California, Esther.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Crouch Brothers. For Batavia and Singapore: Syren. For Singapore: Elizabeth. For Singapore and Penang: Asia.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Hong Kong: Vesta, Helene, Joanna, Washington, Notes. For Hong Kong: Marco Polo. For Batavia: Elbe.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardille, Melancthon, Spirit of the North, Myrtle, Aalborg, Sophie, John Robinson, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Maori, Vanguard, Cornubia, Westburn, Biobio, Yaratilda, Saxonville, Osprey, Banian, Serampore, Spartan, Antagonist, Kamehaha IV., Sir F. Williams. At Liverpool: Abeona. At East Cowes and other ports: Sophia, Adelaide, Felip.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: West, Laughing Water, Guyon. At Liverpool: Lady Raglan, Calder, Timandra, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis. At Falmouth: Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Trafalgar, Joaquina, Spitfire. At Liverpool: City of Boston. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro, Ca men.

From PENANG.—At London: Helen Baird, Hawthorne, Agnes.

From BATAVIA.—At Bremen: Oldenberg.

SPOKEN.

MICHAEL MONTAIGNE, Toulon to Singapore, March 10, 22 S., 30 W.

SUMNER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 19, 16 S., 32 W.

BALD EOLK, Liverpool to Woosung, March 22, 10 S., 33 W.

PIONEER, London to Hong Kong, March 5, 2 N., 22 W.

J. R. MOLLER, from Singapore, March 22, 4 N., 27 W.

GIOVANNA, Cardiff to Shanghai, March 6, 5 N., 19 W.

ANNIE ARCHIBALD, London to Batavia, March 11, 34 S., 16 E.

G. B. CARR, Toulon to China, March 9, lat. 39., 66 E.

FRATELLI FLORIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, lat. 28, 106 E.

EUPHRATES, London to Hong Kong, March 28, 24 S., 30 W.

SPENOK, Singapore to Liverpool, Feb. 4, 21 S., 71 E.

MAIDA, London to Shanghai, Feb. 11, 34 S., 110 E.

RAPHAEL, Marseilles to Singapore, April 28, in the Straits of Gibraltar.

CONFERENCE, Liverpool to Singapore, March 30, 1 N., 26 W.

HERCULES, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 4, 3 N., 23 W.

AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 2, 43 N., 15 W.

CHARLOTTE ANN, Liverpool to Shanghai, April 8, 2 N., 23 W.

No. 5849, 3rd d.p. (Danish scl'r.), Liverpool to Singapore, Mar. 19, 21 S., 31 W.

C. M. FRANCO, Havre to Singapore, May 1, 40 N., 14 W.

COSSACK, Boston to Hong Kong, April 21, 38 N., 61 W.

KRIMPANAN DE LER, Rotterdam to Japan, March 9, 28 S., 31 W.

POLMAISE, London to Hong Kong, same day.

SUNBEAM, London to Shanghai, Feb. 21, 2 N., 21 W.

ALBASSERWAARD, Shields to Batavia, March 14, 30 S., 27 W.

NICOT, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 13, 25 S., 33 W.

BLOSSOM, Manila to Liverpool, March 18, 36 S., 20 E.

SWALLOW, New York to Shanghai, April 1, 11 N., 35 W.

HERCULES, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 4, 3 N., 24 W.

MARY OPHELIA, Singapore to Boston, Feb. 29, 31 S., 35 E.

FORTUNA, Sourabaya to Boston, April 8, 3 N., 32 W.

MAIDA (barque) London to Shanghai, March 8.

MARIA SOMMA, ditto, March 13.

UKKO (Russian barque) for Shanghai, 146 days out.

SPIRIT OF THE DEEP, Liverpool to Hong Kong, April 4, on the Equator.

LOUISE ADOLPHINE, Batavia to Antwerp, April 29, 30 N., long. 34.

CONFERENCE, Liverpool to Singapore, April 4, 6 S., 31 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Tung Yu, for China, put back to Liverpool 12th May with loss of bulwarks, &c., having been in contact during the previous night, off the Skerries, with the St. Patrick (s) from Drogheda, which lost bowsprit and figurehead.

The Tra'alcar (barque), from Manila to London, was abandoned 20th April, making thirty inches water per hour, and foundered the next morning in lat. 29 N. long. 42 W. The second mate and eight men were taken off by the Lidia, Bozano, arrived off Dover 13th May, and the master chief mate, and remainder of the crew by the Hugo Grotius, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which was in company at the time.

Cardiff, 15th May.—The St. Vincent (ship), of London, has been towed from Penarth Road into East Butte Dock, leaky. This vessel sailed from Cardiff for Singapore 10th May.

The Mount Stuart, Elphinstone, Fladserad, from Maulmain to Chatham, was stranded at Am'leteuse, near Boulogne, 15th May. She was towed away the next morning by steam tug, and arrived in the Downs the same day.

The Franziska, Moller, from Liverpool for Woosung, put back to Liverpool 16th May, having been ashore on Arklow Bank, and assisted off by a steamer.

The Remegus, Adolphus, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, arrived off Queens-town 17th May, leaky.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Arrivals having been heavy during the week, owners have displayed more readiness to charter at the rates offered, and an active business has been done. Outward freights continue weak, the supply of tonnage being somewhat in excess of the demand. For Australia large vessels are almost neglected, £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. per ton N.N.M. being offered for the most aui able ships, while for vessels of 500 tons and under the rates current range from £3 15s. to £4.; the loading houses giving better terms for small vessels.

In the East India trade there is no new feature of importance. The rate for dead weight is well maintained, but light goods for Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, &c. are scarce, and taken at low rates. The current rates for the berth continue to rule at about 42s. 6d. dead weight for Bombay, Madras, or Singapore; 47s. 6d. Kurrachee, 35s. Calcutta, or 62s. 6d. (via Kurrachee). For teak from Moulmein 80s. to United Kingdom, 85s. Continent, and 90s. Mediterranean, is freely offered; or £6. 10s. on the round, taking coals out to Aden, Galle, Singapore, Madras, or Rangoon; or £6 going out direct to Rangoon. For rice 65s. is offered for arrival in January next, 62s. 6d. from Calcutta, 60s. from Java, 40s. Mauritius, 60s. Bombay to the Mediterranean, &c., &c. For China 105s. is offered for the round, taking coals to Hong Kong; or 55s. from Cardiff to Shanghai direct.

A BREEZE IN THE CHRONOMETER MARKET.—A correspondence on the production of these valuable and important instruments has appeared in the Nautical Magazine, in which it appears that a Mr. Pennington of Orchard-street, Portman-square, has undertaken to supply chronometers to the public at the manufacturing rates. The instruments of Mr. Pennington have been supplied to the navy for the past fifty years, and one of 1804 is now in use in one of the ships on the Australian station.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—The two vessels announced in a previous issue to proceed round the Cape for the purpose of affording better boats to the China line, left Southampton on the 10th inst., the Behr in command of Capt. Almond, and the China Capt. Henry. It is not certain until their arrival in Bombay if they will both be placed on the China line.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d. free by post.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 5d., post free 6d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation (By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.
Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM-SHIPPING CHRONICLE and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements. Price 4d.
Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowwell-court, Strand, W.C.

MEDICINES FOR EXPORTATION.

F. NEWBURY and SONS, 45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, London. Proprietors of the Original and Genuine Dr. James' Fever Powder, (Gell's) Dalby's Carminative, Dr. Scurr's Opodeldoc and Camomile Drops, &c. Agents for Perry Davis' Painkiller, Beinsen's Herb Tea, O'Connell's Siphonia Feeding Bottles, Marsden's Respirators, Bisho's effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, and sundry other articles; for which, see our New Catalogue. Established A.D. 1746.

KEATING'S

PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
(CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.)

藥咳治丁紀 片

第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合子效病及咳下
不子且紀喉嗽藥七
小效且紀喉嗽藥七
神病及咳嗽藥十
疾及咳嗽藥十
難咳嗽藥十
於下七保
第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合子效病及咳下
不子且紀喉嗽藥七
小效且紀喉嗽藥七
神病及咳嗽藥十
疾及咳嗽藥十
難咳嗽藥十
於下七保
第聖紀婦味片諸氣
敦合子效病及咳下
不子且紀喉嗽藥七
小效且紀喉嗽藥七
神病及咳嗽藥十
疾及咳嗽藥十
難咳嗽藥十
於下七保

79, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE 'ONLY GOOD SAUCE,' AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Grosse and Blackwell, and other Wholesalers and Merchants, London.

Now Ready, in One V.l. post 8vo., price 6s., RECOLLECTIONS OF BARON GROS'S EMBASSY TO CHINA AND JAPAN IN 1857-1858.

By the Marquis DE MOYES, Attaché.

WITH COLOURED PLATES.

London and Glasgow: R. GRIFFIN and Co.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA. Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles. SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY,

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R. and B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford-place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS & ENVELOPE MAKERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS—CASH.

	s. d.		s. d.
Cream Laid Note	2 0 per Ream.	Cream Laid Envelopes	3 0 per 1,000
Thick ditto	4 0 "	Superior Thick ditto	6 0 "
Large Commercial ditto	4 0 "	Large Commercial Buff ditto	3 0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wove	3 0 "	American Buff ditto	3 6 "
Superior Thick ditto	4 0 "	Blue Laid ditto	5 6 "
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4 0 "	Yellow Wove ditto	4 6 "
Ditto (Letter)	8 0 "	Bank Post ditto	8 0 "
Superfine ditto	10 0 "	Commercial Pens	1 0 per gross

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief a 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous and beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application. Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

POINT DE GALLE. ORIENTAL LOUNGE AND

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN HOTEL.

EVERY accommodation afforded to visitors after the American and European fashion. The Wines, Ales, and Spirits are of the first quality, and most Moderate Charges.

COLEMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

BURWICK'S BAKING POWDER

will secure the following important results—

BREAD will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs and Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Buns, Sally-Lunns, Norfolk Dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost. The article is recommended by the late Director General of the Navy, and numerous eminent medical men, and is extensively used both by the Army, Navy, and Merchant service.

To be had at all stores, in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and 1s. boxes. Stores not supplied may obtain it at the Manufactory, 23, 24, and 25, London Wall, and of all wholesale London houses.

THE BITTER CUP, filled with water for a minute, produces a powerful and lasting tonic, beneficial for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, regular and atonic gout, nervous irritability, and hysteria.—See Dr. Graham's "Domestic Medicine." Excellent for Sherry and Bitters. Introduced by, and sold wholesale and for exportation at the Tropical Depot, 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. Caution—See the label on Cup.

Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE TESTING REAGENTS AND CHEMICALS for Analytical, Photographic, and Pharmaceutical purposes. Importers of German Hard-Glass Tubing, Flasks, Retorts, &c., Berlin and Meissen Porcelain Evaporating Dishes, Crucibles, &c. CAMERAS, LENSES, PASSE-PARTOUTS, CASSES, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer, of the best quality only.

GALVANIC, ELECTRIC, and PNEUMATIC APPARATUS in sets.

CHEMICAL CHESTS as supplied to the East India Company, and to the various Metropolitan Colleges. Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each, forwarded on application.

BOLTON AND BARNITT,

Manufacturing and Export Chemists,

146, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON

Formerly Button, Dymond, and Co.

AN AGENT WANTED IN CHINA.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Eau Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Viole, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREODESOMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE OF GINGER. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers sent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the Trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, 23s. terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainer."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City way, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salter's-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'s LIST OF PIANO-FORTES, with illustrations, dimensions, prices, and full particulars, forwarded on application, gratis, and postage free.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street Regent-street, W., Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.

MUSIC.—ELEMENTARY WORKS. The "Spectator," speaking of Mr. Hamilton's Works, observes:—"His didactic treatises in every branch of the art, the fruit of an intelligent mind, aided by large experience, are by far the most useful works of their class extant."

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 253rd edition. Engraved Plates. 62 pages folio. Price 4s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING, 16th edition. Engraved Plates. 60 pages folio. Price 5s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated DICTIONARY of 3,500 musical terms, 60th edition. Price 1s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated MINIATURE COURSE OF HARMONY and COMPOSITION, in the form of exercises. Five Books, each 2s. and 3s.

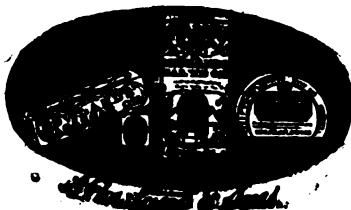
HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC. Price 1s. 6d.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the ELEMENTS of HARMONY. Price 1s. 6d.

Lists of Mr. Hamilton's Educational Works can be had gratis and postage free: also a notice of Mr. Hamilton and his Works.

CLARKE'S celebrated CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC, 61st edition. Price 2s.

CLARKE'S ALPHABET of MUSIC, 6d. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

BOWLANDS' HAIR RESTORATIVE for promoting the growth, Restoring and Beautifying the Human Hair.

BOWLANDS' KALIDOR, for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin, and Eradicating Cutaneous defects.

BOWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath.

80, Hatton Garden, London.

* Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.—In the spring and fall of the year nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing, than the class of diseases dependent on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea, headache, listlessness, and loss of appetite, will at once be recognised as the symptoms of liver affections, which can only be relieved by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise a healthful influence over the biliary secretion, known and appreciated through Great Britain and her Colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; or post-free for 1d. or treble size for 3d. postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 73, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address.—See "The Field," Oct. 2nd and 9th, pp. 263, 265, and 264.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington. "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chancery-lane, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for infants, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which a high price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Skene-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medco, Camberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufacturing in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1833 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, sitting easily, and supporting the back."

MARK PRECIVAL.

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858.

These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITEBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street; price 21s. each, or direct from the Manufacturer, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the name of the agent and a post-office order for 21s., payable to WM. ELSTON, at Cavendish-street.

These Belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Frost, 259, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

KAYE'S WORSWELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthful exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 23, Broad-street, London.

GALVANIZED IRON.
FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
 MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
 of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
 and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.
F. BRABY AND CO.,
 FITTERY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
 LAND ROUTE via EGYPT.**

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 16, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:
 INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.
 CHAPTER II. Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence: early Vicious Indulgences; dangers of Neglect.
 CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Intemperance.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINMAN, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING
DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
 Submarine Engineer
 103, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.
 The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."
 The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms of France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Dispensaries and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,
 Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
 PATENT AGENTS, and 23, ABINGDON-LANE, LONDON.



CRICKETING OUTFITTERS.

JOHN WISDEN AND CO.,

LATE F. LILLYWHITE AND WISDEN,

2, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

EVERY article connected with Cricket may be had at this Establishment. Their large stock of **OLD AND WELL-SEASONED BATS** cannot be equalled, and they invite noblemen and gentlemen to inspect them. The wants of clubs, regiments, colleges, schools, &c., are particularly paid attention to, and their list of prices will convince officials that a great saving is effected by purchasing at their establishment, which contains articles, not only of their own manufacture, but of those who are acknowledged first-rate makers, and whose goods are selected by J. W. & Co. themselves, and therefore will be warranted. Models of L. & W.'s New Patent Catapults can be seen and worked at the above address. Illustrated list of Prices forwarded Post Free. Export Orders with immediate despatch.

CRICKETING OUTFITTER.

JOHN LILLYWHITE

(LATE LILLYWHITE AND SONS AND LILLYWHITE, BROTHERS),

5, SKYMOUR STREET, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

THE largest wholesale Cricketing Outfitter in England. Every article connected with the game may be had. His celebrated Cane-handle Bat, manufactured expressly for foreign use; the handle warranted not to break. Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, Leg Guards (waisted), Boxing Gloves, Foot Balls, Quoits, Dumb Bells, and every article for British sports.

First-class goods only kept, and every article warranted. Export orders with immediate despatch.

Illustrated lists of prices post free. No connection with any other house.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its purity and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, Constitutional Debility, attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the changes of the seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of mercury. In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to PREVENT taking complaints incident to tropical climates, and as a renovator of the system after sickness invulnerable. "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper. "We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet. "We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review. "Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to cholera, I have freely used Bridge's Sarsaparilla myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Coett, F.R.C.S. Sold in Pints, Half Pints, and Quarter Pints. One Pint is equal to Eight Pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are merely a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American winter green. The genuine has "THOS. WILKINSON, LATE BRIDGE & Co., 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay fever, thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE, for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No Person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fever should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily, the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles, as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in Pints, Half Pints, and Quarter Pints.

Agents:—PYMBS, Point de Galle; and LITTLE, Singapore Dispensary.

The above Articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (LATE WILKINSON, BRIDGE AND Co.), CHEMIST, &c., 270, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, LENSES,
 AND PURE CHEMICALS.**

BLAND & CO. beg to state that they supply Portrait, Landscape, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS of the most improved form, and also fitted with tested and warranted Achromatic Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Tripod Stands, Portable Tents, Printing Frames, Nitrate of Silver Baths, both plain and watertight, Positive and Negative Collodions, Varnishes, Photographic Papers, Colours, and every article connected with Photography.

THE CAMERAS, APPARATUS, COLLODIONS, &c.,

Are prepared under their special superintendence, and suited for warm climates.

**** Price Lists and Catalogues Forwarded by Post on Application.**

Orders from abroad must be accompanied by a Remittance or Order for Payment in London.

BLAND & CO., OPTICIANS,

Photographic and Philosophical Instrument Makers in Ordinary to the Queen,
 153, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

T. J. & J. SMITH'S HIGHLY-FINISHED LEATHER DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, and TOURIST CASES, in Russia and Morocco Leather. See Illustrated Catalogue.

T. J. & J. Smith's Patent Collapsing Pocket Books, strengthened with their new Gilt Clasp, and greatly improved.
 T. J. & J. Smith's Metallic Books, made of their prepared Paper, bound in Russia or Morocco, with Gilt Clasp.
 T. J. & J. Smith's Metallic Commercial Order Books, in great variety.
 T. J. & J. Smith's Bankers' Cases, Leather Wallets, and Expanding Purses.
 T. J. & J. Smith's Improved Manifold Letter Writers, producing duplicate or triplicate copies, not liable to injury from climate.

T. J. & J. SMITH,

Wholesale Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers,

83, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Sole Wholesale Agents for W. Muir's Copying Presses.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
 The French Government,
 The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
 Hon. East India Company.
 Most of the Nobility and Gentry.

Railway and Canal Companies,
 The Principal Collieries,
 Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A list of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Invention) 2 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 132, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria. For further information apply at 137, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP—To sail 30th May, for HONG KONG and CANTON, the splendid American clipper ship KATHAY, A-1, New York Lloyd's, and 3 Sds. French Lloyd's as per certificate, dated 4th May, 1860, 1,212 tons, THOMAS C. STODARD, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This beautiful ship is well known in the China trade, and has proved herself one of the fastest ships afloat. For freight or passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, & LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Docks.
Shanghai.	James Lemon	485	A 1 10 years	St. Kath.
Bombay.	South. Belle	541	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Calcutta.	Coringa	906	A 1 13 years	E. India.
Cape of Good Hope.	Salvador	350	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Packet			
Cape of Good Hope.	Northern	443	A 1 9 years	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope.	Light			
Cape of Good Hope.	Arthur Par-dew	300	A 1 12 years	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa.	Patna	400	J. Smith	June 5.
Shanghai.	Juanpore	550	M. King	June 5.
Bombay.	Rachel	564	T. M. Ahier	June 10.
Singapore & Penang.	Alice	474	M'Vicar	Few days
Madras and Coringa.	Royal Stuart	761	J. Cornwall	June 1.
Calcutta.	James Livesey	1071	W. C. Broad	With dis.
Kurrachee.	Monnequash	522	Armstrong	Few days
London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.				

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by ROBINSON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

MORRISON and CO.,

DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen. Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSOLS CAPITAL

STOCK is a medium for employing and improving Large or Small Sums of Money in connection with Government Securities. The Stock is issued by the Consols Insurance Association, 429, Strand, London. Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament. Investments bear 5 per Cent. per Annum Interest, receivable Monthly, if desired.

Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Chief Offices, 429, Strand, London, to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

GALVANISM.—PERSONS desirous of

availing themselves of the MODERN DISCOVERIES in ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and GALVANISM as a curative agent in the treatment of various forms of Paralysis, Muscular and Nervous Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Spasmodic Asthma, &c., can have it applied by properly-qualified medical men of experience at the Galvanic Institution, No. 52, Euston-road, every day (except Sunday), from 12 to 4 o'clock. Accommodation for board and attendance of a first-class character for those coming from a distance.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN, GENERAL and COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING and FORWARDING AGENT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

BOTTLED ALES and WINES, &c.
“NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,” in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—“Melbourne Journal of Commerce,” Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMERS BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE and CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

HOTEL ABBAT, PLACE STE. CATHERINE, ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel, where they will find every convenience and comfort combined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to his clients.

Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in attendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

TUPPER and COMPANY MANUFACTURERS of PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS at BIRMINGHAM and LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK of SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle. Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The “SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS.” A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG; Con- sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao. Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN—It is a apted for Boiling, Stewing, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to invalids in particular its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

MACHINE BELTING.

FIRE ENGINE HOSE and BUCKETS.

All descriptions of Leather for Exportation.

S. E. NORRIS & CO., SHADWELL, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS and PATENTEES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to “Alpha,” at the office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION!—The great superiority of ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and HELMETS over all others, for Tropical Climates, has induced some persons to offer to the public useless imitations, bearing some outward resemblance to them, but totally devoid of their good qualities: the Public is, therefore, respectfully cautioned to observe that NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS THEY BEAR THE NAME OF THE PATENTEES ON THE LINING.

The Patent Air-chamber Hats and Helmets to be had wholesale of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, 24, Great Charlotte-street (S.), London.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK CITY, LONDON.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all perfumers and chemists.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ASTOR HOUSE.—This Private Hotel is admirably situated for Commercial purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river. It is especially recommended to gentlemen and families travelling, for the comfort of the table, elegance of furniture, and moderate charges. P. F. RICHARD, Proprietor.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.

E. WHITE, for several years Principal Assistant at Messrs. Dent's, of Cockspur-street, London, having COMMENCED BUSINESS on his own account at the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Green and Ward, begs to call the attention of the Public of India and China to his Stock of Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, &c., all of which have been recently manufactured in the most improved principle by workmen of the first talent.

Orders with remittance or reference to London Agent faithfully and expeditiously executed, or through Mr. GEO. HOLMES, Hong Kong.

20, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and Co.
Bombay	CHESBON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.
Penang	LOBBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GUTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the “LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,” at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Monday, May 28, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 38. | LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			April 10
Kanagawa			
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Pekin			
Shanghai	Feb. 27	April 17	" 17
Ningpo	" "	" 16	" 18
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 14	" 20
Amoy	" "	" "	" 20
Swatow	" "	" "	" 20
Hong Kong	Mar. 10	April 22	" 25
Canton	" "	" 23	" 24
Macao	" "	" "	" 24
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Feb. 26	" 17	" 20
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron	" "	" "	" 20
SIAM—			
Bankok	" "	" "	" 22
BORNEO—			
Labuan	" "	" "	" 10
Sarawak	" "	" "	" 6
JAVA—			
Batavia	" "	" "	" 23
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	r. 26	April 30	May 3
Penang	" "	" 28	" 5

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Marseilles: Mr. Lehtz. For Southampton: Mrs. Gilmour and Mrs. Menzies, Messrs. J. S. Hamilton and Tate.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hamilton, Quartermaster Benston, Mrs. Anderson. To China: Captain Gannell. From Marseilles, 13th June, to Hong Kong: Mr. Elles. To Singapore: Mr. K. H. C. Bayer. To Penang: Mr. and Miss Matthieu.

Per P. and O. str., Ripon, 20th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Frankiss, Messrs. Humphrey, W. P. Dalton, and H. Chevalier. To Shanghai: Mr. Dulcken.

Per P. and O. str., 4th July.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Henderson. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Blundell and Miss Blundell. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Penang: Mr. Mathieu, Miss Mathieu. To Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Strauss, two children, and European female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady.

Per P. and O. str., 20th July, from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. W. Fraser. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wheeler.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias. From Marseilles to Singapore, 12th August: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley.

Per Solent.—From London to Shanghai, May 23: Mr. G. Mees, (from Amsterdam) Miss Burrows, and Master Levy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per mail str. at Hong Kong.—Paymaster Hunt, Messrs. Piper and Purdie, Lieut Franklin. For Shanghai: Messrs. Dow and King.

Per Ziba.—From London: Mr. Braddon.

Per Vortigern.—From Calcutta: Capt. McGregor, 3 native officers, 140 men belonging to Fane's native Cavalry, and 75 horses.

Per Athlete.—From Bombay: Lieut. Col. Spence, Capt. Baldwin, Lieuts. Cassidy, Gould, McIntyre, Ensigns Fibbitts, Maynard, Lieut. and Adj. James, Quartermaster Kettles, Assistant-Surgeon Giroud, Capt. Bean and Swettenham, Ensigns Huxham, Butler, Gow, and Mr. Atkinson, Surgeon, and 540 rank and file of H.M.'s 31st regiment.

Per Carthage.—From Calcutta: Capts. Howers and Roberts, Lieut. Van Beverhood, and Dr. Armstrong and 165 men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Per Winetred.—From Singapore: Major Walsh, Capts. Muirhouse and Ruggles, Lieuts. Ripley and Kenner, and Assist. Surgeon Bambray, and 470 men (natives).

Per Matilda Atheling.—From Singapore: 120 men (natives).

Per Brandon.—From Singapore: Lieuts. D. Stewart and Pakenham, and 120 men 1st Lk Cavalry.

Per H.I.M.S. Vengeance.—From Singapore: 500 soldiers and 250 marines.

Per Michigan.—From Singapore: 10 officers, 250 men M.N.I., Capt. Hicks, commanding, and 40 horses.

Per Norden.—From Bankok: Messrs. J. Dogherty and C. Allen.

Per Indomitable.—From Calcutta: Col. Butler, Capts. Warren and Farquharson, Lieuts. Henderson and Cox, Ensigns Butler, Frust, Morris, Stewart, and Dr. Young, and 247 men belonging to the 60th Rifles.

Per Lightning.—From Calcutta: Lieuts. Har s and Sutherby, Capt. Briscoe, Mr. De Silva, and 179 Seikhs.

Per Sydney.—From Singapore: Ten officers and two companies of H.M.'s 87th Irish Fusiliers.

Per Lady Ann.—From Singapore: Capts. Dadswell and Drummond, J. Baker, V.S., and 113 native soldiers, and 50 horses.

Per Erance.—From Calcutta: Major St. John and Capt. Taylor, 113 native soldiers, and 51 horses.

Per York.—From Singapore: Capts. Rigg and Renton, Lieuts. Cooke and Clarke, Ensign Stotton, Assistant-Surgeon Fry, and 378 rank and file of the 21st M.N.I.

THE PRESENT MAILS.

The Mails delivered this morning may be considered as one week in advance of their due date; this is attributable to the quick passage of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Nubia*, which vessel arrived at Suez in time to transfer her mails with those from Bombay, which had been detained there for the Australian Mail then overdue. In consequence of this several headings of intelligence will not be found in the usual order.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The reply to the *ultimatum* forwarded by our Ambassador to the Imperial Government at Peking will be found in another column. A second letter was forwarded by the British Minister on the 14th of April, acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the General Council at Peking, and stating that the conditions previously specified in the ultimatum are unalterable, as being the expressed will of the Queen of England; that if the Chinese Government yield immediate compliance therewith the demand for indemnity will not be pressed, but the treaty stipulations providing for the residence of the British Minister in the Chinese Capital, together with that which guarantees to respectable foreigners the right of free locomotion in the interior, cannot be revoked. On refusal by the Chinese Government to comply with these conditions the solutions of the difficulties will devolve upon the Commanders-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces. No reply had been received to this at the time of departure of the mails, but there is no doubt that it will be of a similar nature to the previous one, and that the matter must be handed over to the naval and military commanders-in-chief. It is possible, however, that Mr. Bruce will prefer awaiting the arrival of his brother, Lord Elgin, who left by the mail of 26th April, and should arrive out about the 10th of June. The *North China Herald*, in noticing the appointment of Lord Elgin, observes:—"We hope the British Government have not committed so egregious an error as to supersede our present plenipotentiary at the moment when his policy is about to bear fruit. Such a measure would be fatal to a lasting peace. It would so inflate the pride of this haughty autocrat that the Treaty of Tientsin would never be carried out in all its integrity, and we should have to yield the points of real importance to our commerce for the sake of a temporary peace."

Some uncertainty exists as to what ports will be blockaded, but it is generally believed that the blockade will be confined to the ports in the Gulf of Pechellee.

With few exceptions, the whole of the British naval and military forces have arrived at Hong Kong. Those of the French were daily arriving, and no casualty had been reported. Two transports were on the way from Manila with horses and drivers for the expedition. No positive intelligence has been received of Chusan having been garrisoned, but we have reliable information that British and French officers proceeded to that place in H.M.S. *Cruizer*, with the intention of negotiating with the Taoutai for accommodation for the troops, in the same way as the Kowloong shore, opposite Hong Kong, has been rented.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* offers the following suggestions on the present state of our relations with China:—

"The practical differences between the civilisations of the West and the East are presented in strong contrast by their different views in regard to international treaties. It is a maxim in the West that treaties once made must be executed in whole and in all their parts; and no greater disgrace falls on a government than the deliberate non-fulfilment of treaty provisions. But this is not the maxim of the East; treaties are not thus understood nor executed. The rules with the Chinese, exemplified by the history of their treaties, is, that those provisions which are beneficial to commerce, to the industry, and to the great interests of the country, which have received their free assent are binding; and those other provisions which have not received their free assent are not binding. They oppose uniformly, as well after as before signing, provisions which are odious to them. The treaty of Nankin opened to foreigners the gates of Canton, but they were kept out for years by the sturdy resistance of the Chinese, not by force, but by arguments against the expediency or the justice of enforcing the agreement. It is not of moment to consider, in this connection, whether or not the Chinese view of treaty obligations is, in the abstract, right; but it is worth while to appreciate the fact that such are their views and their practice, as it is these with which we have to deal. I would, however, suggest that in the courts of justice amongst the civilised nations of the West the fundamental fact, required in contracts is, that their provisions shall have received the voluntary assent of the mind of both parties, and if the evidence of that assent is wanting, the contract is null and void. This is the vital principle of the contract in all its forms; it regulates the dealings of individuals, of associations, and societies, among the most civilised peoples, and it is the same principle which the Chinese apply to the treaty-contract. The rule which requires the voluntary assent of the mind is obviously a rule of justice, while that which requires fulfilment without such assent is the rule of injustice. Whether or not the Chinese, who in their simplicity or their wisdom have applied the great rule of justice to the treaty-contract, have thereby placed their civilization on higher ground or on lower ground than we, who apply to treaties the rules of force, is a question which may be left to philosophy. But that they will thus act in regard to the treaty of Tien-tsin, may be safely predicted, and it will not be uninteresting to see how it will affect them. There are three provisions in those treaties which in the opinion of the Chinese will bear hard on them.

1.—The forced residence of a minister at Peking. This they allege will impair the influence and authority of the government, and is offensive to the dignity of the Emperor, because it is forced; their opposition to it, after signing, was so feeling and earnest that Lord Elgin recommended a relaxation of it, but it has been since suggested that this relaxation will be withdrawn.

2nd.—The provision for the interior transit of Chinese produce, free from the usual taxes. This measure will invade the local and Imperial treasuries, and disturb the fixed arrangements of every province. The government is weak in its administrative department, and is not able to enforce methods of revenue which are not consecrated by usage, and for which the organization sanctioned by time does not exist. It is moreover a measure in violation of the great principle of non-interference in internal affairs so recently made prominent by England in application to Italy, assented to by France and applauded by the world.

3rd.—The free navigation of [the Yang-tze kiang—a provision which invades the national sovereignty, carries foreign consular jurisdiction to the interior, and threatens to destroy the property and the industry of a great population engaged in carrying. The forced concession of such a river would be justly resisted by any Government on earth, and how the demand can be justified is difficult to conceive. These are the provisions of the treaties of Tientsin which are repugnant to the Chinese; they did not voluntarily assent to them, and do not feel bound by them. It is therefore vain to rely on the existence of the treaties, for their fulfilment; nothing but the pressure of force—sufficient force, can secure the execution of provisions obtained by force, and which derive no support from the sense of right inherent in the minds of men. Are these concessions worth what they will surely cost? They will compel the French Government equally to make permanent establishments of force sufficient to insure their observance, for the Emperor's Government cannot afford to retire and have its treaty hung on its heels. The recent experience of his Majesty who invaded Cochin China, for a real or fancied cause, is instructive. Unable to reach the Government, unable to obtain a treaty, and unable to retire with honour without one, his forces were compelled to concentrate at Saigon, where they await the smiles of fortune, or the king to relieve them. The best security for the fulfilment of the treaties would be, to make them satisfactory to both sides, when it will be the interest of both to preserve them. The benefit to England from the provisions so obnoxious to the Chinese will be small, in comparison with the cost and with the inconvenience of compelling her ally to remain in the field to watch the fulfilment—a neighbour and rival to share her influence and clog her policy.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press* has the following remarks, headed "Practical Utilitarianism of the Chinese":—"There are many things which we think our naval and military men might learn from the Chinese, but which they affect to despise. We think that if our sappers and miners were taught to construct this bamboo scaffolding work, they might effect good

service occasionally. For instance, had commissariat sheds been erected at Balacava after the Chinese model, constructed out of the studding sail booms and other small spars of the transports, and covered with awnings, sails, &c., what an enormous amount of money and misery would have been saved! Then again for making a bridge across a gully, or a jetty for vessels to come alongside, the Chinese plan is most expeditious, economical, and portable. We should also imagine that for a temporary elevation on a battle field, for the purposes of observation, Chinese scaffolding would be admirably adapted. It is perfectly astonishing how strong this scaffolding can be made. We remember seeing the American flag staff at Canton, an immense spar, slung and put into its place by the kind of scaffolding we refer to.

Then, again, the Chinese mode of slinging heavy weights is very effective, where there are no roads. No matter what the weight is, if it can only be slung, the Chinaman will carry it. If any heavy artillery should have to be landed about the Peiho, the bamboo rifles will astonish our artillerymen, if they are only allowed to have their own way and are provided with means to sling the guns. In this respect the Chinamen are the most practical people in the world. In England, where all means and appliances for the carrying out of scientific plans are available, the case is different, but here we know of several cases where sunken vessels, after being given up as "bad jobs" by Europeans, were recovered by Chinamen. Why even the immense anchors belonging to the navy yard, when that establishment was moved from West Point to its present site, were carried by coolies on their shoulders. Again, a large number of flat-bottomed boats have been built to land troops and horses at the North. These of course are simply wanted for the occasion, and, being built upon the European model, naturally cost a large sum of money. Why a junk's long boat would answer every purpose, would not cost one fourth the money, would we think be lighter, and would stand far more wear and tear. We should hope that materials are being sent up to construct jetties which will run into at least ten feet of water, so that the men may be landed dry shod. We cannot comprehend the use of all the large men-of-war. Surely if the crews were formed into a naval brigade, and the ships converted into transports, not only a great addition to the force would be the result, but there would be a great saving in money in the transport service.

In reference to the receipt of a sum said to be equal to two millions of dollars by the French from the Canton authorities, the utmost secrecy prevails. On one hand it is stoutly denied, and on the other as stoutly maintained. Two things tend to corroborate the veracity of the report. One, the fact of the French having expended large sums of money in the purchase of steamers and in other warlike operations; and the other, the fact of their not having either received remittances from France or entered the exchange market.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

From a notification published here on the 29th of February, it will be seen that the recent murders are ascribed by the British Consul at Kanagawa to foreign sailors and servants going about intoxicated and offering unprovoked violence to Japanese. Such provocations were not wanting on the day when the two Dutch captains were murdered, and were probably connected with that deplorable event, though the captains had done nothing to offend. Foreigners have been warned not to venture out at night without lanterns and attendants. A Russian officer has shot a Japanese official at this place with a revolver for insulting him.

The intelligence from Japan continues alarming and most unsatisfactory. There appears to be a party in the state antagonistic to the existing government, and further, that the cause of such antagonism arises entirely from the liberality of the administration towards foreigners. The retainers of one of the princes, who is known to be most inimical to foreigners, made an attempt to assassinate the regent. They succeeded in wounding him, but it is not known whether he is dead or not. A panic is the result—the persons of the foreign ministers are not deemed safe, and every precaution is being adopted to prevent the foreign residents at Yokuama from being either assassinated or openly attacked. There can be no doubt that commerce conducted on legitimate laws of trade, is entirely opposed to the despotic institutions of the Japan government, and if allowed to proceed without check must ultimately subvert it.

The tyranny and despotism practised in Japan are hardly credible, and it is impossible that a people so intelligent and ingenious can tamely submit to it, if made aware of their degradation by being placed in contact with foreigners.

SHIPPING IN KANAGAWA.—Judge Shaw, What Cheer, Page (sch.), Troas, Medina, Witch of the Seas, Zoe; Celestial sailed for Shanghai on 5th. In NAGASAKI: Kate Hooper, Acastus, Veloz, Maryland; and nine whalers; H.N.M.'s frigate Groningen, bound for Kanagawa, had put back with loss of rudder; Yangsze (str.) had arrived, and sailed for Kanagawa.

CHINA.

PEKIN.

Hochiun, Commander-in-Chief of the whole military forces north and south of the Great River, has published a long proclamation, giving an account of his operations against the rebels. He affirms that the Nankin rebels are besieged on all sides, that their last moment of existence has almost arrived, and that their confederates have found themselves too weak to assist them in their last extremity; but the rebels lately defeated in the province of Ngan Hwui are, according to the General-in-Chief, the most depraved of all others. Defeated with great slaughter, they fled along the Hu-Chau line of road into the province of Cheh Kiang, capturing on their way the district cities of Ngah-Kih, Siau-Fung, and Chang-ping, which successes Genl. Ho accounts for by the fact, that the official and other inhabitants of those cities were ignorant of the peculiar circumstances of the rebel army; did not know that it was a defeated army; so prudently allowed it to have everywhere its own way. The General Commanding-in-Chief had despatched Lieutenant-Generals Pa Lihwan and Chang Chin, each with an army of 10,000 men, to relieve the above-mentioned localities from rebel pressure, but the banditti informed of the quick approach of the Imperial troops struck their tents, and in the most audacious manner advanced direct on Hang-Chau. Well aware the city itself was impregnable, the Commander-in-Chief was at ease with regard to it, but he knew that these pestiferous banditti might carry fire and sword through the numerous unprotected villages adjacent, and therefore issued prompt orders to Lieutenant-General Chang to fall upon them with an army of 30,000 men and to exterminate them at all risks. Militia, he adds, must be levied for the protection of the villages, every one must put his shoulder to the wheel, and whoever performs a meritorious service in effecting the destruction of a rebel shall be rewarded. Let the people only put confidence in the measure adopted by the Commander-in-Chief for their protection, and the native bandit and political rebel shall soon share one and the same miserable fate.

SHANGHAI.

The London Mail of the 27th February arrived on the 17th April, 50 days, *en route*. Mr. Bruce, the British Ambassador, had not, according to all accounts, enlightened the community as to the reply received to his *ultimatum* from the Pekin Government. General Grant, and Admiral Jones (second in command) are still at this port. Admiral Hope, the Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces, remains at Hong Kong to despatch the forces to the north, which are ordered to rendezvous at Kin-tang, and H.M.S. *Imperieuse* has been sent to join them. There are several gunboats engaged in carrying despatches, besides which there are in harbour H.M.S.'s *Assistance*, *Furious*, *Nimrod*, *Roebuck*, and chartered steamer *Granada*—H.I.M.S. *Du Chayla*, and chartered steamer *Shanghai*. Referring to the forces already despatched from Hong Kong to the north, the Overland Trade Report says:—"Nothing has been heard of the transports which left this port some weeks ago for that destination, but it is clear they have escaped the heavy weather that prevailed upon the coast, or some of them would have returned ere this. As the weather for the next two months will be most favourable for the operations of the allies, and as all that energy and skill can devise is being done to push matters forward, the allied force will doubtless be sufficiently concentrated and organised to commence operations within one month from this date. No known casualty has yet occurred, and everything requisite appears to have been admirably arranged."

On the present mail service the *North China Herald* has the following remarks:—"Although the dates of arrival of the homeward, and departure of the outward mails in London approximate more nearly than before, increased speed on the voyage or less delay at the ports is still wanting to 'save the post,' leaving London on the 26th of the month, as it will be seen that the inward mail is timed to arrive on the 26th or

27th in several months—experience has shown that it is generally a little later. The steaming distance from Marseilles is rather under 8,000 miles, therefore an increased speed of half a knot per hour would save about three days, and generally brings answers by return of post, thereby gaining a fortnight. For the receipt of our inward mails in time to answer them by the outgoing packet, we may thank the owners of private steamers, congratulate ourselves on our good fortune, and growl at the contract mail service.

Several rebels have been detected in disguise, and the native bankers and merchants are still in a great state of alarm at their late successes at Hangchow.

An action was brought by the owners of the steamer *Meteor* against the owners of the *Ta-Yung*, for 800 taels, for damages caused by that vessel fouling her, together with 2,448 taels as compensation for time lost while undergoing repairs. The verdict of the Court was, that both vessels were in fault, and that each pay one-half of the whole damages, inclusive of the loss of tug-hire on the part of the *Meteor* during the time she is under repair, the amount of such damage and tug-hire to be assessed by an accountant selected by the consul, and also sanctioned by the consul when the repairs shall have been finished; further, that each party pay one-half of the costs of the suit.

NINGPO.

We gave some particulars in our last of the rebel attack on the city of Hangchow, and we now add some further details:—One thousand long-haired rebels arrived in the neighbourhood of the provincial city of Hangchow, and as their leader offered ready money and higher pay than the Imperial troops were getting, a number of the latter deserted, and joined the rebel leader, so, what with these, and the rabble who are always ready for plunder, the rebel leader determined to attack the city, which he did, and got possession of the Chinese quarter very easily. It is, however, suspected that the Tartar had some understanding with the rebels, or they would not have got possession so easily as they did. This Tartar has since been headed by the Tsiang-Kiung or Tartar General-in-Chief, who is one of the Emperor's men. The face of Hangchow created quite a panic, both here and at Shanghai; in three days Ningpo was nearly emptied, the people leaving by thousands, carrying their goods, &c., into the country. The foreign Consuls were applied to to know if they could get troops to take care of the city for the Chinese, they, the Chinese, offering to pay all expenses. This panic lasted for about four days, when we received news that the rebels, after plundering all they could lay hands on, had vacated the city, and gone to a place called Foo-yang, *en route* for Kwei-chow. This news stopped the panic, and people are regaining confidence. The Imperialists are now, of course, very brave.

The authorities at this place have petitioned the Imperial Government not to sanction foreign inspectors for the Custom-house.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The Government appear to be in a state of great alarm at the anticipated approach of the rebels, and are collecting (*squeezing*) funds from the native merchants and others who are capable of undergoing that process.

SWATOW.

The claim brought by the owners of the *Chin Chin* against the Inspector-General of Customs will, it is reported, be paid without litigation.

In consequence of the disturbances noticed in our last, a quiet, unoffending missionary on going ashore drew around him a threatening mob, who asked him whether he was an Englishman or an American. He said an Englishman, upon which they told him had he been an American they would have stoned him to death. Pleasant news for our cousins!

HONG KONG.

The London Mails of the 10th March arrived on the 22nd April, being 43 days *en route*.

Business, although not quite suspended, is very little talked about—the war being the lion of the day, and the uniforms of the various officers are the principle attraction in the streets of Victoria. On the Kowloon side, the numerous tents form at once a grotesque and unique display, in which are located detachments of the 31st and 40th Regiments, and a few companies of Artillery with their Armstrong guns. The English and French forces are arriving daily, and in the course of another week it is expected the whole will be complete. The departures for the North are under the superintendence of Admi-

ral Hope who is here, there, and everywhere. The Chinese Coolies' Corp numbers over 2,000, and is found to be most useful.

The *China Chronicle* says:—"Six of the Armstrong guns are now mounted on their carriages. The occupation of Kowloon Point is not without precedent. There are gentlemen now in Hong Kong who have been at cricket matches when a part of the 18th Royal Irish and the Bengal Volunteers were quartered there in 1841."

The *Chery Chase* is reported as having made the passage up to Shanghai, against the monsoon, in three days.

The pension of Mr. Hulme, the late Chief Justice, has been the subject of comment by the Press, according to their respective opinions of that gentleman, for and against. As ours has been already recorded, we have only to hope that the Hong Kong community may never have a worse.

The *China Mail* says:—"The appointment of Mr. Adams to the vacant bench will not be unacceptable. He has, no doubt, defects, not the least of which is a tendency to lecture Hong Kong juries as if they were Boston lights, but considering the difficulty of getting good men out here, Hong Kong may be very well satisfied with him; and if Mr. Adams is appointed, we earnestly trust that a new Attorney-general will be sent out from home, for nothing is more wanted here than lawyers of high professional character, above local interests, and concerned with law alone." And the *Overland Trade Report*:—"We have heard nothing about the nominations to the vacancies occasioned by Mr. Hulme's retirement. Doubtless Mr. Adams will be appointed to the bench, which is really a great boon to the colony. For sound law, good intentions, and public spirit, it would be very hard indeed to find his equal. The Attorney-generalship will, we imagine, remain open until Mr. Green's health takes a decided turn one way or the other."

Mr. Tarrant is, we regret, still confined in the debtor's jail, under the Sheriff's writ, for the amount of the costs in the suit brought against him in the Criminal Court by Colonel Caine, which amounts to the enormous sum of £600 sterling. The extreme anomaly of this case has been brought to the notice of the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it is to be hoped that the Government will at once release him from this impost. We believe it to be against all constitutional law that any one should suffer for the same offence both a criminal and civil punishment, the two are totally incompatible. Mr. Tarrant's health, in consequence of the long confinement, has been seriously injured, and the last mail brought rather alarming accounts for his life, which was to be attributed mainly to the vindictive influences of the authorities around him, who it appears will not release him from jail on his furnishing security for the amount of the costs, payable after an appeal has been made to the Home Government. The *Daily Press* has the following remarks on the subject:—

"Victoria, &c., to the Sheriff, &c. We command &c. goods and chattels of William Tarrant, cause to be made 2,263 dolls., which William Hastings Alexander Esquire, the master of the Crown office in and for the said colony who prosecuted for ourself in this behalf lately &c. together with 12 per cent from 22th September 1859 and have &c. to be rendered to William Hastings Alexander the master of the Crown Office, and that &c."

"Witness W. H. Adams, the 15th February in the 23rd year, &c."

"(Signed) N. R. Masson, Deputy-Registrar."

"This writ was issued by W. T. Bridges. Levy 2,263 dolls. &c., besides 3 dolls. for the costs."

One lunar month and two whole days has Mr. Tarrant now been in prison under this attachment by the master of the Crown office. During all that time he has been in correspondence with lawyers and Government arranging the preliminaries of an appeal to the privy council. Our contemporary is satisfied that if he once gets this appeal in, instead of 2,263 dolls. he will not have to pay 763 dolls. (the amount which Government once paid him on being defeated.) The saving of 1,500 dolls. is worth trying for certainly. The appeal can be settled in about four months we take it; and so the case stands. Far wiser would it have been to let Mr. Tarrant have every chance. If he thinks himself entitled to an appeal, give it to him by all means; and as already notified by Mr. Tarrant of his intention to appeal, it would only be proper discretion in Mr. Alexander, Registrar of the Supreme Court, to give our contemporary his liberty on the usual security terms. Such, indeed, he should do without an instant's delay, for as all know who have seen him, Mr. Tarrant, with such continued close confinement and a flow of blood to the brain, is an altered man since he changed his diet from felon's fire, and it is doubtful whether, with the increasing heat, he will be able to stand it much longer. We can but say, however, that we admire his pluck; he is ready to die rather than be victimized by hungry lawyers.

CANTON.

The scarcity of Rice noticed in our last has continued, but owing to the arbitrary interference of the Government prices have considerably fallen, but it is expected to rule at famine rates for some time, and the Government interference will be found to have defeated its own object.

As for the movements of the insurgents in the vicinity of Canton, the provincial authorities appear utterly impotent to cope with them, and yet they have evinced no disposition to advance. Refugees continue to flock from the country in large numbers, the beneficence of the Cantonese being taxed to provide shelter and maintenance. The occupancy of the place by the foreign garrison doubtless checks the progress of these marauders, whose object being solely plunder, and who having latterly shown much inactivity, have, in all probability, been bought off by the mandarins. The greatest distress prevails in the adjacent districts, food being at famine rates, many of the fields remaining untilled, and thousands dying of starvation. The lateness of the season doubtless makes the crops precarious, but the anarchy which follows in the wake of these marauders, and the want of confidence which arises from their supremacy, certainly aggravate the effect, and tend to make farming hazardous.

The coolie trade continues to be carried on in spite of the adverse monsoon in the China Seas. The emigration to the West Indies is suspended until the return of the fair monsoon.

COCHIN-CHINA.

A conflict has taken place between the British forces and the Annamese. It appears several of our transports put into a bay for water, &c., and that two officers of the 31st Regt., and a captain of one of the transports on landing were taken prisoners and conveyed some distance inland, but on investigation they were reconducted to their ships. One of the forts, however, fired on a boat, and it is reported that H.M.S. *Magicienne*, which was at anchor there with the *Centaur*, demolished the fort which had committed this act.

According to the latest advices it appears that the vessels chartered at Hong Kong to load at Saigon with sugar, rice, &c., had not been able to procure cargoes. The natural resources of the place are considerable, but at present these are rendered entirely nugatory by the resistance of the Annamese to the occupancy of the French. The latter are closely invested, and, as a matter of course, supplies from the interior are all but cut off. Only the vessels which arrived first were able to procure cargoes, which were supplied out of the stock in store in the town. In sixteen days 3,000 piculs were obtained, the bribes and transit expenses on which amounted to nearly as much as the cost of the rice. The river is described as being unexcelled for commercial purposes. There are neither bars, shoals, nor hidden dangers. The bottom is soft mud, and the banks are deep close to. It is, however, very narrow, serpentine, and tortuous in its course, and has this great disadvantage, the ebb tide only runs at about one knot per hour, and a light breeze nearly always blows up the river; so that it is a most difficult task to undertake to drop a vessel down without the aid of steam. From the mouth to Saigon the distance is about eighty miles, and we understand the ships are sometimes twelve days in accomplishing it.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA CABLE.

Intelligence has been received that the telegraphic cable between this and Mintoh is injured in several places, but that the communication between that port and Batavia is complete.

From the report on the Government telegraphs for 1859, we learn that the line to Surabaya has been broken upwards of twenty-four times by trees falling upon it, and many times the communication has been interrupted by the wire falling to the ground or into the water from the posts being knocked down or injured by lightning, inundations, landslips, &c. Out of 36,500 insulators, 954 were broken, 136 of which were ascertained to have been struck by lightning. Of 20,000 kapok trees used as posts for the telegraph 3,634 were destroyed, at least a fourth part from the effects of lightning. The receipts, including 31,232 francs for Government messages, &c., amounted to 140,916, and the expenditure to 705,552 francs.

The *Straits Times* publishes an extract from the circular of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. (of China), and considering that that house is very chary of any of their information being made public, we cannot understand the reason of this exception, but it may probably be connected with the telegraphic information which was circulated by their correspondents in this city before the arrival of the last mails.

The following extract from a Penang paper will, we ima-

gine, be pleasing intelligence for shipowners:—"We are at last enabled to congratulate our shippers on the prospect of having a fine first-class ship of eight hundred tons laid on the berth for London. Captain Montgomerie, of the *Goleonda*, came up from Singapore to see how freights were going, and he has left again to bring up his vessel."

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per *Britannia* to London: Sugar, 4,178 piculs; hemp, 1,510; sapan wood, 360; tortoise shell, 270 cattie; indigo, 69 quinquals.

Per *Oshawa* to Liverpool: Sugar, 9,741 piculs; hemp, 5,658; sapan wood, 450.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per *Resolute*, to New York: 3,314 bales gambier, 5,833 piculs; 3,560 bags black pepper, 160 ditto in bulk, 2,692 piculs; 2,661 pieces sapan wood, 834 piculs; 400 bundles rattans, 129 piculs; 10 bundles Malacca canes (500); 200 cases gum dammar, 199 piculs; 36 cases nutmegs, 18 piculs; 14 cases mace, 7 piculs.

Per *C. C. Dow*, to New York: 426 bales gambier, 1,002 piculs; 631 albs tin, 457 piculs; 4,152 bags sugar, 4,079 piculs; 1,372 bags black pepper, 999 piculs; 133 buffalo hides, 581 cow hides, 144 piculs; 750 bags sago flour, 758 piculs; 369 boxes cassia lignea, 183 piculs; 11,380 bundles rattans, 447 piculs; 144 baskets India rubber, 156 piculs; 33 boxes mace, 17 piculs; 1,803 boxes tea.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
	6s. 7d.	6s. 8d.
At Shanghai (per Tael) . . . 6 months sight.		
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 11	4 11½
At Singapore . . . 3 ditto	4 3	4 3½
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila . . . 3 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia . . . 6 ditto	..	..
(guilderd.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to March 31, 1860.....	27,920,837	19,708,166	25,079,780	72,708,783	54,167
Comparative period last season.....	13,790,484	16,049,642	22,640,564	52,480,690	60,156

Sailed since.—From Canton: April 10th, *Alchymist*, 671,000 lbs.; 15th, per mail steamer, 1,950 bales silk; 20, *Carioca*, 371,500 lbs. From Shanghai: 12th, *Constantia*, 520,341 lbs. and 144 bales silk; 13th, *Benvoirlich*, 728,741 lbs.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	30,046,257	1,686
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	27,908,305	1,604

Sailed since.—From Shanghai, April 7th, *Eureka*, 919,500 lbs., and 157 piculs silk.

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	2,391,331	4,444
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	801,311	7,188

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong: April 15th, per mail steamer, 165 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	31,661	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	25,692	...

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, April 17th, *Viking*, 470 packages; 19th, *Renown*, 500; *Early Bird*, 50.

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Mar. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	7,294,295	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	77,327,600	61,980
" 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: April 15, *Maida*, Lucknow. From Liverpool: 10, *Templeman*, Fanny McHenry, Invincible. From Dover: 10, *Ukko*. From Yarmouth: *Augusta* and *Meline*. From New York: *Union*.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON. From London, April 22, *Zila*; 23, *Patrician*. From Sunderland: 16, *Negotiator*. From Newcastle: 15, *Mercedes*; 17, *Gazehound*. From Cardiff: 24, *Johanne Laue*. From Portsmouth: 24, H.M.'s ship *Ringdove*.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: April 24, *St. Powerful*. From Liverpool: 22, *Hidalgo*. From the Continent, 24, H.M.'s ship *Grasshopper*; 25, H.M.'s ship *Urgent*, gunboat *Bouncer*; 27, H.M.'s ship *Havoc*; 29, G. B. *Weazel*; May 1, G. H. *Hardy*.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: April 13, *Constantia*, Sir G. Pollock; 14, *Benvoirlich*. For New York: 9, *Eureka*.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: 19, *Carioca*. For Europe: 15, *Malacca*. For Aberdeen: 19, *Indomitable*.

From MANILA.—For London: April 7, *Britannia*. For Liverpool: 9, *Elias*; 19, *Oshawa*.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: April 23, *Kiawasha*. For New York: 30, C. C. *Dow*; May 1, *Resolute*.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: *Berwick Walls*, Invincible. For New York: *Union*, *Urania*.

At AMOY.—For Havana: *Neptune*.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: *Carnatic*. For Havana: J. Wakefield, *Live Yankee*, *Santa Liocia*, Governor *Morton*. For Sydney: *Fides*, *Petronella*. For San Francisco: *Lizzie Spalding*, *Leonides*, *St Helena*.

At MANILA.—For Sydney: *Billiton*. For Cork: *Omega*.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: *Hidalgo*, *Zambier*. For Liverpool: *Sébastien*, *Cabot*, *Versailles*. For Boston: *Rocket*.

PASSED THE STRAITS OF SUNDRA.

From England and Continent to China: April 9, H.M. str. *Vulcan*; 10, *Falcon*; 18, *Hollovoetalius*; 19, *Esmeralda*, *Brederode*, *Electric*; 20, *Willy*. From Boston: 18, *Magenta*. From China to England and Continent: 11, *Antagonist*, Sir W. P. Williams; 13, *Felix*; 15, *Corea*; 19, *Anna*. To New York: 20, *Red Gauntlet*. To Havana: 22, *Brave Zourine*. From England and Continent to Singapore: 18, *Sardinian*; 19, *W. Stewart*; 21, T. A. Ross, *Joshua Waddington*, *Albatross*. From Sydney: 14, *St. Louis*. From Australia: 21, *Nabob*. To Manila: 18, *Prince de Santander*; 19, *Cliton*, *Julian deu Unzueta*. From Manila to England and Continent: 10, *City of Boston*; 11, *Spitfire*. To New York: 14, *Nestorian*; 19, *Ringleader*.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—The rates to London are £2 for tea and £4 for silk. To New York: 12 dols. for tea and 15 to 20 dols. for silk. The *Invincible* is the only vessel on for London which is fully engaged at the above figures, and the *Urani* and the *Union* for New York. Vessels for the coasting trade are much required.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London the rates are as last quoted. For New York there are no vessels on the berth. The requirements of Government have been supplied by the *Maria Frederika*, *Jacoba Cornelia*, and *Queen of the East*, at 22s. per register ton per month. There is very little cargo offering, and no settlements are reported since our last.

At MANILA.—To England, £2 17s. 6d. Tonnage is in demand both for England and the United States, and a few seeking vessels would find employment readily.

At SINGAPORE.—To England: £2 11s. to £2 12s. 6d. for Tin *Gambia* sugar and sago flour; £3 for pearl sago, pepper, gutta percha, &c. A good demand existed for tonnage to China, but the unfavourable advices received from Hong Kong checked the shipments, and there is now less inquiry for vessels.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—The *Intrepid* (American ship) from China to New York, with silk and cassia, was wrecked at the entrance of Gasper Straits, 1st March. Crew saved and landed at Auger, on the 7th April.

The British ship *Negotiator*, from Sunderland, when in lat. 40.9 S., long 21.42 W., on the 27th December, experienced some very severe weather, knocking away the starboard bulwarks fore and aft, and carrying away the mainyard. She arrived at Hong Kong on the 16th April, having been 200 days at sea.

On the French frigate *La Vengeance* entering into harbour on the 24th April, she accidentally ran foul of the barque *Chicora*, and snapped off the flying jibboom.

The iron ship *Europe*, of 400 tons, from Saigon to Manila, with troops was wrecked on Triton Island, Paracels. One of the boats went back to Saigon, and two steamers immediately proceeded to the wreck, saved all hands, and then abandoned her.

The *Star Light*, from Bangkok, was a month overdue and is supposed to have been lost.

On the *Fernandes* proceeding to the wreck of the steamer *Shamrock*, she was found to have broken off by the boiler, that the Chinese had brought battering rams to bear upon her, and were hauling her to pieces with lines. She was completely broken up.

SINGAPORE.—The *Oriental* (British transport) when off the great Coco Islands, picked up 12 Burmese, one being the commander and the rest the crew of an Akyab vessel which was wrecked off the coast. The men stating that they were starving were taken on board and landed at Penang.

The *Teaser*, from Bombay to Mauritius, with coolies, was totally dismasted near the Rodrigues, most of the coolies being drowned. She was towed into Mauritius by a steamer (name unknown).

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.

Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, the Governor-General of Siberia, who arrived from his seat of government in this city on leave of absence a couple of months ago and proceeded to Paris to visit his family—the countess is a French lady of high nobility—has just returned to this capital via Berlin, and landed from the steamer *Prussian Eagle* in which he embarked at Stettin. Although he personally much wished to be relieved, particularly as the Siberian climate does not agree with his health, the difficulty was to find a sufficiently able and energetic successor, and it is now generally understood that he has acceded to the Emperor's personal request and agreed to return to the banks of the Amoor after a further short sojourn here, it being expected that great complications are about to take place in that part of the world, which will require the presence of such a zealous and experienced statesman to carry Russia with success through the troubled waters that appear to be looming in the distance.

The Amoor is now navigated in its whole extent by river steamers. The arrival of a German colony is announced to take place in the course of this summer. It consists of about forty families, who will arrive from California and locate themselves at the confluence of the Bureja with the Amoor. The head of this spirited enterprise is Capt. von Bries, the owner of the steamer *Admiral Kosakewitsch*, that was the first to navigate the great Siberian river last year from one end to the other. Another colony of a hundred Mennonite families is about to proceed this summer from the Government of Tauris, and will locate themselves in the Amoor territory on the banks of the Seja, one of its principal tributaries. But as this latter body of colonists travel overland with their own waggons and cattle, they can proceed but slowly, and their actual arrival cannot possibly take place before next summer.

The latest accounts received here from the newly-founded capital of Blogowesseutsk, on the lower Amoor, describe the progress they are making there as highly satisfactory, and state that their traffic with the Chinese town of Aigoon, on the right bank of the river, is daily becoming more important and lively. Major-General Busse has been installed at Blogowesseutsk ever since May last year as Governor. The town is rising rapidly, many of the churches and other public buildings are completed, and the principal street extends along the banks of the river for more than a werst in length.

A useless controversy has been going on for some time in the press of this city as to the undoubted importance of Russia's latest acquisition in the East of Asia. Whilst the *Rusky Wiestnik* and the *Rusky Slovo* defend the policy of the Government, and demonstrate the prospective advantages to be gained from the colonisation of the Amoor, the *Morsky Bornik* and the *Industrial Messenger* doubt the wisdom of the enterprise, and make very light of the development of that country's natural resources. As I said above it is a useless squabble, for neither the pessimist fears of M. Sawalischin, nor the optimist views of M. Romanoff are likely to have any serious influence on the Government which continues steadily to execute the plan adopted according to time and circumstances.

An official communication from the head of the staff in Eastern Siberia has been received here, announcing that the ship *Golden Eagle*, freighted at Cronstadt by the naval department to carry a cargo of stores to the Amoor, had suffered so much from bad weather that she was unable to proceed, and had transferred her cargo to the *Gottorp*, chartered at Copenhagen to carry out naval stores for the use of the Russian squadron in the Pacific.

The *Prussian Gazette*, a semi-official Berlin journal, contains the following intelligence from St. Petersburg, which is important, if authentic. "Our friendship and alliance with China have come to an untimely end. Continual acts of hostility practised by the natives of Maudschuria, against the Amoor trading company, rendered it imperative on the part of the Russian Vice-Governor to interfere with military proceedings. The newly appointed Chinese Viceroy of Maudschuria is doing all he can to harass the Russians, and interrupt their traffic in the Amoor country. The latest accounts from thence contains particulars of many illegal acts and hostilities perpetrated by the Chinese; Russian forts blown up, whole villages of peaceful colonists destroyed and plundered, the inhabitants brutally ill-treated, and even, in some instances, killed when venturing to offer opposition in self-defence. The Russian troops stationed on the Amoor are so few in number in comparison with the

large bodies of hostile Maudschurians, that they are unable to cope with them in the field, and are cooped up in their fortified military stations. Since the resignation of Count Murawieff,* Russia appears to despair of realising the brilliant dreams she once-entertained of successfully colonising the Amoor territory, and refuses to grant further subsidies to obtain that object, whilst private individuals naturally become faint-hearted and cautious, which of course checks all spirit of enterprise, so that it will not astonish the world to learn in a short time that the whole country has been abandoned by the Russians, and again reverted to the Chinese rule."

It appears that the Chinese have taken the offensive in Manchouria. Some of the Russian forts have been burnt, and the pickets stationed in them cut down without mercy. It does not seem to be the intention of the Government to resent the affront just now; for, if so, it might reasonably be expected that the St. Petersburg papers would not be permitted to condemn the new English expedition against China. In an article upon the forthcoming hostilities, published in the *Vedomostee*, occurs the following noteworthy passage:—

"The dangers of a Chinese campaign are greater for England than France. The mutiny in India, scarcely crushed, begins to revive; the peasants occupied in the indigo and opium culture resist the claims of the Government, and rise against them. It is true that there are no telegraphs at the disposal of the Chinese that might be used in transmitting a word of command through Thibet and the Himalayas to the frontiers of the Indian possessions of Great Britain; but, notwithstanding this deficiency of mechanical means, the inventors of the compass are perfectly up to the task of sending emissaries to Bengal; nor does their diplomacy, which is of 4,000 years' standing, lack the instruction of Europeans in the art of revolutionising a country, and making a people rise against its rulers."

The following private letter from Charabofka, on the Amoor, lately received by a lady in this city from her brother, contains much that is new from that interesting quarter, and I make no apology for translating copiously, it having been placed at my disposal for that purpose. It is dated January 12:—

"Charabofka is situated at the confluence of the Amoor with the Ussuri, and stands on a picturesque eminence in a romantic part of the country. It was only founded in the summer of 1858, and forms the headquarters of the 5th battalion of the line. It contains a church, from the tower of which the sound of the bells penetrates on Sundays and festivals far and wide into the solitudes inhabited for centuries exclusively by heathens. The Ussuri is one of the principal tributaries of the Amoor, and the length of its course is 706 wersts (471 miles).

"Very little was hitherto known of the surrounding country. About a hundred years ago some French scientific travellers ventured to make an exploring expedition, but it cost them their lives. There are but few parts of the world that can compete with the Ussuri. Although the whole country is covered with aboriginal forests, the climate affords a happy medium between the heat of the torrid zone and the mildness of the temperate one. The dull monotony of the fir and pine tree is nowhere met with, but quantities of graceful cedars and other noble trees unknown in Europe abound. Large tracts of country are covered by vines which grow wild and bear excellent fruit. With a very little training and attention they might be used for making wine, which would become a profitable undertaking, as water-carriage is cheap and conveniently near, and wine would command a good market in all the surrounding countries. It is stated that the crab-apple was the only tree indigenous to Great Britain, and now no country in the world produces a greater variety of the finest descriptions of that useful fruit. On the banks of the Ussuri grow immense numbers of wild apple trees, which by a judicious application of grafting and other horticultural manipulations, might in the course of a few years be turned into extensive and valuable orchards. Amongst the native fruits indigenous to the soil may be mentioned the grape-cherry, of which the bears are so fond. These animals are great gourmands, invariably selecting a tree most loaded with fruit for their desert, and proceeding with the greatest gravity and becoming decorum to enjoy it to the utmost. Having climbed up the tree to a convenient height, so as to have the larger part of the fruit within easy reach, they break off some boughs and deliberately set to work to make a rude species of seat on one of the principal forks, and thus comfortably seated break off one branch after another, and strip them of their fruit. All these forests are densely populated by wild beasts and game, valuable to man either for their skins or their eating. Amongst the most frequent denizens of these forests are the bear, panther, wild boar, stag, elk, badger, marder, and fox. At certain times of the year mosquitoes and other insects swarm on the banks of the river, and hover over the bosom of its waters, affording abundant food for the trout and other fish, but they are certainly a great plague to the human species.

"At present the only natives that inhabit the valley of the Ussuri are some wandering tribes of Gholds and a few Chinese, the latter exiled from their native country. I know not for what crime or misdemeanour they are banished, but a part of their sentence is to be deprived of female society, and separated from their wives and families. They appear, however, to put up with the punishment in a most philosophical manner, and devote themselves with incredible zeal and activity to agricultural pursuits, so that their farms are in a most creditable state of cultivation, yielding in this favoured climate a rich harvest without any chance of a failure of the crops. The Chinese may well be proud of their love of agriculture; it is at once the source of their easy circumstances and an occupation both invigorating and conducive to health and longevity. They are very temperate in their habits, live chiefly upon bread, vegetables, and fish, seldom eating meat, which irritates their nervous system and heats their blood."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SELLING AND HAWKING ON SUNDAY BILL.—(June 5.) Lord CHELMSFORD moved the third reading of this Bill, which was opposed by Lord St. Germans, Lord Teynham, Lord Granville, and the Bishop of Lichfield. After some discussion the Bill was read a third time and passed.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.—After a brief discussion this Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA.—(May 31.) Lord J. RUSSELL laid on the table papers in reference to China, being a continuance of the correspondence between Mr. Bruce and the Foreign-office.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN SAUNDERS.—Mr. WYLD asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had been informed by the Governor of Hong Kong of the trial at the Supreme Court of Captain Saunders, of the British barque *Chin-Chin*, for the murder of one of the crew of the Custom-house boats in the port of Swatow, and if there were any objection to lay the despatch on the table.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in reply, that he was informed that no despatch has been received at the Colonial Office with respect to the trial of Captain Saunders for murder.

CHINA.—CUSTOM'S ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. BUCHANAN thought it of great importance that arrangements should be made for the conduct of British trade in China in a manner satisfactory to those engaged in it; for, although we were about to go to war with that country, he hoped it would not be long before peace was proclaimed. It was a most anomalous state of things that foreign merchants should collect the revenues of another Power and should hand over to its Treasury the funds that might be employed in carrying on hostilities against their own country. Hong Kong was at this moment a free port; but the system of establishing British Custom-houses along the whole coast of China must seriously interfere with the success of that settlement. Other Governments, and especially that of America, were not likely to co-operate very cordially in these new Customs' arrangements, the working of which must encourage smuggling at certain points on the coast to the detriment of legitimate trade. It was therefore to be hoped that our Government would not commit itself to the adoption of a scheme against which so many good arguments could be brought.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said it certainly was a very anomalous system that foreigners should be put in the collection of the revenue of China; but Lord ELGIN and others had said that there was a great deal of bribery and favouritism in the Chinese custom-houses, and that the appointment of a few foreign inspectors would tend to put an end to many abuses and give greater confidence to merchants. He had not given to the new system that decided and unqualified approbation which the hon. member for Glasgow supposes, but he thought it was one which ought to be tried.

CHINA WAR.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked the Secretary for War whether he had any objection to produce an estimate of the expenses to be incurred in the China war. It was now quite clear that this country was in for a war involving very considerable outlay, and it would be desirable for the House that it should at least have an outline of the expenses, so far as they could be ascertained. There would, he thought, be no difficulty in framing an estimate, giving the probable expenditure on account of the naval and military forces engaged, of transports, stores, the native forces which would be despatched from India, and the increased pay and allowances to which soldiers and sailors were entitled when serving in that part of the world. There could be nothing more affronting to the House than to ask it to vote vast sums of money without its knowing the manner in which it was to be expended. He wished to know if the right hon. gentleman had any objection to lay on the table an estimate of the probable expense of the expedition to China.—Mr. S. HERBERT had to state, in answer to the hon. baronet (Sir H. Willoughby), that not only had he no objection to lay an estimate of the expenses of the war with China on the table, but it would be his duty to do so. It would be necessary to bring forward such an estimate, as it would be obviously impossible to meet the expenses of the war in which we were unfortunately involved with China without a Parliamentary vote.—Sir F. SMITH was glad to find that the right hon. gentleman proposed to give an estimate of the China war. He confessed, however, he did not know on what elements the right hon. gentleman could frame that estimate. He might give an estimate for the armaments, the cost of transports, and the ammunition; but he hoped he would give a large lump sum and a wide margin.—(4.) Sir J. ELPHINSTONE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what provision had been made for the cost of the war in China.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, as he had only received the notice of the hon. member that day, he had not had time to communicate with the Secretary for War, to whom, rather than himself, it pertained to answer the question. He believed, however, that the House was already aware of the provision which had been made for the cost of the Chinese war. It amounted to the sum of £850,000, which was taken as a vote of credit for the financial year 1859–60, but only a portion of which was paid during the financial year, the remainder continuing to be available for the present year. The provision for the war also included a sum in the estimates of £1,100,000 or £1,200,000 for the present year; and, further, a vote of credit proposed to be taken during the present year to the amount of £500,000. That was the provision for the cost of the war as announced to the House four months ago; but, as they were aware, circumstances had changed somewhat since then, and the Secretary for War had intimated that it would be his duty, on an early day, to call attention to the subject in the course of the discussion on the estimates. No accounts had yet been received, but there were materials for estimating the probable charge beyond what were previously possessed, and full information would be given to the House on the earliest opportunity.—Sir J. PAKINGTON said he understood from the Secretary of State for War that the Government would lay upon the table an estimate of the probable cost of the Chinese war, and he wished to know when it was likely that estimate would be laid on the table?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that was a question which the Secretary of State must answer rather than himself; but he supposed, from the materials which were in the possession of the Government, it would be on very early day.

SUPPLY.—FORCE AT LABUAN.—(June 1.) On the vote to complete the sum required to defray the miscellaneous charges, Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the reduction of the vote by the sum of £5,321 charged as "repayment to the Indian Government for the force maintained at Labuan."—Mr. S. HERBERT said that this money was required for the payment of expenses already incurred. The sum asked for this year was £429 less than that voted last session. The amendment was negatived without a division and the vote was agreed to.

H. RUSTOMJEE.—A petition was presented from this gentleman a Parsee and British subject, a native of Bombay, trading as a merchant in China, stating that 6,000,000 dollars were given by the Chinese Government under the treaty of Nankin, signed in August, 1842, to liquidate claims of British subjects against the Chinese merchants associated as hong; that the petitioner is a creditor, and that he cannot obtain his rights, although 456,774 dollars still remain in the hands of the British Government, and praying for redress.

Spirit of the Press.

THE CHINA WAR.

China has refused the British ultimatum with a directness and with an insolence such as a great preparation and a consequent sense of security alone could have prompted. The terms of the ultimatum are confined to a confirmation of the treaty of 1858, an apology for the outrage at the mouth of the Peiho, compensation for losses, restoration of ships and material, a revival of the clause in the last Treaty on the visits of the British Minister to Peking, and an indemnity for the expenses of the present expedition, according to the obstinacy of the Chinese resistance. It is evident from the reply that the Chinese are infatuated with success, and, painful as it is to see them running headlong to their doom, we cannot help feeling that this is the long expected justification of ourselves and others who on several occasions have maintained against attacks, the cause of Her Majesty's servants in those regions. The Chinese have recourse to every trick of policy, every evasion of argument, and every folly of invective which the traditions of our very nurseries have ascribed to their race. In the first place, and what alone would justify the present expedition, they refuse to admit that our remonstrances, or ultimatum, have been conveyed to the Emperor or to give any answer, except as from the Provincial Government, in accordance with commands from the Great Council. This is equivalent to a refusal to negotiate in the only sense of negotiation among civilized countries—that between one sovereign and another. It is evident that there never was an intention of confirming the treaty, and that it has not yet been recognized by the Emperor. The Chinese maintain that the British and French Ministers were duly warned, even at Shanghai, not to proceed to Taku, which had been fortified, as they pretend they had informed us, but to Peh-tang, or the false mouth of the Peiho, which turns out to be, indeed, no mouth at all. They still refuse to admit our ships of war up the Peiho, on the ground that an ambassador can require no armament, and that any foe might assume our flag. Against our expenses they plead their own greater expenses. The ships and guns cannot be restored, because they are at the bottom of the sea, and we had better let them remain there. They propose to treat our Minister as they treated the American; and they criticise the tone of our ultimatum and correspondence as insubordinate, extravagant, and indecorous. The Emperor's advisers, or they who assume the name, could never have any other purpose than to persist in the policy of isolation, and leave foreigners no resource against any amount of wrong. All the treaties hitherto must have been mere hypocrisies, and nothing short of a visit to the Court of Peking is likely to obtain for us the simple rights of trading and sojourning, conceded by all civilised states to one another. The real question at issue appears to be whether we shall continue our intercourse with China on our terms or on hers. Our terms are those on which we communicate with all the nations of the world—simplicity, frankness, hospitality, high principle, and equality, as between gentlemen. The Chinese, on the contrary, insist on keeping up the illusion of an unapproachable Sovereign, an irresponsible Central Government, and the not less startling illusion of an infinitely superior morality and sense of decorum. So long as we permit this illusion, and endure its natural consequences, we must be liable to continual insult and degradation, to frequent interruption of intercourse, to the cost and trouble of reinstating ourselves, and the odium of waging war with a people who know the proprieties neither of peace nor of war, and over whom victory itself is a scandal. This is best understood by the analogies of private life. It may be necessary to have intercourse with inferior people, but it is for us to choose whether we will associate with them on their terms or our own. We may, if we please, condescend to their insulated ideas, listen to their petty quarrels, their invidious estimate of all classes above them, their perpetual tone of depreciation, their immensely exaggerated opinion of themselves, and the substitution of one or two distorted ideas and inflated sentiments for the recognized maxims, and common sense of well-bred and well-educated people. If we do this we inevitably sink to their level, and wallow with them in the same Stygian pool of malignity and folly. The only escape is to dictate our own terms; to maintain truth, kindness, and mutual respect; and to consider ourselves, not as conspiring against society for some paltry gain of our own, but co-operating with it for our common good. Some such account may be given of the terms on which we may demand, and do demand, to communicate with China. The time has gone by when she could impose her conditions; they are condemned by the result; we have tried them and failed; we must now impose our conditions with such gentle force as may be found necessary. All policies are judged by the result, not our private advantage, but the final development. The result of our former weak and temporizing policy in China is that we are outcasts, and at war, at the very time that our trade is greater than ever, and some hundred thousand Chinese are settled in the British dominions. The result on China herself is that she is torn to pieces, and her population decimated by a wide-spread rebellion, and she is driven to immense cost in the idle defence of her barbarous system. As it is only eight weeks since the receipt of the answer to the British ultimatum it must be some time before the arrival of any important intelligence.—Times.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1860.

EUROPEAN COLONISATION OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The question of the colonisation of the Indian Archipelago by Europeans has often been discussed by the Dutch States General, though Holland is not much disposed to favour colonists of any other country, and the liberal expressions about permitting private persons to buy land, made use of in the Chambers, are only a cloak to mask the real intentions of the speakers or their constituents, and further their interests, by enabling them to renew their contracts under still more favourable conditions. A system of colonisation in which the newly-arrived immigrant plays the part of lord of the soil, and the native that of his cringing slave, is neither in accordance with the laws of nature, nor adapted to the enlightened spirit of the age we live in. The difficulties in the way of European colonisation in the East are well known to consist in the narrow-minded system of monopoly and prohibition hitherto in operation. So long as the possession of a colony is only considered worth having in proportion to its power of bearing squeezing and as a source of revenue, European colonization can never succeed; but with the termination of this abuse, and the abolition of all prohibitions and restrictions, the countries of the Indian Archipelago would open up a rich field for steady labourers and enterprising colonists, who would keep up their relations with the mother country, and increase the trade with Europe to a most enormous extent.

In the face of the present threatening aspect of political affairs, it is manifestly the interest of Holland to look steadily at the dangers of the future, for in the event of being entangled in a war she could never expect to retain her colonies without some powerful protector and naval ally, for she cannot rely upon the fidelity of the natives. Dutchmen would not be induced to go out in sufficient numbers without exorbitant pay and advantages, and it must always be a dangerous experiment to enlist Germans or Belgians, or Swiss. It was only by a late Overland Mail that intelligence was received of the arrival at Batavia of the *Abel Tasman*, with a detachment of "supplementary troops" from Holland, who had formed a serious conspiracy, with the intention of murdering the officers and taking possession of the ship, which was most providentially frustrated in time, and five-and-twenty of the men landed in irons, and sent to the depot at Weltevreden to take their trial by court martial. And this is not a solitary instance, for the letters of our correspondent at Amsterdam mention several similar irregularities of greater or less aggravation that have occurred since he has undertaken to communicate to us what is going on in Holland and her colonies, among which we may mention a late attempt to tamper with the crew of the frigate acting as guardship in the roads of Batavia, which was also happily discovered in time.

In looking around for a powerful ally, in the event of a continental war breaking out, nothing seems more natural than that Holland should select her nearest neighbour and seek an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, to whom she is already bound by the natural ties of relationship, by blood, affinity of language, and one and the same religion. Such an alliance can but prove advantageous to both parties. There is not a single German who is not possessed of a *presentiment* that the war which is looming in the distance will become the happy means of establishing that unity the want of which is so much deplored by the natives of the thirty-four different States that compose collectively their fatherland,—a country with forty millions of inhabitants, with immense material resources, and which, whenever brought under one sceptre, would necessarily be one of the most formidable powers of Europe,

and quite able to maintain her own independence, and prove a match for any of her neighbours. An alliance between Germany and Holland would, moreover, be a practical way of opening the door for that great desideratum and object of the German's dreams, the establishment and rapid development of the German navy, commenced in 1848 under the influence of revolution, but speedily wiped out on the reaccession to power of the legitimate potentates, and when the reactionary movement was again triumphant. Prussia is the only State of Germany—for Austria is such a conglomeration of different nationalities that, though a member of the Germanic confederation by virtue of the possession of the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, and the Tyrol, it certainly cannot claim to be called German—that has kept alive this feeling and responded to the wishes of the people by forming the nucleus of a navy, composed, it is true, of the most heterogeneous parts, but containing the elements of future development; for, of the ships, the *Thetis* frigate was obtained from England in exchange for a couple of swift steamers of a peculiar class, the *Recruit* and *Weiser* (both of which, by-the-bye, were built in private yards in England); the *Gefion* was taken by a lucky chance from the Danes, who let her drift on a lee shore, and under the guns of a land battery, during the short war of 1849; the *Mercury* was formerly a merchant brig, as was also the corvette *Amazone*; the *Barbarossa*, now doing duty as guardship at Dantzic, was formerly the *Britannia*, belonging to the Cunard line of packets, and running many years between this country and America, when she was bought by the German Parliament, until the national navy was sold by auction at Bremerhaven (where the ships were lying), and the *Barbarossa* purchased by the Prussian Government; whilst it was only in one of our last numbers that our correspondent at Hamburg recorded the purchase in that city of Prussia's latest naval acquisition, the barque *Columbia*, of Apenrade, in Denmark, which, on hoisting the pennant, assumed the name of the *Elbe*, and which lately sailed to take part in the expedition to Japan. The only vessel they have built themselves is the steam corvette *Arcona*, also forming part of the expedition to Japan, but she is so slightly constructed, and laboured so much on her passage from the Baltic, that it was seriously intended to send her back as unseaworthy; and it was only after very extensive repairs and alterations at Southampton, attended with great delay and a fearful outlay of money, that she was enabled to go to sea again. The composition of the officers of the Prussian navy is equally heterogeneous; the Vice-admiral Schröder is a Dutchman, Captain Sundewall is a Swede, Captain Donner is a Dane, Captain Howard an American, and Captain Strutt (the latter is no longer in the service) an Englishman, whilst all the coast countries of the Baltic, including even the Russian provinces of Courland, Esthland, and Liefland, furnish severally their contingents for the subaltern and petty officers.

Experience teaches us that the physical constitution of Europeans is not adapted for successful colonisation in those parts of tropical countries which are but slightly elevated above the level of the sea, as many abortive attempts prove. No European female can live above a few months on the coast of Guinea; by far the greater part of all the children of European parents, born in Bengal, die at an early age, chiefly of encephalites; the female system is less able to withstand the effects of a hot climate than that of the other sex, which is the reason why female beauty so rapidly declines when exposed to it, causing the premature loss of the hair and teeth, whilst the skin, deprived of its colouring matter, dries up and shrivels to little better than living parchment. If, then, the low countries of tropical climates exert such a baneful influence on the life and constitution of Europeans, they will naturally seek more elevated regions where these disadvantages are not in existence. It is a well-known fact that the islands of the Indian Archipelago at a certain distance from the sea suffer neither so intensely nor for so long a period from extreme heat as the continents of Asia and Africa under the same parallel of latitude, the air being tempered by the cooling sea breezes. Even on the coast the thermometer seldom rises above 90 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, whilst at an elevation of a couple of thousand feet the temperature is about the same as in the southern parts of Europe, and the inhabitants enjoy the pleasant prospect of eternal verdure and a perpetual spring.

The first attempts to colonise a new country are always attended with great expense and serious difficulties, and should therefore never be commenced except on a limited scale, and in the light of a trial. Although the interior parts of all the

larger islands of the Indian Archipelago contain high table lands admirably suited for European colonisation, yet there are elevated parts of the island of Java which offer peculiar chances of success, such as the three districts of Djeng, Tenger, and Ihdjeng, which produce abundantly potatoes, corn, and all European vegetables and fruits, and might be increased to an unlimited extent. The climate is also highly favourable for the breeding of useful cattle, as is seen by the fact that the meat of those districts is by far the best of any in the island, whilst the inhabitants enjoy a never-failing supply of fresh milk. Even the ill-looking native dogs of the Indian jackal race assume quite a healthful appearance, and their usually long rugged hair becomes glossy and soft as silk. For this reason the climate would be found admirably adapted for the introduction and propagation of new species of useful animals from other parts of the world, and none would succeed better than the Yack or Thibet ox, the Angora goat, the Lama, the Vicuna, and the Alpaca.

But in addition to the above there are many other parts of Java which contain all the elements required for a successful colonisation, such as the table lands of the Preanger Regencies, Karang Kobar, and the district of Yang, at the eastern extremity of the island. However, all these are but of trifling extent in comparison with the high level lands of Sumatra, Borneo, New Guinea, Celebes, and Ceram, where millions of industrious colonists might lead a happy life in health, peace, and growing prosperity. But unfortunately for the Dutch they do not know how to make the most of the natural advantages they possess as lords of these valuable colonies; they have certainly not made themselves popular with the natives of the soil, and it is quite clear that should they ever again fall into the power of England by the fortune of war, that minister must be a bold man who—warned by the experience of the past—would propose to abandon them as worthless, and again restore them without any equivalent to their present owners.

MR. BRUCE'S CORRESPONDENCE AND ULTIMATUM.

FROM MR. BRUCE TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Shanghai, February 8, 1860.

I feel myself in a position of much difficulty with reference to the ultimatum I am directed to present. The French ultimatum demands an indemnity for the expenses of the expedition rendered necessary by the conduct of the Chinese Government. In my instructions that demand is made contingent on the ultimatum of her Majesty's Government being rejected; an act of grace founded, I apprehend, on the impression conveyed by my first despatches, that the Chinese Government would be glad of a reasonable and fair accommodation.

I do not think that impression was a correct one; on the contrary, I am now more convinced than ever that from the period of our departure from Tien-tsin, in 1858, the war party assumed the ascendant, and deliberately determined to set aside the engagements entered into by the Emperor. For though the main objection stated is to the residence of a minister, I cannot doubt that if an arrangement be made which leaves the credit and power of the war party intact, they will strain every nerve to render nugatory the stipulations destined to facilitate intercourse with this country. We know by the example of Foo-chow, which remained hermetically sealed to trade for ten years after the treaty of Nankin, that a port may be nominally open, and may be practically shut; and violent counsellors will, without difficulty, throw such obstacles in the way of granting passports, and of the operation of the clauses respecting transit duties, as will either reduce these privileges to nothing, or will lead to fresh differences in a short time. I feel bound to record my conviction that nothing short of the complete defeat of this hostile party, and a lesson which will teach the Chinese that perfidy and bad faith lead necessarily to signal punishment, will enable us to place our relations for the future on a secure basis. I do not think that this lesson will be given if the Chinese are allowed to plan an ambushade and slaughter our men, and then to escape from the consequences of their acts by consenting to receive us in a proper manner, when they see a force collected which they are afraid to resist. This result will encourage the advocates of that system of dogged obstruction which has characterised all their intercourse with us, which has rendered all amicable efforts to adjust difficulties unavailing, and has led, even in cases of private wrong, either to an acquiescence in injustice, or to its redress by local acts of violence.

The spirit of your lordship's despatch of the 10th of November leads me to hope that this view will not be contrary to the policy of her Majesty's Government.

If the Emperor had disavowed the act committed by his subordinates at once, and had made such advances towards an accommodation as would have justified me in assuming that he would consent to reasonable terms, and in forwarding the ultimatum on its arrival, I should have done so with pleasure. But, as a display, if not an actual exercise, of force will certainly be required to make the Chinese give way, and I cannot proceed as I should do, did a disposition to effect an amicable settlement exist, as I must be prepared to meet retaliatory measures, and to follow the demands up with an early blow, I hope your lordship will think me borne out in making my ultimatum agree with that of the French, and that the advantages of an identity of proceeding on the part of the allies will excuse the step.

I need not dwell on the grave inconveniences to which an opposite course may lead. If there is one art of diplomacy understood by the Chinese, it is that of separating interests which ought to be identical, and from it we are suffering at present. Two years ago, the representatives of England

and France avoided it by indorsing each other's demands; but, on a question of pecuniary indemnity asked by a foreign power, I could not adopt such a measure. I must, therefore, either make a similar demand, justified fully, I submit, by the moral features of the case, or desert our allies in a legitimate demand, and expose China, and the interests connected with it, to the risk of a contest with France single-handed.

I am quite aware of the responsibility I incur, and trust that my reasons will prove satisfactory to your lordship.

"MR. BRUCE TO THE SENIOR SECRETARY OF STATE, PANG-WAN-CHANG.

"Shanghai, March 8.

"The undersigned, &c., has the honour to address a communication to his Excellency Pang-Wan-Chang, a Senior Secretary of State, and their Excellencies the Members of the Great Council of His Majesty the Emperor of China.

"The undersigned has the honour to state that, as in duty bound, he has laid before Her Britannic Majesty's Government a full narrative of all the circumstances attending his journey to the mouth of the Tien-tsin river last summer for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, as required by the provisions of that Treaty, on or before the 26th of June, 1859. Besides the whole of his correspondence with the Imperial Commissioners and other officers of the Imperial Government, the undersigned has transmitted to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty a copy of the Imperial Decree, dated the 9th of August, and handed, by the Emperor's desire, to the United States' Minister, Mr. Ward, on the eve of his departure from Peking.

"The decree begins as follows:—

"Last year the ships of the English sailed into the port of Tien-tsin and opened a fire on our troops. We accordingly instructed Sang-kolin-sin, Prince of the Khorchin tribe, to adopt the most stringent measures for the defence of Taku, and (the Envoys of) the different nations coming up to exchange treaties on this occasion were told by Kweiliang and Hwasbana at Shanghai that Taku was thus strictly guarded, and that they must go round by the port of Peh-tang. The Englishman Bruce, notwithstanding, when he came to Tien-tsin, in the fifth moon, did not abide by his original understanding with Kweiliang and his colleague, but actually forced his way into the port of Taku, destroying our defensive apparatus."

"The undersigned did not fail at once to apprise the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the Emperor had been singularly misled. Had it, indeed, been signified to him by the Commissioners at Shanghai that His Majesty had decided on closing to foreign envoys the natural and most convenient highway to his capital, such evidence of an unfriendly disposition on the part of the Imperial Government would certainly have been regarded by the undersigned as fit matter of remonstrance and negotiation.

"No intimation of the kind, however, was conveyed to the undersigned in the letters of the Imperial Commissioners. The port of Peh-tang was never named by them, nor did the undersigned enter into any engagement with them other than that contained in his letter of the 16th of May, in which he acquainted his Excellency Kweiliang of the nature and object of his mission, and of his intention to proceed by ship to Tien-tsin, from which city he requested his Excellency to give the necessary orders for his conveyance to Peking.

"He begs to enclose copy of this letter, as also of that received from the Imperial Commissioner of the 12th of June. These will prove that the undersigned was allowed to quit Shanghai in total ignorance of the Emperor's objection to his employment of the usual river route.

"A like silence on the subject of the Imperial prohibition was observed towards Admiral Hope, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in these seas, when, in furtherance of the objects made known to his Excellency Kweiliang in the letter above cited, he appeared on the 17th of June at the mouth of the river to announce the approach of the undersigned and his colleague the Minister of France. The admiral was assured that the passage had been closed by the so-called militia, whom he found in charge of the booms obstructing it, without the orders of their Government, none of whose officers, the militia repeatedly affirmed, were near the spot; also that it was closed, not against foreigners, but against a native enemy. These false representations were supported by false appearances; the batteries of the forts were masked, no banners were displayed, no soldier discovered himself. Still further to prevent verification of the statements of the militia, no communication was allowed with the shore. After promising to remove the obstacles at the river mouth, the militia repudiated the promise. They conducted themselves with rudeness and violence to the officers who were sent to speak with them, in one instance proceeding so far as to threaten the life of a gentleman despatched with a message from the admiral.

"Such was the state of things when the undersigned arrived outside the bar on the 20th of June. Finding that the officials persisted in keeping aloof, while the militia continued to assert that the obstruction of the river way was their own unauthorised act, he called on the Admiral to take such steps as would enable him to reach the capital by the time appointed. This, after due notice given to the Militia, and after receiving from them an assurance on the previous evening that they should certainly have nothing further to communicate, the Admiral was proceeding to effect, on the 25th of June, the eighth day from his arrival, when the forts, which had been for these eight days to all appearances deserted, suddenly opened fire upon his squadron. Apparently to cover this treacherous conduct, the officers in charge of the forts have imposed another fiction on his Imperial Majesty, who has been led to believe that the British squadron assumed the offensive by bombarding the forts. This is utterly without foundation; no shot was fired until the batteries had opened; the ships having no other object in advancing but to remove the obstacles placed across the river without authority.

"The facts of the case are simply those stated by the undersigned; and her Britannic Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, have decided that whether the Emperor of China was cognizant of this act of hostility, or whether it was directed by his officers, it is an outrage for which the Chinese Government must be held responsible. Her Britannic Majesty's Government require, therefore, an immediate and unconditional acceptance of the following terms:—

"1. That an ample and satisfactory apology be made for the act of the troops who fired on the ships of Her Britannic Majesty from the forts of Taku in June last, and that all guns and material, as well as the ships abandoned on that occasion, be restored.

"2. That the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin be exchanged without delay at Peking; that when the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty proceeds to Peking for that purpose, he be permitted to proceed up the river by Taku to the city Tien-tsin in a British vessel; and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of himself and of his suite with due honour from that city to Peking.

"3. That full effect be given to the provisions of the said treaties, including a satisfactory arrangement to be made for prompt payment of the indemnity of 4,000,000 taels, as stipulated in the treaty, for losses and military expenses entailed on the British Government by the misconduct of the Canton authorities."

"The undersigned is further directed to state that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct the passage of the undersigned to Peking, the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners in October, 1858, with respect to the residence of the British Minister in China, is at an end, and that it rests henceforward exclusively with Her Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the terms of Article II. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to decide whether or not she shall instruct Her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Peking.

"The undersigned has further to observe that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled Her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contribution that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less, according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government.

"The undersigned has only to add, that unless he receives within a period of thirty days from the date of this communication a reply conveying the unqualified assent of His Majesty the Emperor of China to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observe the engagements contracted for him by his plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin, and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858.

"The undersigned, &c.

THE REPLY AND DECREE OF THE PEKIN GOVERNMENT.

"The Great Council writes a reply (to the Commissioner Ho, which he is) to transmit.

"The Council received yesterday (or, a short time since) a despatch from the Commissioner, and with it a communication he had forwarded from the British Minister Bruce, the contents of which have occasioned the Council the greatest astonishment.

"He states (1), for instance, that Peh-tang was never alluded to by the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and his colleagues. It appears that last year the Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and his colleagues, waited for the British Minister at Shanghai for the express purpose of considering with him in person all the conditions proper to an exchange of treaties. On ascertaining that the Minister Bruce had arrived at Wussung, they wrote to him several times to engage him to meet them; their object being, in fact, to acquaint him that Taku was fortified (or that arrangements had been made for keeping people out of Taku), and that he must go by way of Peh-tang. He, however, repelled them, refusing them an interview. The Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and his colleagues, moreover, informed him that vessels of war must on no account (2) cross the bar; but the British Minister Bruce paid no attention to these words; and when, on arriving off the Tien-tsin coast (or, the port or ports of Tien-tsin), Hang, Governor-General of Chih-li despatched an officer with a communication to the effect that he was to proceed by way of Peh-tang, and sent him a present of provisions, he would receive nothing, but suddenly brought his vessels into Taku, and (commenced) destroying the defensive apparatus there placed. How can he allege that he never received the slightest intimation that he was to go by Peh-tang? And, as he was coming to exchange treaties, why did he bring with him ships of war? It was plainly his intent to pick a quarrel. How, then, can he (when the blame is all his own) charge China with shortcomings towards him.

"The defences prepared at Taku are not either (as he implies) prepared to keep out the British (3). Suppose that some other nation's ships of war were to go to the length of presenting themselves under British colours, could it be left to them to commit any breach of propriety they pleased? Well, then, the defences of Taku cannot possibly be removed, even when the treaty shall have been exchanged.

"(Then the demand for) indemnity under different heads, and for the restitution of guns, arms, and vessels, is yet more against decorum (4). The war expenses of China have been enormous. The cost of defending the coast from Kwang-tung and Fuh-kien up to Tien-tsin, from first to last, has not been short of several millions of money. Were she to demand repayment of England, England would find that her expenses do not amount to the half of those of China.

"As to restoring ships and guns, the year before last England destroyed the forts at Taku, and obtained possession of a number of guns belonging to China; ought she not, then, on her part to be considering how to make these good? But, besides this, half the British ships and guns (demanded) were sunk in the sea; they are not in the possession of China at all. The question may be dropped, therefore, by both parties alike.

"Then there is (the announcement that) the compromise by which, the treaties once exchanged (the Minister), was to have resided somewhere else, is at an end. The compromise by which once the treaties were exchanged (the Minister) was either to select some other place of residence, or to a visit (the capital) whenever there might be business of importance to transact, was definitely settled by the British Minister Elgin in negotiation with the Imperial Commissioner Kweiliang and his colleagues. The revocation of this compromise now (announced) is even more unreasonable than all the other propositions.

"Last year when, after the Americans had exchanged their treaty, there was an alteration in the rate of tonnage dues, and the ports of Tai-wan and Cheng-chow (Swatow) were opened to trade, the British Minister earnestly prayed for a like arrangement (in his favour). The English had not exchanged their treaty, but His Majesty the Emperor, liberal to foreign nations, and full of tender considerations for the interests of commerce, graciously sanctioned an extension of the boon to the English, for which they should be

grateful (5). But, if the compromise duly negotiated is to be annulled, there will be no impropriety on the part of China if she cancel the arrangement by which she has conceded to the English (the same advantage of) the improvements in tonnage dues and trade that accrues to the Americans under their treaty.

"To come to the (British Minister's) request to be treated with courtesy when he comes north to exchange treaties. If he be sincere in his desire for peace, let the Commissioner, when he shall have thought over all the details of the treaty, those which it will be proper to give effect to, and those respecting which compromise (or arrangement) is to be made, negotiate (with the British Minister), and when both parties shall be perfectly agreed, if he will come north without vessels of war, and with a moderate retinue, and will wait at Peh-tang to exchange the treaties, China will not take him to task for what is gone by. He must be directed to acquaint himself with the rules (observed or laid down) at the exchange of the American treaties, and the course to be pursued will be further discussed with him (by the Commissioner). But if he be resolved to bring up a number of vessels of war, and if he persist in proceeding by way of Taku, this will show that his true purpose is not the exchange of treaties, and it must be left to the high officer in charge of the coast (or port) defences to take such steps as shall be thereby rendered necessary (*lit.*, as shall accord with reason).

"The despatch written on this occasion (by the British Minister) is, in much of its language, too insubordinate and extravagant (for the Council) to discuss its propositions more than superficially (*lit.*, to go deep into argument). For the future he must not be so wanting in decorum.

"The above remarks will have to be communicated by the Commissioner to the British Minister, whom it will behove not to adhere obstinately to his own opinion, as, so doing, he will give cause to much trouble hereafter.

"A necessary communication."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—Government have engaged the clipper *White Star*, Captain Kerr, of 2,340 tons, belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Co., of Liverpool, to convey to China a portion of the following troops ordered to proceed forthwith:—21 officers and 949 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion of 1st Royals, 1st battalion of the 8th Buffs, 31st, 44th, 67th, and 99th regiments. Four officers and 192 men of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles. Of the above draughts 11 officers and 548 men of 1st Royals, 31st, and 44th regiments will embark at Gravesend, and 10 officers and 401 men of the 3rd Buffs, 67th, and 99th regiments at Cork.

THE WILL OF MR. ALBERT SMITH.—Mr. Albert Smith, by his will dated the 3rd March last, leaves his house and premises, North End Lodge, Fulham, with all the furniture, books, plate, and other effects, to his widow. He then gives several pecuniary legacies to relations and friends; and, after making provision for his widow, mother, and sisters, he leaves the residue to his brother Arthur, whom, together with his friend, Mr. Arthur Pratt-Barlow, he appoints executor and trustee. His effects will probably be sworn under £25,000.

THE BANKRUPT, BLAIKIE.—In the case of Mr. John Blaikie, the Aberdeen lawyer who absconded last month, leaving deficiencies to the amount of £200,000, it has transpired that he was an active speculator, not only in shares, but in consignments of cotton and other goods to China and elsewhere.

THE FRENCH STEAM COMPANY TO THE FAR EAST.—It appears that for some time past a council has been sitting in Paris on the subject of steam postal subsidies with America, India, China, and other places, and, as in the case of the Brazil and Mediterranean contracts, the parties before this council and the interests represented were purely French. The merchants and manufacturers of Lyons and other manufacturing towns in France have applied for a direct French communication from the country of production to one of the largest in consumption of silk, indigo, and other valuable commodities as one of the necessary elements to their being able to compete with English manufacturers in the liberal commercial system which they anticipated would shortly commence. An Englishman conversant in these matters applied for an audience of the emperor, "in order to hear from his Majesty in person the confirmation of the fact, and, if possible, to make the movement not only beneficial to France, but to England, and all interests connected with the India and China trade." He found that the company was to be exclusively French, and the speed, carrying power, and size of the vessels such as, he alleges, would not much promote the interests of commerce. The Emperor granted the audience, received him in a cordial manner, and displayed an amount of information on the subject for which he was not prepared. His Majesty gave him the report of the council, and met his suggestion that the services should be performed by a French and English company, particularly as the greater part of the goods and passengers would be supplied by England or by its possessions, if his modification of the route and size of vessels were adopted, and readily assented to the ships being regarded as neutral if England agreed. The report of Lord Jocelyn's Committee to the House of Commons in 1851 was submitted to the Emperor, who manifested his willingness to adopt a report which he appeared to consider as promoting the interests of free trade and commerce.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA SALES.—At the public tea sales on the 30th ult., 15,674 packages passed. Of this quantity 4,225 packages were sold, of which 828 were offered "without reserve," and 2,139 boxes. The sales have gone steadily to-day, and fully previous rates have been obtained for the small quantity of congou passed. Some large parcels of common to fair scented caper were chiefly withdrawn, the biddings for these kinds being low. About 100 packages of Japan tea (green) were realised at full prices. 4,800 packages remain to be brought forward to-morrow, nearly the entire quantity being printed "without reserve."

BULLION.—The shipment of specie by the steamer *Ceylon*, on the 4th inst., is as follows: Shanghai, £136,050; Hong Kong, £49,276; Singapore, £38,750, in silver; Madras, £2,248; Ceylon, £1,700, in gold. Total, £228,024.

UNITED STATES.

The following is a correct report of the Japanese Embassy presentation:—

The Japanese Embassy had audience of President Buchanan on the 17th ult. A little before noon they left the hotel in open carriages, policemen in front and rear, marines and ordnance-men on each side. In point of size and extravagance of embroidery the dresses of the Ambassadors were worthy the occasion. The naval officers and the officers of the army formed in line in the East-room, which was destined to be the scene of the grand presentation, and at noon the folding doors were opened, and the President, accompanied by the Cabinet officers, entered. Secretary Cass then retired to the ante-room, and returned with the Japanese Commissioners and their attendants, who made their appearance, bowing profoundly. Then the principal Ambassador addressed the President in appropriate terms, omitting, however, a portion of the speech which was not designed for the public ear. After delivering their message they retired, but soon returned, bowing as before, when the President responded through the interpreter to the address they had delivered, concluding by handing them a copy of his speech. After the President had shaken hands with them the Cabinet officers were successively introduced, and then General Scott and Speaker Pennington. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Ambassadors returned to their hotel in the order of their coming. The demeanour of the Japanese throughout was exceedingly solemn. The Japanese Ministers had determined to call only on such of the diplomatic corps as represent Powers having diplomatic relations with Japan. These include England, France, Russia, and the Netherlands. On the 18th they made official calls on Baron Van Limberg, Minister from the Netherlands, and Baron Stoeckol, of Russia.

The steam ship *Niagara*, which assisted in laying the Atlantic cable, has been put in commission, for the purpose of conveying them back to their homes; she will probably return by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, thus enabling them to circumnavigate the globe.

The following is a description of the attendance of the ambassadors at a ball given by the Secretary of State at Washington:—

"The Japanese ambassadors appeared unofficially, for the first time, in public. The interest felt on this occasion was so great that of the numerous guests invited, hardly a single one failed to be present. The saloons of General Cass were fully crowded at quite an early hour, 500 or 600 persons assembling before 9 o'clock. The ambassadors did not leave Willard's Hotel until 10. On reaching General Cass's residence they were conducted by Captain Dupont and other gentlemen, who accompanied them through the various rooms of reception, and finally seated at a point most convenient for approach by those who were to be presented to them. Their neighbourhood was at once invaded by numberless candidates for introduction, mostly ladies, all of whom were received with the grace and elegance of manner inseparable from the Japanese. The party visiting the Secretary of State was composed of three princes, and the five officers next in rank, and the two interpreters. For nearly an hour these ten gentlemen sustained unflinchingly the unaverted gaze of as many scores of people as could draw near to them. Their self-possession then, as it always is, was marvellous. The haughtiest stare, with intensest eyeglass concentration, could neither move them to embarrassment nor rouse them to the least defiant glance in return. Directly personal remarks, not always uttered, I am afraid, in the best taste, and sometimes unworthy the fair lips whence they proceeded, were listened to by those who perfectly understood them with no sign of discomposure, except perhaps a slight compression of the mouth, showing that insensibility was no cause of their immovable calmness. Towards 11 o'clock the ambassadors rose, and were again led through the apartments, pausing before a refectory table, the details of which no interpreter was needed to explain to them.

COMMERCIAL.

There are no great changes to notice in commercial or financial matters since our last. Money continues easy at 5 and 6 per cent. on call, and for sixty day loans. The weekly bank statement published yesterday exhibited an increase of \$54,806 dols. in specie, with a decrease in loans of 1,246,148 dols. The increase in undrawn deposits amounted to 653,606 lbs.; Sterling Exchange on London, 109½ to 109¾ for bankers' sixty day bills. On Paris rates varied from 5 dols. 14½ cents. to 5 dols. 13½ cents. at short.

There continues a good demand for American cotton piece goods to China, and the shipments last week embraced 2,212 bales, of the value of 114,615 dols. The bill largely increasing American custom duties has passed the House of Representatives as previously stated, and is before the Senate. Its friends hope for its final passage, with some modifications, which is doubtful.

FIRE CRACKERS are selling more freely, but in prices there is no improvement. The sales embrace 6,000 to 7,000 boxes Canton No. 1, on private terms.

GUNNY BAGS remain firm; sales, 300 bales, 425 boxes, at 10½ cents, less 3 per cent. cash, and 200 ditto for future delivery.

GUNNY CLOTH continues active, with prices in favour of sellers. The transactions are 150 bales here, at 14½ cents, less 3½ per cent.; 100 ditto to arrive here in about two months, at 16, less 4 per cent.

HEMP.—The market generally continues dull, but in prices there is no change. The recent sales of Manila to arrive were made at 6 cents, 8 mos., at which some further parcels to arrive have been disposed of.

INDIGO is quiet, but firm. We have only to notice the sales of a few cerroons Caracus at 1 dol. 2½ c. to 1 dol. 5 c., 6 mos.

TEA.—There is a good demand from the trade, and the market is firm, but business is much restricted by the extreme pretensions of holders, who either refuse to sell, or offer their stocks sparingly. The only sale of note at present is that of 2,500 half-chests Oolong and Aukoi, per Maury, on private terms. The auction sales of Green were spirited, and the whole offering was quickly disposed of at very full prices for all kinds, and at some improvement on low grades. A catalogue of about 3,000 packages of Green Teas are to be sold at auction to-day, and it is expected that previous prices will be sustained.

TIN.—There is more movement in Straits, and sales have been made of 800 slabs here, and 800 ditto in Boston, to come here, at 31 cents, 6 mos., at which figures there are still sellers. Banca gold to the extent of 200 pigs at 31½ to 31¾ cents, cash.

INDIA RUBBER.—There is no East India offering.

The following vessels have arrived at New York:—From Manila, May 12, Aurora. At Boston from Singapore, May 7, Philomela. From Manila, 12, Winged Arrow. Sailed: From New York for Shanghai, May 9, Horatio, for Hong Kong; 11, Surprise.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

EVANS—At Malta, on the 18th of May, the wife of U. W. Evans, Esq., M.D., 2nd battalion 15th regt., of a son.

ZECHARIAH—At Singapore, on the 1st of May, Mrs. G. I. Zechariah, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MORGAN—GRAY—At the British Consulate, Batavia, on the 11th April, by the Rev. Scott Moncrieff, William M. Morgan, Esq., merchant there, to Jane Alison, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Gray, Esq., of Batavia.

STRACHAN—BRAIDE—At the London Mission House, by special license, on the 18th April, by the Rev. J. Leggo, D.D., Robert Strachan, Esq., to Isabel Braide.

DEATHS.

GRAY—At Manila, on the 13th April, Mr. M. M. Land Gray, formerly of Batavia.

HASKELL—At Singapore, on the 1st of May, of erysipelas, George Lewis Haskell, Esq., of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., aged 37.

RIACH—On the 25th March, on board the *Isambolt*, at sea, James Pringle Riach, jun., Esq., of Bombay, son of the late Major W. A. Riach, 79th regt.

MCDERMOTT—On 5th June, Captain B. McDermott, late of the P. & O. Comp's. ship *Fort William*, Hong Kong, aged 42 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports connected with America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
May 21	Bremen	Batavia	Oldenburg	
— 25	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Spirit of the North	
— 24	Deal	Singapore	Laughing Water	
— 26	Falmouth	Maulmain	Cing Mars	Kunon.
— 3	Havana	Macao	Ville de Lima	
— 12	St. Lawrence	China	Augusta Mary	Banks.
— 29	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Spartan	Storey.
— 25	Daloro	Java	Constance	Soderberg.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Ridderkerk	Teerling.
— 10	Havana	Macao	Emilie Perere	Poirier.
June 2	Liverpool	China	Abeona	Gales.
— 2	Queenstown	Sourabaya	Lauriston	
— 2	Queenstown	Samarang	Jacatra	
Apr. 11	Monte Video	Hong Kong	Havlock	Storbley.
June 4	Downs	China	Myrtle	Mordue.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 22	Cardiff	Shanghai	Gharra	
— 22	Sunderland	Singapore	Humboldt	
— 25	London	Batavia	Richard Thornton	Sinclair.
— 23	Cardiff	Singapore	Amalia Augusta	
— 23	Deal	Batavia	Goed Vertrouwer	
— 24	Liverpool	Batavia	Esther	
— 25	Cardiff	Singapore	Stad Middleburg	Ouweland.
— 26	Cuxhaven	Batavia	Louise	Meyer.
— 28	Clyde	Batavia	Asia	Garrison.
— 19	Lisbon	Batavia	Von der Heydt	Neumann.
— 31	London	Swans & Shanghai	Sir Isaac Newton	Pronet.
— 29	Torbay	Batavia	Pollux	Cruys.
— 31	Liverpool	Woosung	Hesperus	Dudley.
— 31	Clyde	Batavia	Syren	
— 31	South Foreland	Singapore	Thunselde	Meyer.
— 31	Cardiff	Shanghai	Merse	Moore.
— 31	Cardiff	Singapore	Gurtze Marie	Knight.
June 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Aerolite	Allen.
— 1	Hamburg	Singapore	Washington	Muller.
April 8	Rio de Janeiro	Hong Kong	Sea Serpent	Mortimore.
May 3	Rio de Janeiro	China	White Falcon	Wrummond.
June 2	Newport	Singapore	Helene and Anne	Lupcke.

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

From London to Shanghai per *Solent*, cleared May 22 (additional.—Calicoes plain, 2,918,734 yds.; printed and dyed, 828,770 yds.; velveteens and velvets, 14,730 yds.; B linen, £305; woollens and cottons, £350; baizes, £26; carpets and rugs, £12; flannels and blanketing, £162; woollen and worsted hosiery, £118; long and short cloths, £15,757; woollen and worsted stuffs, £20,646; beer, £155; bottled beer, £323; cordage, £350; sail cloth, £159; silk manufactures, £85.

From London to SHANGHAI per *Florence*, cleared May 23.—Calicoes plain, 269,700 yds.; printed and dyed, 29,600 yds.; B linen, £25; carpets and rugs, £200; flannels and blanketing, £1,980; woollen and worsted hosiery, £17; long and short cloths, £88; woollen and worsted stuffs,

£2,983; beer, £267; bottled beer, £490; cordage, £335; gunpowder, £25.

Per Solent and Florence (additional).—Red wine, 872 gals.; white wine, 2,269 gals.; brandy, 938 gals.; Geneva, 1,159 gals.; spirits not sweetened, 113 gals.; sweetened spirits, 21 gals.; British spirits, 1,399 gals.; dried fruit, 7 cwt.; glass, 504 cwt.; silk, £90; woollens, £1,020; spelter, 49 tons; olive oil, 20 gals.; pepper, 144 lbs.; perfumed spirits, 33 gals.

From LONDON to HONG KONG per Herculean, cleared May 21 (additional).—Long and short cloths, £1,670; red wine, 102 gals.; white wine, 92 gals.; brandy, 210 gals.; rum, 58 gals.; British spirits, 787 gals.; candles, 50 cwt.; quicksilver, 22,300 lbs.; tar, 10 barrels; beer, £240.

From LONDON to SINGAPORE and PENANG, per Charlotte Jane, cleared May 23.—Calicoes, plain, 413,400 yards; printed and dyed, 50,350 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 24 doz.; twist and yarn, 38,000 lbs., and value, £205; flannels and blanketing, £100; long and short cloths, £530; beer, £574; bottled beer, £1,594; red wine, 310 gals.; white wine, 1,245 gals.; British spirits, 1,020 gals.; guano, 162 tons; cottons, 60 pieces and 5,040 yards; paper, 551 lbs.; iron, 90½ tons; tobacco, 357 lbs.; cotton yarn, 4,000 lbs.; woollen yarn, 2,000 lbs.

From LONDON to BATAVIA, per Richard Thornton, cleared May 25.—Calicoes, plain, 549,330 yards; printed and dyed, 14,220 yards; cambrics and muslins, 4,800 yards; thread and sewing cotton, 5,400 lbs.; twist and yarn, 20,000 lbs.; woollen and worsted stuffs, £456; beer, £250; bottled beer, £540.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: James Lemon, Juanpore. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Bride of the Seas, Patna, Scawfell, Kathay. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Amalia Maria. For Bankok: City of Nantes. For Singapore, Delhi: Alliance. For Singapore and Shanghai: Sea Park. For Singapore and Penang: Alice.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Primera de Espana, Sales. For Shanghai: Spray of the Ocean, Dora. For Woosung: Spiridon, Connecticut. For Hongkong and Whampoa, Shakspeare, Mencius. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, California, Joachim Christian. For Singapore: Isabella, Primula, Richard Cobden, Mary Spencer, Procymatia, Frederick VII. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Hamel.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Crouch Brothers. For Singapore: Elizabeth.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Melancthon, Myrtle, Aalborg, Sophie, John Robinson, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman, Morrison, Maori, Vanguard, Cornubia, Westburn, Biobio, Yaratilda, Saxonville, Osprey, Banian, Serampore, Antagonist, Kamehaha IV., Sir F. Williams, Intrepid, Anna, Countess of Seafield, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchemist. At Liverpool: Absona, Corea. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Frith.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: West, Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Glengariff, Endymion, Wildflower. At Liverpool: Lady Raglan, Calder, Timandra, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis. At Falmouth: Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Joaquina, Spitfire, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro, Carmen.

From PENANG.—At London: Helen Baird, Hawthorne, Agnes.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator. At Cork: Edouard and Julie. At Bremen: Oldenberg.

SPOKEN.

QUEEN'S HILL, Plymouth to Hong Kong, 1 S., 23 W.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, London to Singapore, March 3, 10 S.

VILLE D'AGON, Toulon to Hong Kong, March 13.

BALD EAGLE, Liverpool to Shanghai, March 26, 19 S., 32 W.

ARGONAUT (ship), Boston to Hong Kong, on the Equator.

CARL AUGUST, Samarang to Rotterdam, March 19, 27 S., 55 E.

PRINCE OF WALES, London to China, April 18, 20 S., 30 W.

FRIAR TUCK, London to Hong Kong, May 22, 48 N., 10 W.

SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, Shanghai to London, 14 days out.

DIONYSIA CATERINA, Newport to Singapore, May 23, 49 N., 7 W.

HELVOLTSLSUI, Sunderland to Hong Kong, March 5, 49 S., 78 E.

ZWAAN, Sunderland to Singapore, April 29, 5 N. 28 W.

CORTGERIE BANJOEWANJE, to Rotterdam, March 21, 9 S., 105 E.

AUGUSTE PASSAROKANG, to Cowes, April 28, 5 N., 26 W.

WEST, Singapore to London, May 2, 2 N., 24 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Sumter (American barque) from Cardiff to Hong Kong, with coals, put back to Monte Video from off Cape Horn 13th April, leaky, having, it would appear, been run into off that place; her cargo has been sold.

At TABLE BAY, March 30.—H. I. F. M.'s Dupere, from Toulon, and sailed 4th April for China; 31, Bergitte Melchior Abo, from Liverpool, and sailed 1st April for Batavia; April 9, Minerva, Merryman, from Hong Kong, and sailed 13th for Demerara; 4, Seraphina, de Galdry, from Amoy, and sailed 7th for Havana; 1, Reine des Clippers, Peilow, sailed for China; 15, Dina, Rakemaker, for Batavia.

At SIMON'S BAY, April 11.—Copernicus, Visser, from Batavia; March 29, Khersonese (ss.) from London, and left 4th April for Hong Kong; March 23, Sir W. Peel (s.), Froud, sailed for China.

At ST. HELENA, April 9.—Rose, Isward, from Java, and sailed 10th for, Nantes; Jacatia, M'Toldridge, from Java, and sailed for Queenstown; 11th Myrtle, Mordin, from Canton, and sailed for London; Lauriston, Adamson from Java, and sailed for Queenstown; 14th, Alma, Felien, from Java, and sailed for London; 15th, Staatsraad van der Hoeven, Heymericks, from Java, and sailed 17th for Rotterdam; 16th, Cyclone, Millett, Singapore, and sailed 17th for Boston; 17th, Antelope, Hallberg, from Java, and sailed for Stockholm; R. B. Forbes, Ballard, from Singapore, and sailed for Boston; West, Hawkins, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 20, Dorothea Henrietta, Smit, from Java, and sailed 21st for Rotterdam; 24th, Alcor, Van Oppen, from Java, and sailed for Rotterdam; 12th, Helen Baird, Oattes, from Penang, and sailed for London; Postilion, V. D. Poll, from Java, and sailed 13th for Amsterdam; 15th off St. Helena, from Foo Chow Foo, Spartan.

At ASCENSION, April 15th, Weser, from St. Vincent for China.

STEAM FLEET OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

		Horse Tonnage.	Power.
Pera	T. Jamieson	2620 ..	450
Ceylon	R. W. Evans	2300 ..	450
Indus (paddle)	J. Weeks	1950 ..	450
Ripon (paddle)	E. Christian	1900 ..	450
Delta (paddle)	J. S. Field	1700 ..	400
Massilia (paddle)	T. Black	1700 ..	400
Euxine (paddle)	W. J. Woodgates	1160 ..	400

BETWEEN SUEZ, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Simla	J. Paterson	2440 ..	630
Columbian	N. Stewart	2306 ..	520
Nemesis	A. R. Weston	2400 ..	600
Bengal		2200 ..	470
Colombo	G. Dunn (acting)	2173 ..	450
Nubia	A. B. Farquhar	2090 ..	450
Candia	W. Curling	2000 ..	450

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SUEZ, AND SUEZ, AND AUSTRALIA.

China (now on the way out) ..	G. F. Henry	2010 ..	400
Benares	G. C. Burne	1900 ..	400
Salsette	R. Methven	1900 ..	400
Malta	H. Down	1870 ..	500
Jeddo	W. Soames	1800 ..	450
Behar (now on the way out) ..	W. F. Norie	1650 ..	350
Northam	G. C. Sparkes (acting) ..	1600 ..	400
Emeu	R. T. Dundas	1530 ..	300

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SUEZ.

Ottawa	J. G. Gribble	1274 ..	200
Madras	A. R. Aldham	1200 ..	270

BETWEEN BOMBAY, CEYLON, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Singapore (paddle)	R. Curling	1200 ..	470
Pekin (paddle)	G. S. Brooks	1200 ..	400
Ganges (paddle)	J. Bowen	1200 ..	470
Bombay	H. H. Potts	1200 ..	270
Malabar	G. A. Grainger	1080 ..	200
Cadiz	J. Kellock	816 ..	220

BOMBAY LOCAL SERVICE.

Mazagon (paddle)		130 ..	40
------------------------	--	--------	----

BETWEEN ADEN AND MAURITIUS.

Nepaul	C. Vincent	1000 ..	200
Norna	D. Rennoldson	970 ..	230

BETWEEN MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Union	G. Bain	340 ..	60
-------------	---------------	--------	----

BETWEEN HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, AND CANTON, &c.

Aden	I. Bernard	982 ..	210
Azof	J. D. Gaby	700 ..	180
Formosa	H. Brown	670 ..	150
Manila	W. M. Gillson	646 ..	60
Chusan	T. Beasley (acting)	700 ..	80
Rajah	T. Randall	530 ..	80

BETWEEN MARSEILLES, MALTA, AND ALEXANDRIA.

Vectis (paddle)	R. Roberts	780 ..	260
Valetta (paddle)	W. H. Roberts	770 ..	260
Panther (paddle)	N. Roskell	700 ..	320

BETWEEN MALTA AND CORFU.

Alhambra	J. D. Steward	720 ..	140
----------------	---------------------	--------	-----

BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON, VIGO, OPORTO, AND LISBON.

Sultan	N. Cook	1120 ..	200
Tagus (paddle)	W. B. Hall	800 ..	280

TROOP SERVICE, &c.

Hindustan (paddle)	W. Stewart	2000 ..	520
Oriental (paddle)	H. W. King	1800 ..	420
Pottinger (paddle)	G. P. Wright (acting) ..	1350 ..	450
Granada	N. Haselwood	678 ..	174
Shanghai	J. Townsend	540 ..	100

SHIPS REFITTING.

Ellora		1650 ..	350
Orissa		1650 ..	350

INLAND INDIAN STEAMER.—Another vessel, called the *Jumna*, for this navigation, has been launched by Reid and Co., Port Glasgow. The length of the *Jumna* is 220 feet, the breadth 30 feet, and the depth about 7½ feet. She is built with two rows of longitudinal truss work to impart longitudinal strength, and has also an iron deck beneath the wooden one, so that the vessel virtually constitutes a great iron tube, which is divided at intervals by watertight compartments. The *Jumna* will be propelled by engines on the double cylinder principle. There are two high-pressure cylinders of 26 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke, and two low pressure cylinders of 48 inches diameter and 6 feet stroke. The steam is generated by four locomotive boilers. The pressure of the steam is 120 lbs. on the square inch, which is the pressure now used in locomotives of the most approved construction. The steam, after having generated power in the high-pressure cylinders, passes into the low-pressure cylinders, when it again generates power, and finally passes to the condenser. The condensation of the steam is effected by extreme cold, so that only pure water is supplied to the boilers, an object of much importance in muddy rivers like the Ganges. The engines of the *Jumna* are expected to work up to 1,200 or 1,300-horsepower. The vessel will tow four barges, each 130 feet long, 30 feet broad and 7 feet deep, and one barge 160 feet long 30 feet broad, and 7 feet deep. The total capacity of these five barges is about 120,000 cubic feet, or reckoning 40 feet to the ton, 3,000 tons, but on the average, the train of barges is not expected to carry more than 2,000 tons of cargo.



TOULMIN AND GALE

MAKERS OF

PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,
7, NEW BOND STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE CLARENDON.)

Manufactory—SISE LANE, and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

will secure the following important results:—

BREAD will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs and Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Buns, Sally-Lunns, Norfolk Dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost. The article is recommended by the Queen's Private Baker, the Analytical Chemist to the late Director General of the Navy, and numerous eminent medical men, and is extensively used both by the Army, Navy, and Merchant service.

To be had at all stores, in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and 1s. boxes. Stores not supplied may obtain it at the Manufactory, 23, 24, and 25, London Wall, and of all wholesale London houses.

CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE TESTING RE-AGENTS AND CHEMICALS for Analytical, Photographic, and Pharmaceutical purposes.

Importers of German Hard-Glass Tubing, Flasks, Retorts, &c., Berlin and Meissen Porcelain Evaporating Dishes, Crucibles, &c.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PASSE-PARTOUTS, CASES, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer, of the best quality only.

GALVANIC, ELECTRIC, and PNEUMATIC APPARATUS in sets.

CHEMICAL CHESTS as supplied to the East India Company, and to the various Metropolitan Colleges. Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each, forwarded on application.

BOLTON AND BARNITT,

Manufacturing and Export Chemists,

146, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON

Formerly Button, Dymond, and Co.

AN AGENT WANTED IN CHINA.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOSEMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE OF GINGER. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms. 12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthful exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

THE BITTER CUP, filled with water for a minute, produces a powerful and lasting tonic, beneficial for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, regular and atonic gout, nervous irritability, and hysterics.—See Dr. Graham's "Domestic Medicine." Excellent for Sherry and Bitters. Introduced by, and sold wholesale and for exportation at the Tropical Depot, 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. Caution—See the label on Cup.
Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER

MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.

JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. **CHRONOMETERS** as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City endy, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S LIST of PIANO-

FORTES, with illustrations, dimensions, prices, and full particulars, forwarded on application, gratis, and postage free.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., Music Publishers to their Majesties Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III.

MUSIC.—ELEMENTARY WORKS.

The "Spectator," speaking of Mr. Hamilton's Works, observes:—"His didactic treatises in every branch of the art, the fruit of an intelligent mind, aided by large experience, are by far the most useful works of their class extant."

HAMILTON'S celebrated **MODERN INSTRUCTIONS** for the **PIANOFORTE**, 253rd edition. Engraved Plates. 62 pages folio. Price 4s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated **MODERN INSTRUCTIONS** for **SINGING**, 16th edition. Engraved Plates. 60 pages folio. Price 5s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated **DICTIONARY** of 3,500 musical terms, 60th edition. Price 1s.

HAMILTON'S celebrated **MINIATURE COURSE** of **HARMONY** and **COMPOSITION**, in the form of Catechisms. Five Books, each 2s. and 3s.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the **RUDIMENTS** of **MUSIC**. Price 1s. 6d.

HAMILTON'S GRAMMAR of the **ELEMENTS** of **HARMONY**. Price 1s. 6d.

Lists of Mr. Hamilton's Educational Works can be had gratis and postage free: also a notice of Mr. Hamilton and his Works.

CLARKE'S celebrated **CATECHISM** of the **RUDIMENTS** of **MUSIC**, 61st edition. Price 1s.

CLARKE'S ALPHABET of **MUSIC**, 6d. London: **ROBERT COCKS and CO.**, New Burlington-street, Publishers to the Queen.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong **WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES**, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) **ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.**"

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E.**

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Cumberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS,

LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to **GWYNNE and CO.**, Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulency, are advised to wear **NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT**, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."
"MARK FRANKLIN."

"Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858."

These Belts are sold by Mr. **WHITBURN**, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, **WM. ELSTOB**, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to **WM. ELSTOB**, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 3, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

GALVANIZED IRON.
FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
 of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
 and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.
F. BRABY AND CO.,
 FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
 LAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.**

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Folies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Precceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING
DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
 Submarine Engineer
 103, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,
 Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
FAISLEY, and 28, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.



CRICKETING OUTFITTERS.

JOHN WISDEN AND CO.,

LATE F. LILLYWHITE AND WISDEN,

2, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

EVERY article connected with Cricket may be had at this Establishment. Their large stock of **OLD AND WELL-SEASONED BATS** cannot be equalled, and they invite noblemen and gentlemen to inspect them. The wants of clubs, regiments, colleges, schools, &c., are particularly paid attention to, and their list of prices will convince officials that a great saving is effected by purchasing at their establishment, which contains articles, not only of their own manufacture, but of those who are acknowledged first-rate makers, and whose goods are selected by J. W. & Co. themselves, and therefore will be warranted. Models of L. & W.'s New Patent Catapults can be seen and worked at the above address.

Illustrated list of Prices forwarded Post Free. Export Orders with immediate despatch.

CRICKETING OUTFITTER.

JOHN LILLYWHITE

(LATE LILLYWHITE AND SONS AND LILLYWHITE, BROTHERS),

5, SEYMOUR STREET, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

THE largest wholesale Cricketing Outfitter in England. Every article connected with the game may be had. His celebrated Case-handle Bat, manufactured expressly for foreign use; the handle warranted not to break. Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, Leg Guards (warranted), Boxing Gloves, Foot Balls, Quoits, Dumb Bells, and every article for British sports.

First-class goods only kept, and every article warranted. Export orders with immediate despatch.

Illustrated lists of prices post free. No connection with any other house.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED

JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA is appreciated for its PURITY and marked superiority, daily prescribed by the Faculty for Impurities of the Blood, AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, Constitutional Debility, Attenuation of Body, as an Alternative Medicine at the changes of the seasons, and for freeing the system from the effects of mercury. In India and the Colonies it is extensively used to PREVENT taking complaints incidental to tropical climates, and as a renovator of the system after sickness invaluable. "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."—Sir Astley Cooper. "We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet. "We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review. "Latterly, in consequence of much debility, &c., subsequent to cholera, I have freely used Bridge's Sarsaparilla myself, with complete benefit and success."—J. Poett, F.R.C.S.; Sold in Pints, Half Pints, and Quarter Pints. One Pint is equal to Eight Pints of the ordinary preparations.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!—The public are cautioned against cheap preparations of Sarsaparilla, which, instead of being what they profess, are merely a decoction of common herbs, sweetened with molasses, and flavoured with American winter green. The genuine has "THOS. WILKINSON, LATE BRIDGE & Co., 270, Regent-street, London," engraved on each bottle.

AGREEABLE SEIDLITZ POWDER in one bottle, protected by a case, with measure and spoon included. This preparation is highly recommended, not only as a Mild Aperient, but to allay fever, thirst, &c.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINIDINE, for the prevention of Fever, Intermittent or Remittent Ague, and other effects of Malaria. No Person exposed to the influence or predisposing cause of Fevers should be without it, for if taken in small doses daily, the system will become so thoroughly impregnated with its principles, as to be rendered proof against all attacks of Contagion or Malaria. Sold in Pints, Half Pints, and Quarter Pints.

Agents:—PITKES, Point de Galle; and LITTLE, Singapore Dispensary.

The above Articles prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON (LATE WILKINSON, BRIDGE AND Co.), CHEMIST, &c., 270, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, LENSES,
 AND PURE CHEMICALS.**

BLAND & CO. beg to state that they supply Portrait, Landscape, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS of the most improved form, and also fitted with tested and warranted Achromatic Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Tripod Stands, Portable Tents, Printing Frames, Nitrate of Silver Baths, both plain and watertight, Positive and Negative Collodions, Varnishes, Photographic Papers, Colours, and every article connected with Photography.

THE CAMERAS, APPARATUS, COLLODIONS, &c.,

Are prepared under their special superintendence, and suited for warm climates.

**** Price Lists and Catalogues Forwarded by Post on Application.**

Orders from abroad must be accompanied by a Remittance or Order for Payment in London.

BLAND & CO., OPTICIANS,

Photographic and Philosophical Instrument Makers in Ordinary to the Queen,
 158, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION.

T. J. & J. SMITH'S HIGHLY-FINISHED LEATHER DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, and TOURIST CASES, in Russia and Morocco Leather. See Illustrated Catalogue.

T. J. & J. Smith's Patent Collapsing Pocket Books, strengthened with their new Gilt Clasp, and greatly improved.

T. J. & J. Smith's Metallic Books, made of their prepared Paper, bound in Russia or Morocco, with Gilt Clasp.

T. J. & J. Smith's Metallic Commercial Order Books, in great variety.

T. J. & J. Smith's Bankers' Cases, Leather Wallets, and Expanding Purses.

T. J. & J. Smith's Improved Manifold Letter Writers, producing duplicate or triplicate copies, not liable to injury from climate.

T. J. & J. SMITH,

Wholesale Stationers and Account Book Manufacturers,

83, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Sole Wholesale Agents for W. Muir's Copying Presses.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
 The French Government,
 The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
 Hon. East India Company,
 Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
 The Principal Collieries,
 Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY for 1860, with a plan of Victoria, Hong Hong. Contents:—Foreign Residents in China, Commercial Houses, Banks, &c., in Chinese Ports, Government, Foreign Consulates, &c. Price 10s. 6d. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, E.C.

MACHINE BELTING.
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.
All descriptions of Leather for Exportation.
S. E. NORRIS & CO.,
SHADWELL, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS
TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
MONS. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
ROBSON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,
DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at
BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON AND TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.
Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-tens Genevoix).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c., and is the bottle. The FER QUENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by
STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA,
&c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR
and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and
Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon,
Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers,
leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.
For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those
of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius,
Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the
steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
123, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place,
Southampton.

TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY leave TRIESTE for
ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at
10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's
steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and
Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers'
baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.
For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street,
London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN,
and Co., Agents.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET
SHIP. To sail on the 1st of July. For
HONG KONG & CANTON, the fine British-
built Clipper Ship SPARTAN, A 1, 665 tons
Register, WILLIAM STOREY, Commander, lying in the
St. Katharine Docks. This ship is well known in the
China Trade, for which she was built.
For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW
and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING
will despatch the following high class,
British-built, clipper vessels:

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.
Shanghai.	James Lemon	A 1 10 years	485	St. Kath.
Bombay.	Gloriosa	A 1 13 years	655	L. Docks
Calcutta.	Coringa	A 1 13 years	906	E. India.
Calcutta.	Anie-Archbell	A 1 10 years	706	W. India.
Cape of Good Hope	Arthur Pardew	A 1 12 years	300	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Sir G. Grey	A 1 10 years	370	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Cuban	A 1 10 years	477	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Jane Pardew	A 1 9 years	394	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation
for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO. will de-
spatch the following first-class VESSELS
to their respective destinations. They are
well adapted for their several trades, and are
confidently recommended to their friends.

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Patna	400	J. Smith	June 9.
Shanghai	Juanpore	550	M. King	June 9.
Bombay	Rachel	563	T. M. Ahier	June 9.
Singapore & Penang	Alice	474	M'Vicar	June 9.
Juanpore and Penang	Irene	470		With dis.
Calcutta	Wentworth	521	H. Tomlins	With dis.
Calcutta	James Livesey	1071	W. C. Broad	With dis.
London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 66, King-street, Manchester				

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
cented BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

HOTEL ABBAT.
PLACE STE. CATHERINE,
ALEXANDRIA.

The Proprietor of this Establishment begs leave to call
the attention of Passengers and Families to his Hotel,
where they will find every convenience and comfort com-
bined with moderate charges. Waiters European, table
both English and French, wines of the best vintage, and
all arrangements such as he hopes will give satisfaction to
his clients.
Baths near the Hotel, and an English omnibus in at-
tendance upon the arrival of the Train and Steamers.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GAL-
VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs,
Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
Offices: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR
EXPORTATION.
PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES
and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the
world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India
Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any ex-
tent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt
with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

GEYRLIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC
SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for in-
valids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin.
Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Uni-
versal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming
Nose-Pinchers, fit any bridle.
Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-
street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street,
W.C.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.
THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for
the Skin. Made only by J. GROSSMITH, 85, Newgate-
Street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting.
Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.
The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume
for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

MILLINERY BOOMS,
QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONG KONG; Con-
sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.
Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that
they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the
above places, everything they may require in articles of
dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment
suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest
ashions received every mail from Paris.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appre-
ciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those
made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her
Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY
YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS,
AND OTHERS.
TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE
KITCHEN.—It is adapted for Boiling, Stewing,
Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three
or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to
invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly ap-
preciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find
it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings
and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS
TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street,
Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE
HOLMES, Hong Kong.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and
cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-
cedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRAC-
ING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfect-
ant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 6s. Sold by all perfumers and
chemists.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill
London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ASTOR HOUSE.—This Private Hotel is
admirably situated for Commercial purposes. It is
between the English and French Legations, and com-
mands an entire view of the river. It is especially re-
commended to gentlemen and families travelling for the
comfort of the table, elegance of furniture, and moderate
charges. P. F. RICHARDS, Proprietor.

CAUTION!—The great superiority of
J. ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS
and HELMETS over all others, for Tropical Climates,
has induced some persons to offer to the public useless
imitations, bearing some outward resemblance to them,
but totally devoid of their good qualities; the Public is,
therefore, respectfully cautioned to observe that NONE
ARE GENUINE UNLESS THEY BEAR THE NAME
OF THE PATENTEES ON THE LINING.
The Patent Air-chamber Hats and Helmets to be had
wholesale of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, 24, Great Char-
lotte-street (S.), London.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and
CLOCKS.
E. WHITE, for several years Principal Assistant at
Messrs. Dent's, of Cockspur-street, London, having COM-
MENCED BUSINESS on his own account at the pre-
mises formerly occupied by Messrs. Green and Ward, begs
to call the attention of the Public of India and China to
his Stock of Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, &c., all of
which have been recently manufactured on the most im-
proved principles by workmen of the first talent.
Orders with remittance or reference to London Agent
faithfully and expeditiously executed, or through Mr. GEO.
HOLMES, Hong Kong.
20, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.
A LADY residing in a healthy locality of
BRIGHTON, receives a limited number of BOYS for
EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate
terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a de-
sirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age.
Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the
office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT
are indispensable for the security of life and health.
Fever, Influenza, Brouchitis, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and
Bilious complaints are ever present plagues to mankind,
but these can certainly and permanently be put to flight
by the use of these unrivalled aperient, detergent, and re-
storative remedies. There are multitudes of mallow and
feeble invalids now languishing in all parts of the world,
under these diseases, who would soon find their healthy
appearance, strength and cheerfulness return if they judi-
ciously used Holloway's preparations, from which no harm
can possibly result. The Ointment should be well rubbed
night and morning over the affected parts, while the Pills
are taken with discretion. A great and happy change for
the better will speedily appear.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.
THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL
was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be
obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions
for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price
18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage.
Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for
each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by
the following Agents:—
Paris G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Am-
sterdam, and all } POST-OFFICE.
Continental cities.
New York WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta G. MUIR.
Alexandria E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle BLACK and CO.
Bombay CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak,
and Singapore JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bankok CHARLES GRANT and CO.
Batavia HUNTER, Houghton, and CO.
Manila PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton,
Macao, Swatow,
and Amoy GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai H. FOGG and CO.
Ningpo WADMAN and CO.
Melbourne GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United King-
dom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective
Agents.
OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER,
Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by
Wm. TWEDDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish
of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Wednesday, June 6th
1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 39.] LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			April 10
Kanagawa			
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Pekin	Feb. 27	April 17	" 28
Shanghai	" "	" 16	" 29
Ningpo	" "	" 14	" 30
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" "	" "
Amoy	" "	" "	" "
Swatow	Mar. 10	" 22	May 7
Hong Kong	" "	" 23	" 5
Canton	" "	" "	" "
Macao	" "	" "	" "
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 17	" 2
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron	" "	" "	April 20
SIAM—			
Bankok	" "	" "	May 6
BORNEO—			
Labuan	" "	" "	April 30
Sarawak	" "	" "	" 28
JAVA—			
Batavia	" "	" "	May 8
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Apr. 10	Mar. 13	" 15
Penang	" "	" 11	" 17

The outward mails for the above places, which should have closed yesterday, will close to-day at 6 p.m.

The intelligence in our United States' column as to the Chinese having agreed to our claims was headed by the *Times* and other papers in large type, "Peace with China." The assassination of the Emperor of Japan was also announced, and is very likely to turn out equally incorrect. The author of this *canard* which has been imposed on the San Francisco, American, and English press, is the captain of the American schooner *Page*, which left Yedo on the 23rd April for San Francisco.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 3 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Ripon, 20th June.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Frankiss, Messrs. Humphrey, W. P. Dalton, Mr. H. Reinhart, 2nd Class Military Store Clerk, F. A. White, and H. Chevalier. To Shanghai: Mr. Dulcken. From Marseilles, 28th June, to Shanghai: Mr. H. M. Twombly.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th July.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Henderson, Mr. F. B. Farley, Mr. W. H. S. Lander. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Blundell and Miss Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Maanen, sister-in-law, two children, infant, and two native servants. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Penang: Mr. Mathieu, Miss Mathieu. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Kirby. To Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Strauss, two children, and European female servant; Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. E. Bass; Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady. For Hong Kong: Mr. D. B. Robertson, H. M. Consul at Canton.

Per P. and O. str., 20th July, from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. W. Fraser. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wheeler.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias. From Marseilles to Singapore, 12th August: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Y. Paddy. Mr. and Mrs. Warden for Shanghai.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley.

Per Ly-ce-moon, Capt. Gibson, Mr. Norman McGregor. For the Cape: Mr. Baker.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wilma, Mrs. Burn. 2nd class: Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Wolfe, five children and servant, and Mr. Lewis. For Bombay: Messrs. R. Salomon, and A. F. Ezekiel, and Capt. Williams, 28th Regt. and servant. For Alexandria: Don. E. Miranda. For Gibraltar: Don Jose Perez and child. For Marseilles: Mrs. Boyd, Messrs. D'Aberville, N. Weisman, A. C. Rowley, J. W. Reid, C. Woolrich, James Dick, J. Bowzan and servant, Don Lorenzo de Olave and lady, and Don Manuel Azcarra. For Southampton: Lieut. C. P. Hill, Messrs. Wood, W. H. Clarke, Wesley, G. A. Stabb, Mrs. Sillar and four children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Ally from Singapore: Capt. Taylor, Commanding Lieutenants Brown and McKenzie, Ensign Garlick, Dr. Langley, and 394 men of the 7th B.N.I. Per Falcon, from London: Messrs. Rouire, Bonnaire, and Madame Bonnaire. Per Mauritius, from London: Major Thompson, Messrs. Rennie and Rutherford (Staff-Surgeons), Low, Watson, McCarthy, White, Mustaigne, Bowell, Kercious, Bailey, Robinson, and Cook.

Summary of News from the Far East.

WRECK OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMER MALABAR—CAPT. GRAINGER.

The *Malabar* had completed her lading of treasure, mails, cargo, and passengers for Singapore and Hong Kong, which left this on the 26th April, when she parted her cables and went on shore in Galle harbour. The passengers are saved; the mails in part only, and the treasure, amounting to £282,307, it is expected will be recovered by divers. About 700 chests of opium were on board. Of this sum about £100,000 was on Government account for Hong Kong, and £14,000 for the French Government. The *Malabar* was a screw steamer of 1,080 tons and 200 horse-power, and her value is estimated at about £80,000, which will fall on the P. and O. Company if she proves a total loss. The passengers were as follows:—

To Hong Kong: Earl of Elgin, Lieut.-col. H. H. Crealock, Military Secretary; Mr. H. B. Loch, Private Secretary; the Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley, First Attaché; the Hon. T. J. Howell Thurlow, Second Attaché, Baron Gros, Count de Pastard, Mr. Veitch, Mr. L. Leembruggen. To Shanghai: Mr. D. D. Lewin. From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. R. Harrison, Mr. W. Strachan. To Hong Kong: Messrs. E. H. Lavers, Necham, G. Hickman, R.N.; G. F. Lay, N. McThail, Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Paymaster Forster. To Singapore: Mr. R. S. Scott, Mr. W. Meldrum. From Marseilles, 28th April, to Singapore: Mr. W. Rodderman, Mr. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Rowson, Mr. H. Haakman.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

No communication of a pacific nature has been received from the Chinese Government. Preparations continue for defending the Peiho, and the Mandarins are pressing the male population into the army.

The leading incident connected with the expedition reported by the present mail, is the occupation of Chusan by the allied troops, which was effected without any resistance, on the 21st April. Sir Hope Grant was present, and proceeded afterwards to Hong Kong, where General Mitchell was awaiting him. General Napier has charge of the troops on the Kow-loong side. It was not announced when the forces would move forward to the Peiho; it appears the Allied Commanders were waiting for the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, and would be very much inconvenienced by their detention caused by the wreck of the *Malabar*.

The troops quartered at Chusan were the 67th and 99th Regiments, and about 400 marines, artillery, &c., besides the following men of war, &c., *Imperieuse*, *Pearl*, *Scout*, *Roebuck*, *Opossum*, *Stanley*, *Kestrel*, *Woodcock*, *Granada*, *Adventure*, H.M. *Du Chayla*, *Alarme*, *Mitraille*, *Dragonne*, *Saigon*. [Troop and store-ships *Tasmania*, *Cressy*, *Octavia*, *Mars*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Gamecock*.

The steamer *Mauritius* had arrived from London with stores and ammunition after a passage of nearly four months, and the remaining portion of the B.N.I. from India. The following interpreters have been attached to the expedition, in addition to Messrs. Wacle and Lay, Mr. M. C. Morrison, Acting Consul at

Amoy; Mr. Morgan, Assistant Chinese Secretary; Mr. Swinhoe, Interpreter at Amoy; Mr. Hughes, at Ningpo, and Messrs. Gibson and Davenport, students.

The *China Mail* has the following comments on the coming war:—"It will be very extraordinary if hostilities do commence, when all the parties concerned are averse to them, when the people of England, the Government of England, the people of China, and the Government of China, are all alike anxious for peace; and should war ensue, the plenipotentiaries and commanders concerned will find, as Mr. Bruce has already done, that the responsibility of it will fall on their shoulders, whatever the letter of their instructions may be. The sight now presented on the coast of China is one which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most careless observer. Here are thirty thousand troops, fully equipped with all the most destructive weapons of modern warfare, from two of the most powerful nations of Europe, about to make war upon the oldest Empire in the world. It is most proper to inquire what is the cause of this expensive expedition. Passing by matters of less importance, two are prominent. In 1858, under the pressure of military force, some provisions were inserted in the treaties with China that are very objectionable to the Government and people, and of these a modification was subsequently promised by Lord Elgin. In 1859, in the attempt to exchange the ratified treaties, a most unfortunate collision occurred, in which the British forces were defeated with great loss. By some it is regarded as essential, in order that negotiations may be resumed, that the untoward events of 1859 should be adjusted. Military pride burns to revenge this repulse of British arms and to restore British prestige; diplomacy is attempting to adjust the difficulty without a recourse to arms. It may be worthy of consideration whether diplomacy may not go behind that point, and endeavour to remove the cause of the difficulty.

As the accounts from various correspondents differ somewhat owing to the excitement current, we append another connected account just received, which is from a reliable correspondent, and gives the best resume. It is dated Hong Kong, or the latest date, 7th May:—

"The whole of the vessels from England have, arrived here now, except the gunboats *Havoc*, *Hardy*, *Grasshopper*, and *Flamer*. The troops also have all arrived, with the exception of the head quarters of the 87th Royal Irish, who have been expected here some days, as they have passed Singapore; and the four troops of Dragoon Guards who have not yet been heard of. Two companies of the 44th and the 19th Punjaub Regiment left yesterday in the *Sir R. Napier*, to take possession of Kintang, an island at the back of Chusan. The 87th relieve the 3rd Buffs at Canton, to remain there; the whole of the other troops have to go North, with the exception of a detachment from each regiment, who remain here to garrison Hong Kong. Most of the troops are encamped on the Kow-loong shore, in tents, with the exception of the 60th Rifles, who are in barracks over at Stanley, and the 1st Royals. There was a review at Kow-loong on the 30th, and another for cavalry only on the 5th May; the troops looked all well, and in good spirits. We are all ready to start, and I believe only waiting the arrival of Lord Elgin, when we shall move onwards. All the arrangements seem admirable, with regard to the transport, embarking troops, &c. The Admiral works night and day, doing everything himself. The *Encounter* left to-day for Shanghai, to hire fifty junks to take up to Peiho, for some purpose not known. The report is here that more troops have been sent for from India.

No one knows anything for certain, as all is kept so close. A naval brigade is to be formed, and Capt. McCleverty is to command it, but no one knows anything more about it as yet, except that we have all drawn tents for our men by orders.

We observe the *Imperatrice* from Suez, with the Armstrong guns, &c., arrived at Singapore on the 7th May, en route for Hong Kong, and sailed on the 9th with the gunboat *Hardy* in tow. The *Encounter*, *Weasel*, *Bouncer*, and *Grasshopper* were at Batavia on 20th April, bound for Hong Kong.

JAPAN.

There is no confirmation of the report announced in the daily papers of the assassination of the Emperor, alluded to elsewhere; but the latest dates by this opportunity are up to 10th April, while those reported through San Francisco are to 23rd April.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The mail of 10th March had not arrived when the present

mail left on 28th April. Everything is at a stand, politically and commercially. Nothing has emanated from Mr. Bruce, who no doubt holds back for Lord Elgin; but in doing so, or rather the Allied Commanders, the proper moment for operations on the Peiho will be lost.

NINGPO.

The notorious Lorch commanders of this place have had a deadly feud, and one of their number, an Englishman, named Daniel Fergusson, has been murdered by three Frenchmen. There is nothing new reported in connection with the rebels noticed in our last. Hang-chow seems to have recovered from the late investment of these banditti.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A considerable number of troops are in and about the city. The authorities having received information that the rebels had been put down in the Chih-Kiang province, many of the troops that had arrived here for despatch to Hangchow, or for distribution in the upper parts, have been detained, while some have been sent back to their previous destinations.

The *Richard Busteed* (American) left here on the 20th of April, for Shanghai, with timber and army contractors on board, to build barracks at Chusan.

SWATOW.

The coolie business for the present has been put a stop to, so that there are no horrors to advise under that head. Clan fights continue to prevail to a sad extent, further illustrating the utter disorganization of the Government. Two villages Ho-Po and Sua-Po are at war with each other, killing and imprisoning one another whenever an opportunity occurs. There is a small village near the Cape of Good Hope called To-Po, the people of which have the same family name as those at Sua-Po. About 12th inst. four armed boats from Ho Po landed some sixty men near To-Po, and seized fourteen of the villagers of the latter, killing one on the spot and holding the remainder to ransom. Houses were plundered, pigs, poultry, furniture, and cash were misappropriated. The following day the wives of those who had been captured, implored the mandarin to interfere, but as there was no money forthcoming, he declined the required redress. Under such a state of affairs, it can hardly be wondered at that thieves abound to an alarming extent. Two doors have been carried away bodily from the houses of foreign missionaries, and pawned for one hundred and eighty cash each.

Rice is very high, and the poor are suffering great privations. The wheat and sugar crops have been gathered in and give a good yield, but rain is much wanted for the paddy fields.

Regarding Custom-house matters, a duty of thirty taels has been imposed on opium, which the dealers resist the payment of. The receiving ships, to evade this levy, threaten to remove outside, probably to Gua-Sua Creek.

HONG KONG.

The London Mails of the 26th March have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected, being out 42 days. The Earl of Elgin is expected by it.

Notwithstanding the movement of the forces to the North it is still thought that our demonstrations will end on reaching the Peiho, there certainly seems some hesitation to "move on," as the *Times* stated of the expedition under Admiral Seymour. Of Admiral Hope there is every good opinion, and his second it is considered only necessary to put him at the work to ensure success.

The Hong Kong Club feud has not settled down, and it is perhaps correct to say that the managing committee have lost sight of the objects for which it was founded, and so has laid itself open to animadversions which, however they might be entertained, would probably not be publicly expressed if it partook only of the character of a private institution.

The *China Mail* on the camp at Kow-loong has the following:—"The camp on the Kow-loong peninsula, where there are now some thousands of troops, is an object of general attraction, though the Chinese profess not to think much of it, and openly state their opinion that it will never return from the North. Judging by a camp of Chinese troops, and ignorant of the power which our superior arms and organisation afford, it is no wonder that the display of force on the Kow-loong shore appears very small to their eyes. The troops were reviewed the other evening, or rather they passed before the General, and afterwards the Sikh horse went through some of its exercises, Major Probyn especially distinguishing himself by his skill in the use of the spear. These splendid irregulars of India are among the finest troops in the world; and their officers command them so easily

only because they are chieftains rather than mechanical officers, and lead even more than order. It is not improbable that every one of these Sikhs who goes back to the Punjab will become there a centre of democratic and rebellious ideas. There was some practice with the Armstrong guns yesterday afternoon at a cask and flag about three miles off, and not far from Stone-cutter's Island. The balls all fell short, and the results were not so surprising as the accounts in the home papers would lead one to expect. Should the artillerymen happen to hit any of the Chinese boats sailing about, they need be under no apprehension. All they have got to do is to say that the boats were pirate boats, and to get the Hong Kong Government to indorse the statement in the *Gazette*."

A petition from the citizens of San Francisco (which has not appeared in the New York papers) has been presented to the Assembly of California. It represents that the system of coolieism in existence in that State works not only injuriously to the interests of the white labourer, but it is actually an infraction of that portion of the constitution of California which declares it a Free State. It states further that the greater portion of the Chinese population there are held by a superior rank of their own people in a state of servitude, and that in consequence thereof the masters are enabled to bring their slaves into competition with their own working classes. We learn from this petition that coolies can be hired in that city at from 76 cents. to 1 dollar per day without board. The Chinese emigrants to California are much superior to Chinese coolies; most of them are very respectable men, shopkeepers, artificers, and farmers, who pay their own passage, and are perhaps, on the whole, not inferior to the run of emigrants from England and Ireland to the United States and Australia.

We have received a pamphlet published by Mr. Caldwell, which enters into the question between him and Mr. Anstey, and in which Mr. Tarrant—who is still in the debtors' jail—is included. He has published a reply, and we must reserve a further notice until our next.

Mr. Locke, connected with the P. and O. Company, has arrived, on a tour of inspection.

The trial of Caldwell v. Murrow was to come off on the 22nd May.

Subscriptions were being collected for the Chinese Foundling Hospital, for the purpose of erecting a new building by the principal, Mr. J. L. Dadendorff.

CANTON.

The rebellion is reported to be at an end by the interposition of an old chief, who was bought over by the Imperialist Governor. It is announced, in confirmation, that large numbers of men have been seeking employ, and been engaged on the site at Shameen now clearing for the new foreign factories.

The terms said to have been offered to these gentry are a blue button and rank of Too-sze or Major to Chin-King-Kang; crystal buttons and the rank of Show-pei, or Captain, to each of the other four; and a sum of thirty thousand taels is to be distributed amongst the entire band. The main body is to receive a grant of unoccupied land; and the immediate followers of each chief, some eight or ten hundred men in all, are to be considered and paid as Imperial soldiers. One strange and somewhat inexplicable part of the offer is, to provide a place of residence for the women on Honan.

Traders anticipate a good year's business, and if these rebels do really come to terms, there is no reason, save one, why the anticipation should not prove correct. That one reason is, that Laou might be tempted to create a diversion in this quarter, in the event of an expedition to the North; for with the country rid of these rebels, he will have a very large force at hand available for any use that may suggest itself, and to that force the rebels themselves would be a very formidable addition. However, the city and suburbs of Canton remain quiet, all the shops are open, the streets are crowded, and confidence seems on all hands to prevail.

Rice has become more abundant, and the price fallen almost to ordinary rates.

The two millions of dollars said to be received by the French Government from the Chinese turns out to be a hoax.

With regard to the coolie trade to the Havana, it is not yet known if the pressure which the dealers have brought to bear upon the Canton commissioners, with the view of extending the emigration during the summer months, has been successful or not. The trade still flourishes under the auspices of How-e-tow-bay. One of the P. and O. steamers, on her passage down a few days

since, actually witnessed an attack, within sight of the Spanish receiving ship, of pirates on some trading vessel, the object clearly being to kidnap the crew.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The French ship *L'Europe*, on her passage from Cochin China to this place with nearly 300 troops on board, was wrecked on the Triton Reef. After remaining fourteen days on the reef, a young lieutenant of marines, Senor Arquistoin, volunteered to put off in a boat to Saigon, a distance of 160 leagues. He succeeded in reaching there, and, through his gallant conduct, the whole of the passengers were rescued. A splendid ball has been given at the Casino by the garrison to the heroic officer and the corps. It is intended to present him with a testimonial; and a subscription is on foot with that object. The French captain had previously made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to rescue them.

H.M.S.S. *Snake*, towing the tender *Touze*, has arrived from Sarawak. She will sail in a day or two for Hong Kong.

The surgeon of a regiment and an officer have fought a duel with revolvers. The provocation was on the part of the officer, who has died from a shot in the abdomen.

COCHIN CHINA.

We have received the following additional particulars on the attack on British vessels alluded to in our last:—

It seems that the transports *Winifred*, *Forerunner*, *Elizabeth*, and *Zuleika*, left Singapore in tow of her Majesty's steamers *Centaur* and *Magicienne*. The steamers took the transports into Quinhone Bay (which is in Cochin China about half way between Saigon and Turon), for the purpose of filling up coals out of them. The narrative we have been favoured with is rather indistinct, but as the *Centaur* took no part in the brush, and as only two transports are mentioned as having been present, we presume the *Magicienne*, *Zuleika*, and *Elizabeth* were the only ships in the bay at the time of the occurrence. The commanders of these two transports last named, with some artillery officers, took a sail, for pleasure we presume, each commander in his own cutter. They were suddenly fired upon from a battery which appeared to mount sixteen guns. The first shot passed over the boats, on which they put about and returned the way they came, *only a little faster*. The battery fired five shots subsequently notwithstanding. The practice would seem to have been by no means contemptible; for the *Zuleika's* boat, which had more Europeans in than the *Elizabeth's*, was evidently singled out as a mark, and such was the precision of the aim that some of the shots fell within a few feet from her. The day following, the *Magicienne* steamed abreast of the fort with a flag of truce flying, and sent a boat on shore, also under a flag of truce, to open a parley. The officer in charge of the boat landed and approached to within one hundred yards from the fort, when, being fired at with gingalls, he retreated. The *Magicienne* then opened fire at 1,000 yards distance with shot and shell, which was feebly replied to at first by four or five harmless shots, and which was continued for about one hour, thereby inflicting material injury on the structure generally. Some of the shells burst inside the fort, and must have done considerable damage.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

A correspondent from this place gives the following narrative, which we gladly reprint from our Singapore contemporary, the *Standard*, as intelligence of the manners and customs at that place is difficult to obtain:—

"The bath and the breeze are blessings of Bankok, and it is astonishing to think what lively people a few days fine blowy weather has made us. The Siamese seem only to appreciate the windy weather for the amusement of kite-flying. Kites of all shapes and sizes are darting and dancing above the city; at times they are fastened to boats, and may be seen whipping them along the river at railway speed; the greatest excitement prevails among the Siamese when kites entangle and combat in the air, and betting on this sport is said to run high. The ruinous condition of public works in Siam show great apathy in its Government; the roads are a reproach, the bridges are jeopardies, and it may be said there is no drainage at all. The kings are wise and skilful enough to calculate eclipses, but notwithstanding they suffer their subjects to continue in sloth and ignorance and gaming, that curse of all countries is a licensed toleration in Siam. The scenes of squalor in Bankok outside St.

Giles' or Spitalfields, but owing to the simplicity of the native *regimen*, and the constant warmth of the weather, it may be truly said that real poverty does not exist among the Siamese. The Siamese matrimonial engagements are very simple, and the white population seem to like their convenience. The Siamese army—male and female, is the most innocent and ludicrous turnout that can be imagined; the soldier-wenchies are uniformed in red flannel sacks open at both ends for ventilation, and girt at the middle to keep their powder-pouches dry. To see them scampering along or squatting together nursing old rusty match-locks instead of babies, begets spontaneous burst of derisive laughter. Our city watchmen keep up an incessant shouting throughout the night; it is very stupid to allow this, for it is not only a breach of the peace, but gives thieves a timely notice of their approach; but many are of opinion here that these nocturnal guardians and night robbers are identical. A melancholy occurrence happened here. Mr. Wigley, the engineer and master of the Royal Mint, lately arrived at Bankok from England, had gone to the door of his floating-house to order a boat away, when he unfortunately overstepped a narrow platform and fell into the dark rolling waters of the Chow Phya and was drowned; his body was recovered and interred two days after this sad event occurred.

"There is quite a dearth of engineering talent here at present; the Government engineers lately threw up their agreements and left the country. It would seem that the Siamese are not so faithful to their engagements as *Falstaff* was to *Ford's* wife, neither can so much be said for Siamese morality as can be read in praise of the exemplary ethics of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' The Protestant missions at Bankok are not attended with success: whether this be owing to any want of energy in their undertakings it is difficult to say. A great many converts, however, are being made to the Roman Catholic faith; there are five churches of this kind in Bankok, and others in various parts of the country, but not one public place for Protestant worship can be found within the kingdom. These facts tell more than a multitude of words could do about the energy and apathy of the two churches. The Siamese are not quite so merciful to the canine species as the Japanese, but still they have sympathy enough to keep them from killing the worst and ugliest of the breed; when this nuisance swarms to intoleration, some neighbouring noblemen pay for the capture and banishment of the 'barkers' to the opposite side of the river.

"The new year holidays of the Siamese have just passed over very quietly indeed, and with less *ecclat* than was shown on the same occasion by the Chinese. Nine-tenths of the trade of the country is carried on by Chinese, who number one with the natives; they are not so particularly slothful in business as the Siamese. This is the time when the annual revenue is farmed out; 6,000 catties of silver has been paid by the opium farmer, and 930 catties by the three per cent. import farmer; a European inspector has been appointed to watch the interests of the three per cent. farmer in all vessels arriving with European commanders. Prince Kromolong, who is far in advance of most of his countrymen, both in political and intellectual knowledge, is making needful improvements in Siamese shipping laws, his charges are in exact conformity with the laws relating to British merchantmen. I have been very impartial in my 'bon mots' on the Siamese, for I always speak of the 'Fords as I find them,' and regard flattery as masked insult. I am convinced that all intelligent and discerning Siamese will appreciate my out-spoken candour."

JAVA.

The following was omitted in our last:—Unusually heavy rains had fallen in Java during the month of April, and inundations had occurred in different parts of the island, of a more serious nature than any before witnessed. They had been most heavy and destructive in the two great deltas of Samarang (Damak and Grobogan) and of Surabaya, on the western borders of Pasuruan, and in the residency of Bazukie.

In Banjermassing numerous expeditions have been directed against the rebels in various directions, always defeating them where they made a stand. The Pangeran Hidayat Ullah has at length openly placed himself at the head of the revolt, and will no longer be a source of embarrassment to the Netherlands Government in dealing with the future management of the country.

LEGALISING TRADE WITH CHINA.

A decree has been published in the *Gazette*, of which the following is an extract:—"And it is further ordered that, not-

withstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places where-soever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor, and this benefit is extended to all neutral powers."

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails delivered this morning give a better account of the import market at all ports, but at Shanghai the least is doing. The following changes in firms are announced: Mr. Julius Kahn is admitted a partner in the firm of Reiss and Co.; Mr. R. H. Chambers and Mr. W. Balfour sign the firm of Smith, Kennedy, and Co., by procuration; and Mr. E. H. How that of Adamson and Co., who have opened a house at Foo Chow.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The present season may be considered closed at all the ports. Nothing is positively known of the new season's supply, but there are no appearances of a stoppage at any of the ports. At Shanghai, the settlements, since the departure of last mail, have been quite insignificant, say 2 chops Shanghai packed Congou at 17 to 19 taels; one chop Shanghai packed Ningchow, at 26 taels; one chop country packed ditto, at 30 taels; and 230 packages Flowery Pekoe, rate not given. The remaining stock is estimated at 2,500 packages Shanghai packed Congou. Green: The settlements of the fortnight have been trifling, being reported at 2,500 half chests, and 500 boxes of which are for London and half for New York. Previous rates are fully maintained. The stock is reduced to 4,000 or 5,000 packages, besides 10,000 packages inferior Japan skin, unfit for export. As no more supplies of the present season's yield are expected, the business may be said to be all but closed until the new teas shall arrive. No settlements whatever are reported at Canton. Spurious teas unfit for shipment to Europe or the United States are being shipped from Macao to Bombay.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai the disposition on the part of dealers to realise, as mentioned in last report, continued for a few days after the departure of mail, and prices fell 5 taels further. Foreigners, however, entering the market, the fall was more than recovered. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 bales, making a total for the season of 62,500, or 15,000 less than at corresponding period of last season. The supplies from the country have been trifling, and the unsold stock in the market reduced to less than 2,000 bales, which principally consist of inferior description. It is unlikely that any additional supplies of this season's crop will be brought forward. The coming yield will be rather late, and is generally rumoured to be short in quantity. The quotations are:—Tsatlee, No. 1, taels, 430 to 440 per picul; 2, 410 to 420; 3, 380 to 395; 4, 360 to 370; 5, 340 to 350. Taysaam, No. 1, 350 to 355; 2, 330 to 340; 3, 315 to 325; 4, 285 to 308; 5, 270 to 280. At Canton a small settlement of re-reeled Kumchook is reported at \$440. Ordinary can be had at \$400. The new crop is expected before the end of this month, but accounts regarding it are very conflicting.

DRUGS.—No settlements are reported at Canton during the fortnight. The following are the quotations. Cassia lignea: \$18. 50c. to \$18. 75c.; stock, 500 piculs. Cassia buds: \$36; stock, 25 piculs. Cassia oil: \$325. Star anniseed: \$18, scarce. Anniseed oil: \$190. Rhubarb: Stock, 100 piculs. At Shanghai rhubarb of the best quality can be had at 40 taels, and wool at 3 taels 5 m., no settlements being reported.

IMPORTS.

At SHANGHAI grey shirtings weighing 6½ catty, and 5½ catty T-Cloths, have been asked for, and a few sales are reported as quoted below, but all other descriptions are neglected. Coloured fancy and white shirtings remain without inquiry, but forced sales in barter have been made at low rates. No sales of woollens or long ells are reported, but a few camlets have been taken for shipment to Japan. The clearances of the fortnight are reported as under. Grey shirting, 30,000 pieces. White shirting, 2,000 pieces. T-Cloths, 10,000 pieces. American goods, 5,000 pieces damaged. Camlets, 90 pieces. The stock

uncleared of American goods is 135,000 pieces drills; 15,000 pieces sheetings, and 2,500 pieces jeans.

At CANTON sales are reported at 524 bales yarn, 32,000 pieces grey shirtings, 4,200 pieces white ditto, 13,500 pieces American drills, 2,500 pieces T-cloth, 200 pieces long ells, 240 pieces camlets, 1,500 piculs betel nut, 350 piculs rattans, 300 piculs sapan wood, 700 piculs lead, 100 flasks quicksilver, 420 piculs nail rod iron, 600 piculs small round rod ditto, and 60 piculs iron wire.

At AMOY.—The sales of the month are reported—550 bales yarn, 450 pieces white shirtings, and 750 pieces T-cloths.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—The sales of the fortnight are reported at 600 piculs. American drills, at \$3. 70c.; 6,000 pieces T-Cloths, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cattie, at \$1. 65c. to \$2. 5c.; 700 pieces white shirtings, 36 yards, at \$2. 80c.; 1,300 pieces chintz, at \$1. 40c. to \$1. 65c.; and 200 boxes tin plates, at \$8. 20c. to \$8. 40 c.

HONG KONG.—Sales of the fortnight: 200 bales yarn, 3,000 pieces grey shirtings, 1,000 pieces white ditto, 27,000 pieces T-Cloths, 120 pieces lastings, and 200 piculs black pepper.

MANILA.—There had been no further arrivals of manufactured goods, and most of those per *Casas* having been sold to arrive, the market generally is in a healthy position. The export market is without much animation, the want of tonnage assisting to check operations, and any little alteration in quotations is in favour of shippers.

SINGAPORE.—There has been rather more activity in our market for Manchester goods. There is a good demand for grey shirtings and light grey T-cloths, and better prices have been obtained both on the spot and for arrival. Some kinds of dye goods are also in better request. There is more inquiry for the low numbers of grey twist. Woollens are in moderate demand. Metals are for the most part very dull of sale. Coals continue extremely scarce. Tin Exports: Our market for produce has during the past fortnight been steady, but without animation. Supplies of the staple articles of export have not been so plentiful as before, and this, with the easier state of exchange and increased supply of tonnage, has had the effect of giving greater firmness to prices.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per *Omega* for Cork: sugar, 11,050 piculs; sapanwood, 2,232; hemp, 1,260.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
	6s. 7½d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 8½d.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.		
Ditto . . . ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) : 3	..	..
At Canton . . . ditto	..	..
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	4 9 to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 9½
At Macao . . . ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 11	4 11½
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 3	4 3½
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia . . . 6 ditto	..	..
(guilder.)	..	..

⚠ The detention or probable loss of the treasure, per *Malabar*, may cause exchange to rise still further.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to April 30, 1860.....	29,169,919	19,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
Comparative period last season	15,887,595	17,369,142	22,640,564	55,897,101	65,003

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 7, per mail steamer, 2,088 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

	From July 1 to April 30, 1860.....	Comparative period last season
	30,916,566	1,803
	28,443,467	1,874

TO THE CONTINENT.

	From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	Comparative period last season
	2,391,331	4,673
	801,311	7,831

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 7, per mail steamer, 112 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

	From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	Comparative period last season
	32,681	...
	32,747	...

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 2, Leonidas, 150 packages tea; Lizzie Spalding, 500 packages.

TO AUSTRALIA.

	From July 1 to Apr. 30, 1860	Comparative period last season
	10,531,681	...
	7,489,535	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From 1843 to 1844	From 1845 to 1846	From 1847 to 1848	From 1849 to 1850	From 1851 to 1852	From 1853 to 1854	From 1855 to 1856	From 1857 to 1858	From 1859 to 1860
	51,022,600	57,334,200	63,972,300	77,327,800	92,240,300	76,990,255	65,789,792	...	...
	18,604	22,143	61,990	50,480	68,311	83,136	...	...	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: April 26, *Albueria*; May 4, *Falcon*. From England: April 24, H.M.S. *Odin*; 28, H.M.S. *Snake*; May 1, H.M.G.B. *Snap*; 2, H.M. troop ship *Urgent*; 3, *Volcano*; 4, *Maurius*; 5, H.M.S. *Vulcan*. From Cardiff: April 30, *Ydale*; May 2, *Geradaus Jacobus*. From Hamburg: April 24, *Canton*; May 1, *Philip* 1.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: April 19, *Casas*.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: May 6, *St. Adelaide*. From Liverpool: 2, *Tigris*; 5, *Joshua Waddington*, *Sheridan*. From Hamburg: 5, *Heros*; 7, *Melbourne*. From Shields: 4, *Asia*, *Rose*. From Glasgow: *William Steward*. From Cardiff: 5, *E. P. Rosendal*. From Newcastle: 5, *Jane Grey*.

At BATAVIA.—From London: April 23, *Prince Alfred*. From Liverpool: 9, *Juliane*; 27, *Lizzy*. From Glasgow: May 5, *Commodore*. From Hamburg: April 19, *Voorwaarts*. From Swansea: May 1, *Hollands Trouw*.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: April 21, *Urania*.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For Havana: May 5, *Governor Morton*.

From MANILA.—For Cork: April 30, *Oniega*.

From BATAVIA.—For Boston: May 3, *Telliss Amazone*. For Hamburg: April 24, *Princess Royal*.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: *Beverley*, *Berwick Walls*, *Invincible*. For New York: *Union*.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: *Star of the North*, *Claro*.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: *Carutic*, *Southern Cross*, *Merceda*. For Havana: *J. Wakefield*, *Live Yankee*. For Sydney: *Fides*. For Melbourne: *Norma*. For San Francisco: *Iconium*, *Moonlight*, *St. Helena*, *Santa Lucia*.

At MANILA.—For Cork: *Casas*. For Boston: *Nautilus*.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: *Zambia*, *Hidalgo*, *W. Stewart*, *Jane Gray*. For Liverpool: *Tigris*, *Joshua Waddington*. For New York: *St. Louis*.

At BATAVIA.—For England: *Juliane*. For Boston: *Manila*. For Sydney: *D. J. Visser*.

PASSED THE STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 21, *J. C. Ross*; 22, *Hoang Ho*; 24, *Challenger*, *Bertha*; 26, *Robin Hood*, *Chrysolite*; 27, *Bacchante*, *Christopher Hall*; 28, *Bo-etta*, *Lancaster*, *Beatrice*, *Salacia*; 29, *Hollands*, *Trouw*; May 1, *Glen Clune*, *Flying Scud*; 3, *Polmaise Carein*, *Crest of the Wave*; 4, *King Fisher*, *Clarence*; 5, *Juno*, *Sunbeam*; 6, *Electric Salim*. From New York, April 25: *Mandarin*; 28, *Winged Racer*; May 1, *Lucy E. Ashby*. From China to England and Continent: April 22, *Sir Ralph Abercromby*; May 3, *Countess of Seafield*. To Havana: April 21, *Brave Lournal*, *Joshua Waddington*, *Albatross*; May 3, *Maria Elizabeth*, *Quadalupa*. From England and Continent to Singapore, April 27, *Baron P. Rosendael*; May 3, *Melbourne*; 4, *Florence Nightingale*; 6, *Keystone*. From Sydney, April 22, *Jane Grey*. From Boston, 2, *Hollander*. From England and Continent to Manila, April 22, *Eliza*, 30, *Amoor*. To Batavia, April 29, *Asia*; 30, *Commodore*; May 3, *Noach*; 4, *Gazelle*; 6, *Henriette*, *Kroning en Vadderland*, *Mergitte Melchior Hafis*. From Singapore to Liverpool, May 3, *Glengariff*. From Manila to London, 4, *Britannica*.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—The *Dulcinee* was boarded on the 22nd April by the *New York* in lat. 20.52 N., and, upon sounding the pumps, found six feet of water in the hold, fore and mainmasts gone, covering board broken on the starboard side. No fresh water left on board, and no boats but the long

Giles' or Spitalfields, but owing to the simplicity of the native *regimen*, and the constant warmth of the weather, it may be truly said that real poverty does not exist among the Siamese. The Siamese matrimonial engagements are very simple, and the white population seem to like their convenience. The Siamese army—male and female, is the most innocent and ludicrous turnout that can be imagined; the soldier-wenchies are uniformed in red flannel sacks open at both ends for ventilation, and girt at the middle to keep their powder-pouches dry. To see them scampering along or squatting together nursing old rusty match-locks instead of babies, begets spontaneous burst of derisive laughter. Our city watchmen keep up an incessant shouting throughout the night; it is very stupid to allow this, for it is not only a breach of the peace, but gives thieves a timely notice of their approach; but many are of opinion here that these nocturnal guardians and night robbers are identical. A melancholy occurrence happened here. Mr. Wigley, the engineer and master of the Royal Mint, lately arrived at Bangkok from England, had gone to the door of his floating-house to order a boat away, when he unfortunately overstepped a narrow platform and fell into the dark rolling waters of the Chow Phya and was drowned; his body was recovered and interred two days after this sad event occurred.

"There is quite a dearth of engineering talent here at present; the Government engineers lately threw up their agreements and left the country. It would seem that the Siamese are not so faithful to their engagements as *Falstaff* was to *Ford's* wife, neither can so much be said for Siamese morality as can be read in praise of the exemplary ethics of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' The Protestant missions at Bangkok are not attended with success: whether this be owing to any want of energy in their undertakings it is difficult to say. A great many converts, however, are being made to the Roman Catholic faith; there are five churches of this kind in Bangkok, and others in various parts of the country, but not one public place for Protestant worship can be found within the kingdom. These facts tell more than a multitude of words could do about the energy and apathy of the two churches. The Siamese are not quite so merciful to the canine species as the Japanese, but still they have sympathy enough to keep them from killing the worst and ugliest of the breed; when this nuisance swarms to intoleration, some neighbouring noblemen pay for the capture and banishment of the 'barkers' to the opposite side of the river.

"The new year holidays of the Siamese have just passed over very quietly indeed, and with less *eclat* than was shown on the same occasion by the Chinese. Nine-tenths of the trade of the country is carried on by Chinese, who number one with the natives; they are not so particularly slothful in business as the Siamese. This is the time when the annual revenue is farmed out; 6,000 catties of silver has been paid by the opium farmer, and 930 catties by the three per cent. import farmer; a European inspector has been appointed to watch the interests of the three per cent. farmer in all vessels arriving with European commanders. Prince Kromolong, who is far in advance of most of his countrymen, both in political and intellectual knowledge, is making needful improvements in Siamese shipping laws, his charges are in exact conformity with the laws relating to British merchantmen. I have been very impartial in my 'bon mots' on the Siamese, for I always speak of the 'Fords as I find them,' and regard flattery as masked insult. I am convinced that all intelligent and discerning Siamese will appreciate my out-spoken candour."

JAVA.

The following was omitted in our last:—Unusually heavy rains had fallen in Java during the month of April, and inundations had occurred in different parts of the island, of a more serious nature than any before witnessed. They had been most heavy and destructive in the two great deltas of Samarang (Damak and Grobogan) and of Surabaya, on the western borders of Pasuruan, and in the residency of Bazukie.

In Banjermassing numerous expeditions have been directed against the rebels in various directions, always defeating them where they made a stand. The Pangeran Hidayat Ullah has at length openly placed himself at the head of the revolt, and will no longer be a source of embarrassment to the Netherlands Government in dealing with the future management of the country.

LEGALISING TRADE WITH CHINA.

A decree has been published in the *Gazette*, of which the following is an extract:—"And it is further ordered that, not-

withstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places where-soever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor, and this benefit is extended to all neutral powers."

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails delivered this morning give a better account of the import market at all ports, but at Shanghai the least is doing. The following changes in firms are announced: Mr. Julius Kahn is admitted a partner in the firm of Reiss and Co.; Mr. R. H. Chambers and Mr. W. Balfour sign the firm of Smith, Kennedy, and Co., by procuration; and Mr. E. H. How that of Adamson and Co., who have opened a house at Foo Chow.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The present season may be considered closed at all the ports. Nothing is positively known of the new season's supply, but there are no appearances of a stoppage at any of the ports. At Shanghai, the settlements, since the departure of last mail, have been quite insignificant, say 2 chops Shanghai packed Congou at 17 to 19 taels; one chop Shanghai packed Ningchow, at 26 taels; one chop country packed ditto, at 30 taels; and 230 packages Flowery Pekoe, rate not given. The remaining stock is estimated at 2,500 packages Shanghai packed Congou. Green: The settlements of the fortnight have been trifling, being reported at 2,500 half chests, and 500 boxes of which are for London and half for New York. Previous rates are fully maintained. The stock is reduced to 4,000 or 5,000 packages, besides 10,000 packages inferior Japan skin, unfit for export. As no more supplies of the present season's yield are expected, the business may be said to be all but closed until the new teas shall arrive. No settlements whatever are reported at Canton. Spurious teas unfit for shipment to Europe or the United States are being shipped from Macao to Bombay.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai the disposition on the part of dealers to realise, as mentioned in last report, continued for a few days after the departure of mail, and prices fell 5 taels further. Foreigners, however, entering the market, the fall was more than recovered. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 bales, making a total for the season of 62,500, or 15,000 less than at corresponding period of last season. The supplies from the country have been trifling, and the unsold stock in the market reduced to less than 2,000 bales, which principally consist of inferior description. It is unlikely that any additional supplies of this season's crop will be brought forward. The coming yield will be rather late, and is generally rumoured to be short in quantity. The quotations are:—Tsatlee, No. 1, taels, 430 to 440 per picul; 2, 410 to 420; 3, 380 to 395; 4, 360 to 370; 5, 340 to 350. Taysaam, No. 1, 350 to 355; 2, 330 to 340; 3, 315 to 325; 4, 285 to 308; 5, 270 to 280. At Canton a small settlement of re-reel Kunchhook is reported at \$440. Ordinary can be had at \$400. The new crop is expected before the end of this month, but accounts regarding it are very conflicting.

DRUGS.—No settlements are reported at Canton during the fortnight. The following are the quotations. Cassia lignea: \$18. 50c. to \$18. 75c.; stock, 500 piculs. Cassia buds: \$36; stock, 25 piculs. Cassia oil: \$325. Star anniseed: \$18, scarce. Anniseed oil: \$190. Rhubarb: Stock, 100 piculs. At Shanghai rhubarb of the best quality can be had at 40 taels, and wool at 3 taels 5 m., no settlements being reported.

IMPORTS.

At SHANGHAI grey shirtings weighing 6½ catty, and 5½ catty T-Cloths, have been asked for, and a few sales are reported as quoted below, but all other descriptions are neglected. Coloured fancy and white shirtings remain without inquiry, but forced sales in barter have been made at low rates. No sales of woollens or long ells are reported, but a few camlets have been taken for shipment to Japan. The clearances of the fortnight are reported as under. Grey shirting, 30,000 pieces. White shirting, 2,000 pieces. T-Cloths, 10,000 pieces. American goods, 5,000 pieces damaged. Camlets, 90 pieces. The stock

uncleared of American goods is 135,000 pieces drills; 15,000 pieces sheetings, and 2,500 pieces jeans.

At CANTON sales are reported at 524 bales yarn, 32,000 pieces grey shirtings, 4,200 pieces white ditto, 13,500 pieces American drills, 2,500 pieces T-cloth, 200 pieces long ells, 240 pieces camlets, 1,500 piculs betel nut, 350 piculs rattans, 300 piculs sapan wood, 700 piculs lead, 100 flasks quicksilver, 420 piculs nail rod iron, 600 piculs small round rod ditto, and 60 piculs iron wire.

At AMOY.—The sales of the month are reported—550 bales yarn, 450 pieces white shirtings, and 750 pieces T-cloths.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—The sales of the fortnight are reported at 600 piculs. American drills, at \$3. 70c.; 6,000 pieces T-Cloths, 4½ to 5½ cattie, at \$1. 65c. to \$2. 5c.; 700 pieces white shirtings, 36 yards, at \$2. 80c.; 1,300 pieces chintz, at \$1. 40c. to \$1. 65c.; and 200 boxes tin plates, at \$8. 20c. to \$8. 40 c.

HONG KONG.—Sales of the fortnight: 200 bales yarn, 3,000 pieces grey shirtings, 1,000 pieces white ditto, 27,000 pieces T-Cloths, 120 pieces lastings, and 200 piculs black pepper.

MANILA.—There had been no further arrivals of manufactured goods, and most of those per *Casas* having been sold to arrive, the market generally is in a healthy position. The export market is without much animation, the want of tonnage assisting to check operations, and any little alteration in quotations is in favour of shippers.

SINGAPORE.—There has been rather more activity in our market for Manchester goods. There is a good demand for grey shirtings and light grey T-cloths, and better prices have been obtained both on the spot and for arrival. Some kinds of dye goods are also in better request. There is more inquiry for the low numbers of grey twist. Woollens are in moderate demand. Metals are for the most part very dull of sale. Coals continue extremely scarce. Tin Exports: Our market for produce has during the past fortnight been steady, but without animation. Supplies of the staple articles of export have not been so plentiful as before, and this, with the easier state of exchange and increased supply of tonnage, has had the effect of giving greater firmness to prices.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per *Omega* for Cork: sugar, 11,050 piculs; sapanwood, 2,232; hemp, 1,260.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.	6s. 7½d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 8½d.
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton 6 ditto	4 9 to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 9½
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	4 11	4 11½
At Singapore 6 ditto	4 3	4 3½
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.) 6 ditto	..	..

⚠ The detention or probable loss of the treasure, per *Malabar*, may cause exchange to rise still further.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to April 30, 1860.....	29,169,919	19,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
Comparative period last season	15,887,595	17,369,142	22,640,564	55,897,101	65,003

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 7, per mail steamer, 2,088 bales silk.

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Apr. 30 1860.....	..	..	..	30,916,566	1,809
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	28,443,467	1,874

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	2,391,331	4,673
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	801,311	7,851

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 7, per mail steamer, 112 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO. Packages.

From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	32,651	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	32,747	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 2, Leonidas, 150 packages tea; Lizzie Spalding, 500 packages.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Apr. 30, 1860.....	..	..	..	10,531,681	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	7,489,535	..

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846.....	..	..	..	57,331,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851.....	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854.....	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856.....	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858.....	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859.....	..	..	..	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: April 26, *Albuera*; May 4, *Falcon*. From England: April 24, H.M.S. *Odin*; 28, H.M.S. *Snake*; May 1, H.M.G.B. *Snap*; 2, H.M. troop ship *Urgent*; 3, *Volcano*; 4, *Mauritius*; 5, H.M.S. *Vulcan*. From Cardiff: April 30, *Ydale*; May 2, *Geradaus Jacobus*. From Hamburg: April 24, *Canton*; May 1, *Philip*.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: April 19, *Casas*.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: May 6, *St. Adelaide*. From Liverpool: 2, *Tigris*; 5, *Joshua Waddington*, *Sheridan*. From Hamburg: 5, *Heros*; 7, *Melbourne*. From Shields: 4, *Asia*, *Rose*. From Glasgow: *William Steward*. From Cardiff: 5, *E. P. Rosendal*. From Newcastle: 5, *Jane Grey*.

At BATAVIA.—From London: April 28, *Prince Alfred*. From Liverpool: 9, *Juliane*; 27, *Lizzy*. From Glasgow: May 5, *Commodore*. From Hamburg: April 19, *Voorwaarts*. From Swansea: May 1, *Hollands Trouw*.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: April 21, *Urania*.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For Havana: May 5, *Governor Morton*.

From MANILA.—For Cork: April 30, *Oniega*.

From BATAVIA.—For Boston: May 3, *Telliss Amazone*. For Hamburg: April 24, *Princess Royal*.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: *Beverley*, *Berwick Walls*, *Invincible*. For New York: *Union*.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: *Star of the North*, *Claro*.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: *Carutic*, *Southern Cross*, *Mercedes*. For Havana: *J. Wakefield*, *Live Yankee*. For Sydney: *Fides*. For Melbourne: *Norma*. For San Francisco: *Iconium*, *Moonlight*, *St. Helena*, *Santa Lucia*.

At MANILA.—For Cork: *Casas*. For Boston: *Nautilus*.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: *Zambia*, *Hidalgo*, *W. Stewart*, *Jane Gray*. For Liverpool: *Tigris*, *Joshua Waddington*. For New York: *St. Louis*.

At BATAVIA.—For England: *Juliane*. For Boston: *Manila*. For Sydney: *D. J. Visser*.

PASSED THE STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 21, *J. C. Ross*; 22, *Hoang Ho*; 24, *Challenger*, *Bertha*; 26, *Robin Hood*, *Chrysolite*; 27, *Bacchante*, *Christopher Hall*; 28, *Boetta*, *Lancaster*, *Beatrice*, *Salacia*; 29, *Hollands*, *Trouw*; May 1, *Glen Clune*, *Flying Scud*; 3, *Polmaise Carein*, *Crest of the Wave*; 4, *King Fisher*, *Clarence*; 5, *June*, *Sunbeam*; 6, *Electric Salim*. From New York, April 25: *Mandarin*; 28, *Winged Racer*; May 1, *Lucy E. Ashby*. From Boston: May 2, *Fearless*. From China to England and Continent: April 22, *Sir Ralph Abercromby*; May 3, *Countess of Seafeld*. To Havana: April 21, *Brave Lournal*, *Joshua Waddington*, *Albatross*; May 3, *Maria Elizabeth*, *Quadalupa*. From England and Continent to Singapore, April 27, *Baron P. Rosendael*; May 3, *Melbourne*; 4, *Florence Nightingale*; 6, *Keystone*. From Sydney, April 22, *Jane Grey*. From Boston, 2, *Hollander*. From England and Continent to Manila, April 22, *Eliza*, 30, *Amoor*. To Batavia, April 29, *Azia*; 30, *Commodore*; May 3, *Noach*; 4, *Gazelle*; 6, *Henriette*, *Kroning en Vafferland*, *Mergitte Melchior Hafis*. From Singapore to Liverpool, May 3, *Glengariff*. From Manila to London, 4, *Britannica*.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—The *Dulcinee* was boarded on the 22nd April by the New York in lat. 20.52 N., and, upon sounding the pumps, found six feet of water in the hold, fore and mainmasts gone, covering board broken on the starboard side. No fresh water left on board, and no boats but the long

boat, which was lying smashed on the lee side of the deck. The captain and crew arrived at Hon. Kong on the 24th in the Canton. Nothing has since been heard of the ship.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: £2 for tea, £4 for silk. For New York: \$12 for tea, \$20 for silk. There is less tonnage in port than there has been for some months, and freights are a trifle higher. Her Majesty's Government have advertised for vessels to transport horses from Japan to the Gulf of Pechelie.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: £3 to £3. 10s. For New York: \$10. For San Francisco: passenger rate \$28 gross. The value of tonnage has depreciated greatly, owing to the large arrivals, the conclusion of the season for Chinese emigration, and a sudden fall of grain having put a check on the rice trade. Government wants have been supplied by the *Dayspring* (small craft) at 22s. per ton per month, and the *Mary Shepherd* and *Lincelles* at 17s. 6d. The *Southern Cross* and *Mercedes* have been laid on for London; the former at £3, and the latter at £3. 10s. The hull of the clipper *Challenge* has been sold by auction for \$9,200.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: £3. 5s.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: £3. 12s. 6d. and £4. 10s. to the Continent. The *Cavas* is the only vessel laid on for Europe, and tonnage is much required, both for Europe and the United States.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: £2. 10s. to £2. 12s. 6d. for tin, gambier, sago flour, and sugar; £3 for pearl sago, pepper, gutta percha. Freights for homeward voyages are steady, there being an increase of seeking ships, and very little coasting employment offered.

SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA CABLE.—The Submarine cable has not yet been repaired, and as some of the breaks, of which there are believed to be several, have taken place in the deepest part of the Straits, it will probably be a matter of great difficulty to recover the ends.

MR. TARRANT IN THE DEBTORS' GAOL AT HONG KONG.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received from Mr. Tarrant by last mail, which, as it contains many explanatory points in his case which we have hitherto been unable to lay before our readers, we gladly avail ourselves of the permission to publish the same.

It appears that, notwithstanding the applications made by Mr. Tarrant to the Governor of Hong Kong on the subject of his confinement in the Debtors' Gaol for the costs in the suit of Colonel Cine, the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has not been officially informed of the same by the Hong Kong Government. In a despatch on the case, signed by Mr. Fortescue on behalf of the Duke, dated June 21st, he says: "His Grace has not yet received any despatch from the Governor of Hong Kong respecting the complaint forwarded to this office by Mr. Tarrant. His Grace has no reason to doubt that the Governor would exercise a proper discretion on the subject of Mr. Tarrant's complaints, but will be prepared to address a despatch to the Governor, recalling his attention to the case." It does most certainly appear to us that the Hong Kong Government were bound to make a report of the same to the Home Government, and their omission to do so looks, at least, unjust and spiteful. The following is the letter:—

"I have been a good deal put out by the petty conduct of the court, or, properly speaking, I should say of Acting Judge Adams. Kingsmill, the Acting Attorney-General, to whom I paid £50 for opinions on the point, believed that as the court had refused my appeal, the Governor of the colony, representing the Queen, could do the needful, and, receiving my petition to the Queen in Privy Council, admit me to bail. But at an Executive Council (of which the judge is a member) it was, I believe, determined that the Governor could do nought in the matter; and upon that Kingsmill advised me to apply to the registrar to forward on the necessary documents. This application I made, but was told they could not be forwarded till I had the consent of the Queen to appeal. That, as the taxed costs were under £500, it was doubtful whether the appeal would be allowed, &c. I then wrote and asked for attested copies of the necessary papers; but I am again put off in a most contemptible note received last night from the judge's clerk. However, I am determined to have them, and to day, if I keep well, shall write again. As regards the quibble of amount, that can easily enough be got over, even if it would be started by the registrar at Whitehall. The bill originally, at the Government exchange of 4s. 2d. per dollar, was £657 12s. At the Bank rate of 4s. 6d. it would be £710 4s.; reduced on taxation to £2,331 at 4s. 2d., it is £485 12s. 6d.; at 4s. 6d. it is £523 18s. Again reduced on review to £2,263 at 4s. 2d., it is £471 9s.; at 4s. 6d. it is £509 3s. The day before yesterday I wrote to Sir Hercules Robinson direct, pointing out the contrast between this bill of costs and that rendered by my brother, when the Government action against me in 1858—the Hong Kong Government Corruption action—was upset. That bill was only \$844½, and they taxed off \$98, so allowing \$750½. In that bill, again, Chisholm Anstey's fees—the action, with four sittings of court, extending over eighty-four days—were charged at \$595. They struck off \$95 and only allowed him \$500. In this action, on the contrary, the fees allowed to counsel—the action from date of libellous article to trial extending over twenty-five days only—amount to \$1,896.

"Can you conceive such monstrosity? It is quite impossible to find out on what principle the registrar reviews bills of costs. For the first day of trial alone the registrar allowed Bridges and Pollard, as counsel, \$598 34—more than in the previous year's trial they allowed Chisholm Anstey altogether.

"In 1858 trial, too, we did not send in our bill till January, 1859. But in this Bridges and the Master of the Crown-office, betwixt 'em, got bill

taxed and judgment entered up within eight days of my imprisonment, and Moy, the sheriff, was told he would have a *fi-fa* to attach my goods and chattels at once.

"The fact of the matter is, that the power of the court here to grant writs of *ca-re* and *ca-sa* and *fi-fa* for costs requires restriction. It is a most formidable weapon in the hands of an unscrupulous lawyer in his ability to obtain arrest.

"I see Mr. Fortescue, replying to Mr. James, identifies me with the *generality* of libellers here. With as much justice might we condemn the press in toto as for the fault of one bad writer. But on this point I will send you next mail an extract from a letter I wrote to Sir Hercules, when in the criminal gaol, as regards the corruption admitted by Sir John Bowring to exist. All I say is, let Government appoint me a working member of a committee to rectify Rotten-row, *alias* Downing-street, and I'd precious soon stop extortion in Hong Kong, or any other British colony."

THE KEY TO THE ELGIN-SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the London and China Telegraph.)

SIR,—The battle royal between Elgin and Seymour was an extraordinary item in Parliamentary proceedings. I agree with you that Lord Elgin was decidedly wrong; and yet I have not a particle of doubt but he acted most conscientiously, and as he believed. My opinion of the matter is this. In his Lordship's suite were several Foreign-office "young men," and if you could get an insight to the archives of Downing-street, you would find piles of complaints by plenipotentiaries of the difficulty they have had to induce admirals and generals to do just as they, the said Plenipos, wished. You would find Sir Henry Pottinger complaining of Parker and Gough, Sir John Bowring of Admiral Sterling, and now we have Elgin on Seymour. But whether, after this affair, it would be prudent to give greater power to plenipotentiaries in their relations with admirals and generals, is, I think, very doubtful. In some cases the Plenipos are right—in others the Executive officers; but taken all in all, I do believe it is best to let matters stand as they are. We have but one common end, namely, naval and military renown; and no concession should be made to diplomacy which would jeopardise that end for an instant. But I will give you a few instances of these disagreements, which have come under my personal observation. First, there was the Chinhae affair in 1841. Chinhae, as you know, commands the entrance of Ningpo river, and it was taken only after the most obstinate defence in China warfare. But after it was in our possession, our troops and boats remained three days before they started for Ningpo. Just fancy such a thing as even one day's delay, and wild enough, I can assure you, was the passionate Ambassador, Sir Henry Pottinger. Malcolm, Woosnam, Elmalie, and others, who were there with Sir Henry, could tell a curious story were they "Olyphant-ish." In that Chinhae affair the diplomatist was right.

Then we had the notorious fracas between Sir John Bowring and Admiral Sterling in 1854, in respect to the rebel blockade of Canton and the Admiral's visit to Japan. There, the diplomatist was wrong. Dear me, what a heap of misery should we have avoided had the rebels got possession of Canton that time, and it must come to that soon; indeed, the very moment we evacuate, for the rebels are in huge force all round.

Even Sir Michael Seymour's compliance with Sir John Bowring's Canton attack, *in re* the *Arrow*, was altogether wrong. Had Sir Michael been allowed to use his own excellent judgment, I am sure he would have thought a good many times more than he did before he fired a shot at the Viceroy's Yamun. Sir Michael really knew no more why he had "raised all that dust" than I can institute a comparison. In a word, he was the instrument of Bowring in his vain wrongheadedness, and no more. Sir Michael soon learned his position, and we had no more diplomatic coercion after that. And, perhaps, to this very circumstance we may attribute any asperity which may have been exhibited towards Sir John's successor in the diplomacy.

In this matter of Elgin's requisition for gun-boats at such an early period of the year the Earl was wrong. Even admitting his conclusions, that an earlier display of force would have effected certain things—most assuredly, after what we had done with Canton, it would never have effected what the capture of the forts effected. The only thing to be regretted is that Sir Michael did not at once say to Lord Elgin, "My lord, in asking me to send a fleet to that point at this period of the year, you ask me to perform a most difficult service. Between the ending of February and ending of May the waters in the northern parts of the China sea are in such a disturbed, whirlpool state, that the very oldest navigators are often put to fault. Added to this is the continuance of fogs so thick that for days and even weeks it is impossible for vessels to make progress, except at imminent risk." But Sir Michael did not say this, and did his best; and then came the mischief-makers—the Foreign Office "young men," with their traditions and underhand primings to stop "that sort of thing" if possible. And thereupon Lord Elgin was induced to write as he did; and, however right he may have been at the time, he was decidedly wrong in allowing "My dear Olyphant" to refer to the heart burnings and bickerings in his book. Your remarks and those of the *Times* on the matter are, I think, very just. On this third Chinese war I perceive you and the *Times* are at issue. *Aprpos*—Did you ever hear a story current at Singapore when Bruce and Hope came out last year? Bruce hoisted a plenipotentiary's flag; Hope ordered him to haul it down, and told him that it would be quite time enough to hoist that when he got off the *Peiho*! After that, was it likely that Bruce would do more than leave the naval man to do as he pleased, to run his head, like a huge obstinate blunderer, as I believe him—brave as a lion withal though he be—as hard against a post as he saw fit? Poor Mr. Bruce, you are all wrong at home in condemning him—he could not have acted differently. By next mail look sharp for reports of disasters in the China seas. I feel sure that Lord Elgin will arrive in China to receive the most practical of rebukes for having determined on supporting "the Olyphant." I fear most for the French, who have such a knack of finding stones in their path. The appointment of Elgin and Gros to wind up this affair is, I think, highly commendatory; but it is a long business—the Russians are at the bottom of it.

Yours truly,

Canton, April 22, 1860

ENATOR.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The Netherlands' Trading Company has chartered the following twenty-six vessels to sail from different ports as subjoined:—

From AMSTERDAM: *Jacob and Anna*, *Louise Reoloffine*, *Cornelia and Henrietta*, *Baltimore*, *Henricus Gerhardus*, *Anna and Elisa*, *Zeemeuw*, *Jacqueline and Elisa*, *Antoinette Seraphine*, *Margaretha Simonetha*, *Broedertrouw*, *Anna and Helena*, *Nieuweland*, *Besokie*, *Canton*.

From ROTTERDAM: *Krimpen aan de Lek*, *Elisabeth*, *Erasmus*, *America*, *Ouderkerk*, *Prins van Oranje*.

From DORDRECHT: *Egidia and Pauline*.

From MIDDLEBURG: *Stad Middleburg*, *Walcheren*.

From SCHIEDAM: *Constancia*, *Susanna*.

The King having granted a concession for working the tin mines in the Island of Billiton to a capitalist of this city, that gentleman is forming a company with a large capital to work the mines on an extensive scale. The quality of the ore is said to be equal to that of Banca, and recent surveys prove the existence of an inexhaustible supply.

The Hague journal *Nieuwsbode* states that the Minister for the Colonies has given notice that in future the uninsured part of cargoes of Government produce from the East India possessions is to be increased to the sum of 10,000 florins by each vessel.

In my last letter I mentioned that the Government were in treaty with Mr. H. T. Stieltjes, the eminent engineer, to proceed to Java. This gentleman, who was formerly a distinguished artillery officer, and, on his retirement from the service, accepted the lucrative appointment of consulting engineer of the Overijssel Canal Company, has accepted the Government proposals, and been officially appointed "Consulting Engineer for the Technical Department of the Ministry for the Colonies," and entrusted with a special mission to Java, to examine and study the topography of that island, with a view to draw up a general and comprehensive plan for a system of railroads and other local means of personal communication and goods traffic. Mr. John Dixon, who is appointed chief engineer of railroads in Netherlands India, accompanies him to the East.

The King has granted permission to his Excellency, Mr. C. F. Pahud, Governor-general of Netherlands India, to accept and wear the insignia of Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Frederick, conferred on him by his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg.

Mr. Wilhelm Friederick Mathieu, hitherto Hamburg Vice-Consul at Sourabaya, has been promoted to the rank of Consul for that Republic, and has received his *exequatur* from the King of the Netherlands to act in that capacity.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has received official despatches from Commodore Sundewall, announcing the arrival of the squadron under his command, destined for China and Japan, on the 15th April, at Madeira, and in the Bay of Santa Cruz (Teneriffe) on the 20th of the same month. The *Deutsche Reichs Zeitung* states that, after all, the expedition is given up, and the ships have received orders to return home. It must, however, be observed that the above journal is not an official organ. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that Count Eulenburg, the diplomatic representative of Prussia and head of the expedition, who was to go out by the overland mail and join the squadron at Singapore, has not yet taken his departure, but is still in Berlin.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The Japanese Commissioners took leave of the President for New York on the 5th, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the treatment they had experienced. What they have done in the way of settling the currency and other disputes does not fully appear, but the following has been published:—

"The *North Star* brought advices from Japan via California to the 23rd of April, and from China to the 10th of April. The Chinese had consented to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and to accede to their demands. The Chinese ports and rivers were to be free. The Chinese authorities had issued a proclamation against the Coolie trade. The Emperor of Japan was assassinated on the 15th of March. While on his way to the palace he was attacked by fourteen Japanese dressed as travellers. Six of the Emperor's guards were killed and several wounded. Thirty suspected persons had been beheaded, and two princes of high rank were permitted to disembowel themselves. An insurrection was threatened.

"The regulation of the Japanese currency, which has formed the subject of much anxious discussion between the Naval Committee and the in-

terfer, has finally been settled most satisfactorily on the Japanese. The committee has made an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury, by which the Mint at Philadelphia will receive all the old gold and silver coin of Japan to recoin, the standard to be fixed in their presence when they go to Philadelphia. The Government is going to give them one piece of each denomination of our gold and silver coin made from their old coin."

The U.S. steamer *Niagara* on a late trip returned to New York very leaky, and it is doubtful if she will convey the Japanese Ambassadors, as announced in my last.

A fearful and destructive tornado swept over Iowa and Illinois on Sunday, the 3rd instant. Three towns were demolished, and many of the inhabitants buried in the ruins.

A new Arctic expedition sailed from New London, Connecticut, on the 29th ult., on board the bark *George Henry*. The expedition consists only of Mr. B. F. Hall, of Cincinnati, and his Esquimaux guide, Cud-la-ja-ah. Mr. Hall designs to make explorations in the region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait.

It is announced that fifty miles of the Atlantic Cable have been recovered, and further success is certain.

Some fishing boats have been detected in bringing over two or three slaves from Cuba, and selling them on the coast.

Another disgraceful scene was enacted in the House of Representatives at Washington on the 1st inst., which is thus described:—

"Mr. Train said he would consider it discourteous and ungentlemanly to insist upon speaking after being called to order. Mr. Houston inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts if he meant to apply that language to him personally. Mr. Train rejoined that he said what he meant, and should stand to it. Mr. Houston then said, if the gentleman intended to apply that language to him, he (Mr. Train) was a disgraceful liar and a scoundrel. After hours were consumed in nonsensical debate, and it was apparent that the Republicans would not yield their ground until a vote was had, declaring that they would remain until morning to obtain it, Mr. Houston arose and apologised to the House and acknowledged that he was out of order."

From the *New York Herald* of the 12th instant we take the following:

"Since the arrival of the Japanese in Washington two important points have been gained, which will enable this country to avail itself of the advantages of that treaty to an extent beyond our most sanguine expectations. One of these is an arrangement preliminary to the establishment of the currency of the two countries on a satisfactory basis. This has been one of the greatest sources of difficulty between England and Japan. A second point gained since the arrival of the Ambassadors is in reference to Russia, which has been threatening Japan with hostilities. But Mr. Cass has made such representations to the Ambassadors about the friendship of our Government, and its moral influence with Russia and the nations of Europe, that their apprehensions are quieted, and our ascendancy in the "hermetic empire" is proportionately increased.

COMMERCIAL.

Since our last the Money Market has undergone very decided ease. The rates on call loans with Government stocks as collateral are at 4 to 4½ per cent., and at 4 to 6 months 5 to 6 per cent. A large amount of capital lies idle seeking investment.

The *Persia*, to-morrow, it is said, will take out from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 in specie. The two steamers which sailed last Saturday carried out about \$1,200,000.

The balance in the sub-treasury amounts to about six millions of dollars sterling. Exchange on London closed dull to-day for the *Persia* at 109½ to 109¾ for bankers' bills, 60 days. Good commercial bills are scarce. Bills on Paris range from \$5 13¼c. to \$5 12¼c.

There is no chance for the Tariff Bill to pass the Senate of the U.S. Congress this session. The Republicans, its authors, have signified their intention of abandoning it.

TEA.—At the public sale on Wednesday a fair spirit was exhibited, and the catalogue, chiefly greens, was disposed of at somewhat improved prices for the low and medium grades, Young Hyson, &c., but a shade lower on the better grades. At the auction on Friday the offering was moderate, and chiefly green; the catalogue was disposed of at prices fully sustaining the previous currency. At private terms nothing of moment is passing; 1,000 chests Oolong, per *Flying Childers*, sold at private terms.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Since our last, sales have been made of 1,800 boxes Canton, and No. 1, 40 packages, ranging from \$1 45 c. to \$1 47½ c. par, at 6 mos., or discount for cash, also a small lot No. 2, at Boston, to come at \$1 35 c., 4 mos.

INDIA RUBBER.—Since the large sales in our last the market has been light; holders remain firm on account of the late encouraging advices from Para.

INDIGO.—The market continues firm, with sales of 26 chests of Bengal here, and 38 more to arrive, also 9 chests of Kurpah at private terms.

TRIN.—The market is quiet in consequence of prices demanded by sellers; sales of some 2,000 to 3,000 slabs. Straits at 32 to 32½ c., 6 mos.; and 150 do. banca, at 33 c. cash. The Dutch sale takes place on the 28th inst., and will consist 141,953 slabs, and 20,000 afloat, it arriving in time.

HEMP.—Sales are small, consisting of 256 bales, chiefly Sial, at 5½, 6 mos. At Boston 200 bales Jute sold at \$97 50 c., 6 mos. The stock for Manila hemp in the market for June 1st is 33,336 bales, the largest amount of stock ever reached.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Sales have been made since our last of 1,700 boxes 40 packages at \$1 45c. to \$1 47½c par at 6 months or cash.

CASSIA since our last has been quite active at improved prices. The sales last week embraced 40,000 to 50,000 mats, all to be had under 20 cents. Since then small sales have been made at 20c. The market continues firm.

LINEERS.—Sales of 2 or 3 cargoes of Calcutta have been made in Boston at \$1 75c., and in N.-w York at 177c.

GUNNY CLOTH.—Sales of 200 bales were made in Boston at 15½c, less 3 per cent. off for cash. 100 do. sold in New York to-day at 15½c, and 200 do. arrive some time since at 15½c.

Pepper and Nutmegs, with Pimento, have undergone no change since our last.

ARRIVALS.—Ship Flying Childers, Horton, at New York, May 25, from Foo Chow. Ship R. B. Forbes, Dollard, at Boston, May 26, from Singapore. Ship Cyclone, Millett, at Boston, May 27, from Singapore. Ship Southern Cross, Howes, at Boston, May 29, from Manila. Ship Shirley, Allen, at Boston, May 29, from Calcutta. June 6, at New York from Shanghai. Canvas Back.

SAILED.—Ship Tropic, Smith, from New York, May 23, for Sydney, N.S.W. Barque J. Howe, Kelton, from New York, May 23, for Sydney, N.S.W. Ship Sancho Panza, Hall, from Boston, May 24, for Hong Kong and Shanghai. Ship Dirigo, Emery, from Boston, May 25, for Sydney, N.S.W. Ship Nabob, Baxter, from New York, June 2, for Shanghai. Barque Maury, Paul, from New York, June 4, for Singapore.

LOADING.—The following vessels are up at New York for Mauritius and Calcutta, Barque Patmos. Hong Kong, ships Samuel Russell and Onward, Melbourne, ships Kate Sweetland, Joshua Bates, and Southern Eagle. Shanghai, ships Western Continent and Onward. Sydney, N.S.W., barque Homer. The following are up at Boston for Calcutta, ship Uriel. Melbourne, ships Clarissa, Currier and Guiding Star. Shanghai, barque Inman.

We notice the engagement in Boston recently of five or six ships to be in Calcutta from September to January, to load at that port for Boston at \$10 50 c. to \$11.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA WAR.—Sir G. B. PEACHELL asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was intended to give to the navy serving in China the same extra pay and allowances enjoyed by the army in India, and which are said to be now granted to the military forces to be employed with the navy in the same quarter.—Mr. SOMES asked the Secretary of State for India whether an American ship had been taken up by Government for the conveyance of stores from Calcutta to China; whether eligible British ships were tendered for the same service; and, if so, whether he would state the reasons which induced the Government to make such selection? The hon. member said, he had called attention to this matter because, in case of war breaking out between this country and other nations, we should be placed in a difficult position. He did not wish to preclude absolutely the Government from taking up foreign ships in cases of emergency; but when British ships were offered to the Government they ought to be engaged. There could not be any excuse on the ground of economy, because the money so spent would go into the pockets of foreigners and not into the pockets of persons residing in this country. The hon. gentleman concluded by asking the question mentioned above.—Sir CHARLES WOOD, in reply to Mr. SOMES, said he was not aware that any American ship had been employed by the Government, and could not give any reasons for what he was not aware had been done.—Lord C. PAGET, in reply to Sir G. PEACHELL, said he should be afraid of saying anything that would raise hopes on the part of the fleet in China that might be disappointed. He could, however, assure the hon. and gallant admiral that the Admiralty would act strictly according to precedent. There was the precedent of our late wars in China, and the Admiralty would do all the just ce they could to the naval forces now engaged in that part of the world. He could not, however, distinctly answer the question as to what allowances they were to have.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—(11.) Mr. CHILDERS asked the Secretary of State for War whether Government would propose to refer to a select committee the subject of colonial military expenditure.—Mr. S. HERBERT said that, as the Departmental Committee to which the subject had already been referred had not been unanimous, but had sent in two reports, embracing both sides of the question, the Government could deal with it without referring it to a select committee of that House.

THE ARMY OF INDIA.—(11.) Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal so much of the Act 22nd and 23rd of Victoria, cap. 27, as enabled the Secretary of State for India to raise in this country men for her Majesty's local European forces in India, observing that he had adopted this as the simplest mode of testing the opinion of the House on the principle, without entering into minute details. He explained the nature of the force in question, and urged that both for Indian and imperial reasons it was essential that our military power, upon which our chief reliance must be placed, should be maintained in a state of discipline and efficiency, and that object could be best attained by one uniform force.—Lord STANLEY admitted that the Bill of the Government placed the question of the fusion of the Indian with the Imperial army in the simplest form, but complained that they had to discuss the subject before they were in possession of the details of the plan. In the course of a long speech he pointed out the impossibility that soldiers of the line should devote themselves to Indian service, the element of uncertainty which would be introduced, and the consequent danger that India would be deprived of those defenders best capable of serving her. He could not believe that officers new to the country could avoid giving offence to the natives and involving themselves in difficulties. So far from the existence of an Indian army being a cause of discontent, they would be a source of trust and confidence to both countries. Should any dissatisfaction shew itself it was far less likely to extend over two distinct forces than over a single force. He dwelt on the military knowledge and experience acquired in a long Indian service, which moreover, if kept separate, would attract to itself the men best fitted for it.—General PEARCE said that the evidence both for and against the Bill of the Government was so evenly balanced that they could not refuse it due consideration. There was no subject on which those entitled to judge differed so greatly in opinion. Lord Derby's Government had decided in favour of a local force, but he admitted for himself that since that time his opinions had changed, from the force of late occurrences. He should not only vote for the introduction of this Bill, but give it his cordial

support.—Colonel SYKES defended the Indian army, especially in reference to their conduct on the late transfer of India from the Company to the Crown, and denied that there was any jealousy between the two services.—Mr. PEACOCKE, Sir DE LAOY EVANS and Capt. JERVIS, supported the Bill, which was then read a first time.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE TO GIBRALTAR.—(15.) Colonel HERBERT asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would have any objection to lay before the House the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the merits of various schemes for the submarine telegraphic cable to Gibraltar?—Mr. M. GIBSON said that no commission had been appointed. Some gentlemen had been asked by the Board of Trade to make an examination into the composition of the submarine telegraphic cables, which it had been proposed to lay down to Gibraltar. Those gentlemen had been authorised to make experiments, and their investigation was drawing to a close. Their report would, when completed, be laid on the table of the House.

ALLOWANCE TO SAILORS IN CHINA.—(18.) Mr. COCHRANE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay on the table a despatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, dated the 14th of December, 1858, in which the admiral urged the propriety of giving additional pay and allowances to the naval forces employed in the Chinese war, in conformity with the precedents of the war in 1842, and of the Burmese war? Lord C. PAGET said there was no objection to the production of the despatch.

THE NAVY IN CHINA.—(21.) Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that on the 10th July he would move a humble address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the officers, marines, and seamen of the fleet serving in China on the same footing as her Majesty's troops with respect to extra pay and allowances, and that this House will make good the same.

Spirit of the Press.

TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA VIA PEGUE.

The *Leeds Mercury* concludes an able article on the scheme of Captain Sprye, with the following comments:—

"There are three things to be done. First, it is necessary to make Esmok an open trading town, like the trading towns which have been established on the Russian frontier, through which the Russian produce enters into the Celestial Empire. This the Government should be urged to attempt in the negotiations with China, which Lord Elgin has gone out to open. The next thing to be done is to send an Ambassador, who shall make arrangements with the King of Burmah. The King of Burmah is said to be an enlightened man, fully aware of the value of friendly intercourse with Europeans, and anxious to promote the welfare of his own dominions by peaceful means. But the King of Burmah has a high notion of his own dignity, and he steadily refuses to treat with the envoys that have been more than once sent by the Governor-general of India. As an independent Sovereign he refuses to treat with any but an independent Sovereign. He points to Siam, to which kingdom we have sent ambassadors direct, and he claims at least equal dignity with a Sovereign whose territories his ancestors have frequently overrun. The claim is in itself by no means unreasonable, and so far from being disadvantageous to us, might possibly prove of extreme value. At all events, for the object of establishing direct communication between Rangoon and Western China, in other words, for the object of opening up a trade with about two hundred millions of people to the British nation, this is an essential and not very difficult preliminary step. The third step is to establish a trading emporium on the north-eastern frontier of our province of Pegu. The distance between such a town and Esmok, through Burmese territory is, as we have said, only 250 miles, and with a free trading town at Esmok, and permission from the King of Burmah to carry on our intercourse through his dominions, the wealth of some of the finest provinces in the world might be opened to the commerce of the West. None of these steps involves any great difficulties. It is not likely that an enlightened sovereign would object to open a road through his territories for the passing of foreign caravans, if a certain transit duty were paid on all the merchandise to swell his own regal revenue. In every way his own kingdom would derive the benefit. Villages and towns would spring up on the road, and a large commercial intercourse would be established between his own subjects and both the nations trading through his dominions. Perhaps the least hopeful part of the matter is the prospect of maintaining peace with China even after we had established free intercourse with her in the west. But on this matter we see no reason to despair. We should ourselves, perhaps, seldom approach Chinese territory. The transit across Burmah would be more in the hands of the Chinese, who are accustomed to these overland journeys, than of British merchants. They would come to our emporium more than we should go to theirs. Besides, when we did go to their emporium, we should be much less likely to make a dust than at Hong Kong. We should have no frigates, and no troops at Esmok. Even Captain Osborne's powers of seamanship, which effected such miracles in the Zangtze Keang, could hardly navigate a frigate five hundred miles over the land. Now it is just possible that these frigates have something to do with our always getting into quarrels. It is just possible that we should trade with the Chinese as peaceably as their other neighbours—as peaceably as the Siamese and Burmese are doing now—if we had not continually the power of knocking them on the head with our artillery. It may be that such a thing as peaceful intercourse is not altogether out of the question, and that even in the East, by fair dealings, reasonable concessions to the prejudices and ignorance of the people with whom we have to deal, allowances for those little infirmities of character which make them unwilling to part with their gold for about half its value in silver, or to conduct the trade for our advantage without any consideration of their own, trade may yet be made profitable without resort to war, and good feeling be established without the intervention of the cannon. Let the Chambers of Commerce do their best by memorials to the Government to establish the intercourse, and let us trust to the good sense of our consuls and merchants to do the rest."

THE ARMY IN CHINA.

An army so heterogeneous in its composition as that now assembled in and about Hong Kong, consisting of English, French, Bengalees, Sikhs, Madrassese, Lascars, and Chinese coolies, with "followers" (dire Indian word) of every caste, tribe, and hue, from Cape Comorin to the Himmaleh, and from the Red Sea to the Pacific, affords as pretty a variety of subjects of consideration as ever fell to the lot of the practiced army administrator, and which, no doubt, have been fully and fairly weighed in all their probable bearings and contingencies. Leaving on one side the troops and mere military material, we will resume the subject of stores—low in comparison, but not altogether unimportant. We will first consider what will most obviously be required for the various and rather incongruous nationalities we have collected under our standard, and we will then consider what prospect there may be of getting what is wanted where it is wanted. There will be the scrupulous Brahmin, the salt of the earth, holding the rest of the world to be unclean; cooking chupatties within his tabooed circle, under extreme difficulties, requiring not merely flour, that most easily damaged of comestibles, but flour of a particular kind—crushed wheat. There will be the rice and curry consuming Madrassese, requiring some twenty or more articles of daily consumption, including tamarinds, cummin, and coriander seed, garlic, chillies, betel-nut, ghee, and numerous other infinitesimal modicums of everything which grows under an Indian sun, but which will be rich and rare exotics in the north of China. There must be beef and pork, porter and rum, bread and biscuit, for the Britishers; pork and salted cabbage for the Chinese; flour or wheat, ghee and he-goats, for Bengalees; curry and salt-fish for the Madrassese; mutton and she-goats for the Sikhs. Hindoo and Sikh will regard with amazement and disgust the beef-devouring Briton; the Mussulman will regard with abhorrence both Britons and Chinese for their pork-eating propensity, and, with pharisaical longing, their forbidden but seductive dram of liquid gehennum, tempting and wrong. The English will not be behindhand in turning up the nose of scorn at their neighbours' gastronomic peculiarities; and not without reason, when their olfactories are assailed with the flavour of that "stinking ghee," which makes the very atmosphere greasy, as, closely allied with garlic, it tenaciously clings to garments and to everything within reach of its noxious influence. The party only requires to complete its incompatibility, that our allies should add to the olla podrida their ancient diet of frogs and snails. Now, in the North of China, a filibustering raid might have been highly successful against a *faineant* enemy who has never failed to run when time and opportunity favoured the manoeuvre; and, if successful, war would not only have been brought rapidly to a conclusion, but it would also have saved an enormous expenditure in equipping the force at such a vast distance from the scene of operation, with everything which the British imagination, made morbid by Crimean experiences, fancied might by remote possibilities be wanted under every possible or impossible contingency. For such a raid the general should have been provided only with Europeans, Ghoorkas, and Chinese, who would have fed alike and fed on everything, who would not stand on ceremonious trifles, and who would under difficulties, defer washing and praying for a week or two. Brahmins, who make long prayers, who must wash themselves and their clothes daily, and who must cook in private, or starve, are not exactly adapted for a buccaneering exploit. Mu-sulmans are a little more pliable, with a prospect of loot and licence, and, with the help of sand, get over a good many ceremonial difficulties, though at best they would, except in the looting line, hardly be the men for Walker. We therefore assume that, in spite of its tempting facilities, a raid will not be attempted; that the war will be conducted in the old-fashioned, regular way, without any indecent haste or confusion, — the quartermaster's-general department in front, the cavalry on the flanks, the main body in open order, for coolness and air — the climate being warm and the country dusty — and the field-hospitals and commissariat in the rear, with well-loaded transport and ample depots; every man with a full stomach and three days' rations in his haversack (the French in Algeria carry fifteen days' rations.) But — (those horrid buts) — we must here remind an impatient British public — who will barely allow Garibaldi a week to beat 30,000 Neapolitans, take a province, and form a provisional government without any commissariat, with very few men or arms, and no artillery — we repeat, we must remind an impatient British public, that Hong Kong, where our forces are a-sembling, is 1,200 miles from the Peiho; that Canton, when it is taken, is 500 miles from the Peiho; that when the Gulf of Petcheli is reached, the squadron, owing to the shallowness of the gulf — nearly filled by the deposits of the Yellow River — must lie some six to nine miles from the shore, and that the shore, when arrived at, is a very muddy one. We must remind our readers that the plains of Tartary are hot as Bengal in summer, and cold as Kamtschatka in winter; that after the middle of September, when the north-east monsoon has set strongly in, the Gulf of Petcheli is inaccessible from the south, and nearly all the water is blown out of it, and that a little later it is locked up in ice, and the expedition is cut off till the following spring from all communication with its depots. — *Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The whole question of our military establishment in India is now fairly before Parliament and the country. Sir Charles Wood expounded it in a very elaborate, and, we must in fairness add, a very lucid statement. The point which is now submitted for decision is, whether it will be more conducive to military efficiency and political safety to provide protection for India by enlarging our ordinary military system so as to embrace that peninsula, or whether it will be better to establish in that land a separate European army, destined solely to its service. It is not a question of money. It will not make so much as one per cent. difference in the Indian Military Estimates, whichever course we adopt. In the first place, it seems to us that the onus lies upon those who require a particular European service for the peninsula of India to tell us why this extraordinary thing should be. We have colonies and possessions in all climates, and never elsewhere is such an exceptional requirement made. We have no special service for Canada or for Malia, or even for Ceylon or Hong Kong. What Queen's troops there are in those possessions are there in their ordinary turn of duty. So at the Cape of Good Hope and at our other possessions. There are bad climates in other places besides India. The West Indies have no good reputation, and Hong Kong is in bad odour, although drink and debauchery are answerable for more than the climate. Yet our Queen's troops go out to

all these places without even extra pay. Why, then, should it be indispensable, or even advantageous, that India should have a service entirely to herself? It is for the advocates of a local army to make out their case, and, as it is an abnormal system they recommend, it ought to be very powerful in order to prevail. They say that we have to deal with a sensitive people, whose habits, religions, and course of thought are entirely different from ours; that to know them is the study of a life, and not to know them is to lose their confidence and excite their hostility; that for this purpose officers and men ought to live among them; that the system of a Local European Army, feeding and sustaining an immense civil establishment, has been; and therefore, as they have no confidence in any other system, ought not to be disturbed. These, we believe, are the points of the local army advocates. *Prima facie*, it is a very strong case. Four years ago it would have been an irresistible case. When the Duke of Wellington, who had marched his Sepoys over such wondrous battle-fields, was asked whether he thought the system under which he conquered was a good system, it required all his directness of vision to see a flaw in it. We, less absolute men, should have been content to let a system work which had worked so well. But now, in this year 1860, the face of the controversy is entirely changed. Nothing is left of all that used to be alleged in favour of a local army except that it once was, and that there are remaining some who have vested interests in the old institution. It is now proved that men do not grow better soldiers by remaining in India, nor better officers by passing their time in lucrative semi-civil offices. It is before the Houses of Parliament that "length of residence in India, so far "from leading to immunity from illness, leads to physical degradation." Such is the high controversy which is about to occupy the attention of Parliament, and which we rather hope than expect may attract some attention from the public at large. The question is, — shall we erect again the structure which has so signally broken down under our feet? Shall we make once more an army officered by clerks absent upon their official duties, and manned by rank and file mutinous, ill-disciplined, and knit together in secret combination? If we should come to the conclusion that it is desirable to re-create such an army, now that it has so happily dissolved itself, is it worth while to do so at the expense of occupying India with our regular troops while we are recruiting in our own country this precious military body, and drilling them to the system of which they are to form part? We confess we cannot see how among English statesmen there can be two sides to this question, but it seems it is so. Let it be decided, then, once for all — Shall there be one British Army for the British Empire; or shall we maintain two British Armies to keep each other to their allegiance? — *Times.*

THE MALABAR.

The *Malabar*, with the two Ambassadors of France and England, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, on board, has gone down in the harbour of Galle. Nobody who knows the harbour of Galle will be surprised at such an occurrence. Except on the land side, it is open to every wind that blows, inasmuch as on two other sides — the fourth being to seaward — the land is so low as not to afford protection against any wind. Nearly every gale that sweeps over the Indian Ocean, then, can drive with full force against any craft which may be lying in this deceitful harbour. It is, no doubt, vast enough in apparent extent, but the very appearance of extent is treacherous. The water is so shallow round the harbour that only a boat of the very lightest draught can even approach the shore, except towards the town. The strength of the wind in these seas is at times tremendous, and nothing, save the interposition of a cape, or hill, or other natural defence of the like kind, would enable a vessel to ride out a gale in security. Even with our experience of last autumn as to what the power of the elements may be when fairly roused to fury, we have but a scant notion of an Indian typhoon. But at certain seasons of the year these typhoons constantly occur, and one would suppose that even selfish considerations would impel Government departments and steamship companies to select proper spots for their coaling harbours. At one time you are sending out troops, and upon their punctual arrival may depend the fortune of a campaign; at another you are bringing these troops home again, sick and disabled, and every motive of policy as well as humanity would suggest the propriety of taking every precaution for their safety; again, a third time you may be sending out Ambassadors charged with the conduct of important negotiations, sometimes treasure, and always the mails. It needs, however, no great argument to show that the communications between England and India must be even more carefully guarded than between any two other points of the empire. Now, Ceylon must remain a half-way house or a place of call mainly for coaling purposes, and if there were no option but to send the steamers into the harbour of Galle there would be no blame to be attached to anybody. It does so happen, however, that at Trincomalee, on the other side of the island, there is a most excellent harbour, which possesses nearly all the advantages in which Galle is deficient. It is very true that some time back the *Ava*, with the wounded of Lucknow on board her, was thrown away near Trincomalee, but you would not say that Holyhead, whatever may be its defects, is an unsafe harbour because the captain of a steamer had run his ship ashore on the Isle of Man. There may be reasons of which we are not aware why Trincomalee should not be chosen as the harbour of Ceylon. — *Times.*

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. William Gair, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Weatherley, who resigns the adjutancy only.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. William Digby Wentworth, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Welstead, who retires; Cornet Clavering Redman, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wentworth.

2nd Dragoons—Ensign William Seaman Thomson, from 79th Foot, to be cornet, vice Philip, promoted.

3rd Light Dragoons—Brevet-Colonel Stephen John Hill, from half-pay 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Walter Unett, who exchanges, receiving the difference between infantry and cavalry; Major the Hon. Horace Manners Monckton, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Hill, who retires; Captain Richard Michael Williams, to be major, by purchase, vice the Hon. H. M. Monckton; Lieut. John Unett, to be captain, by purchase, vice Williams; Cornet Edward Arthur Gore, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Unett.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Herbert Owen Jones, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Caryl Craven Molyneux, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—Cornet Townley Patten Hume Macartney Filgate, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ha ris, who retires.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. Leonard Griffiths, on the supernumerary list, to be second captain.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Lieut. William Crawford, to be quartermaster, vice Anderson, who resigns the quartermastership only.

Royal Engineers—Second Captain Charles Edwin Harvey, to be adjutant, vice Gordon, who resigns the adjutancy only.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. and Captain the Hon. William Henry A. Fielding, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice George Lord Bingham, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. William Wynne, to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding; Arthur Wilbraham, gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wynne.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Captain Charles George Tottenham, to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Haygarth, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Henry Hardinge Denno Stracey, to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Tottenham; Charles Arthur Wynne, gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stracey; Lieut. and Captain Archibald Campbell Campbell to be captain and lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Mure, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Wind or Charles Carey Elwes, to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Archibald Campbell Campbell; Ensign the Hon. George Grimston Craven, from the 26th Foot, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes.

1st Regiment of Foot—Arthur Clarke, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Farrell, promoted.

2nd Foot—Captain George Michael Keane, from half-pay, unattached, to be captain, vice Brevet Colonel E. S. Smyth, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached majority; Lieut. George Pomeroy Colley, to be captain, by purchase, vice Keane, who retires; Ensign Robert Alexander Crawford, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Colley; Standish Barry, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Laurent, promoted; Quartermaster George Blurton, from the 39th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Nicolls, appointed to a depot battalion.

4th Foot—Edgar Montagu Kemp, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hepburn, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Oswald Robert Middleton, to be adjutant, vice Brockman, who resigns the adjutancy only.

5th Foot—Albert Cecil Robert Drewe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Watling, promoted.

7th Foot—Ensign and Adjutant Joseph Smith to have the rank of lieutenant; Ensign John Graydon Smith, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes, who retires; Lieut. Henry Alexander Little, to be adjutant, vice Lewis, who resigns the adjutancy only.

8th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Eaton Monins, to be colonel, vice Lieut.-General Roderick Macneil, removed to the 78th Regiment; Captain Robert Gordon Sanders Mason, from the 51st Foot, to be captain, vice Souter, who exchanges.

9th Foot—Ensign Harry Elnhirst, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coote, who retires.

12th Foot—Lieut. Francis Augustus Fitzgerald, to be captain, by purchase, vice J. R. Palmer, who retires; Ensign Henry Magee, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald; Lieut. John S. ame Richardson, to be adjutant, vice Fitzgerald, promoted; George Henry Bacchus, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lawson, promoted.

14th Foot—Aubrey Lisle Patton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Johnson, promoted.

15th Foot—Albert Edward Hamilton Smyth, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hayne, promoted.

16th Foot—Ensign Currier Fothergill Busfield, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whitlam, who retires.

17th Foot—Lieut. William Robinson, to be captain, by purchase, vice Langford, who retires; Ensign Henry Grey McGregor, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robinson; Ensign Edward Jackson Harris, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elgin, whose promotion, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th May, 1860, has been cancelled.

18th Foot—John Bradley, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Talbot, who retires.

19th Foot—Edward Turner, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Williams, promoted.

20th Foot—Ensign George R. Gibbs, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Horn, deceased.

22nd Foot—Captain Henry Edward Watson, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be captain, vice Trydell, who exchanges.

25th Foot—Lieut. Henry Theodore Duchesnay, from the 100th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Johnston, who exchanges; Captain Stanley John Lowe, from the 81st Foot, to be captain, vice Magrath, who exchanges; John Ireland Dobson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase; Elliott Christie Charles Farnall, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Vivian, promoted.

26th Foot—Lieut. George Edmund Phipps Trent, to be captain, by purchase, vice Elderton, who retires; Ensign Charles Henry Wills, to be lieutenant,

by purchase, vice Trent; Simeon Harrison Hardy, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wills.

27th Foot—Ceil John Foot, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieut. Cooper, promoted, without purchase, in the 25th Foot; Surgeon George Peacocke, M.D., from the staff, to be surgeon, vice Todd, deceased.

29th Foot—Major Edward Henry Westropp, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Wheeler, who retires; Captain John Mackenzie Lyle, to be major, by purchase, vice Westropp; Lieut. Thomas Pattison Wood, to be captain, by purchase, vice Lyle; Ensign Howell Davis, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wood; Martin Charles Selwyn Tupper, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Davis.

30th Foot—Ensign Richard Nagle, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Leopold William Henry Powys, who retires; James Thom, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pelham, promoted.

33rd Foot—Edwin Sandys Wason, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted.

34th Foot—Charles Albert Leslie Attila French, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Walker, promoted.

44th Foot—Ensign William Henry Overton, from the 5th Foot, to be ensign.

48th Foot—Lieut. William Lamb Barr, from the 53rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges.

51st Foot—Captain Thomas George Souter, from the 8th Foot, to be captain, vice Mason, who exchanges.

53rd Foot—Lieut. Thomas Hall, from the 48th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Barr, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Lieut. George Joy, to be captain, by purchase, vice King, who retires; Ensign Gerald FitzGibbon, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Joy; Ensign Arthur William Ball, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice FitzGibbon.

60th Foot—Lieut. Llewellyn Edmund Traherne has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Steward, who retires.

70th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Hession, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Rogers, appointed to the staff.

71st Foot—Arthur Willoughby Spens, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Allan, promoted.

78th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Roderick Macneil, from the 8th Foot, to be colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B., deceased.

79th Foot—Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thomson, appointed to the 2nd Dragoons.

80th Foot—Edmond Richard Purcell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Harrison, promoted.

81st Foot—Halkett Francis Jackson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieut. Wilkinson, promoted, without purchase, in the 25th Foot; Captain Frederick Augustus Magrath, from the 25th Foot, to be captain, vice Lowe, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Lieut. William Minhear, to be captain, by purchase, vice Gandy, who retires.

84th Foot—Ensign Norcliffe Gilpin, from the 37th Foot, to be ensign, vice Simpson, promoted.

88th Foot—Brevet-major Benjamin Bunbury Mauleverer, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. J. Bourke, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy; Lieut. Robert Vernon, to be captain, by purchase, vice Mauleverer; Ensign William Hatfield, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vernon.

94th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Charles Elliott, to be captain, by purchase, vice Tod, who retires; Ensign Joseph Brabazon Pilkington, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elliott.

97th Foot—Ensign Robert Lefroy, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cooper, who retires; Ensign Thomas Evans Stuart, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Ensign William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson, from the 41st Foot, to be ensign, vice Lefroy.

100th Foot—Lieut. Fowell Buxton Johnston, from the 25th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Duchesnay, who exchanges; Lieut. Richard Lane Bayliff, to be captain, by purchase, vice Swift, who retires; Ensign John Gibbs Ridout, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bayliff.

3rd West India Regiment—John Lever, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Clifton, promoted. The appointment of John Robert Nather, gent., to an ensigncy, by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May, 1860, has been cancelled.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Captain John Frederick Trydell, from the 22nd Foot, to be captain, vice Watson, who exchanges.

STAFF—Major-General Sir James Hope Grant K.C.B., having the local rank of lieutenant-general in China, to be Commander of the Forces serving in China.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—Commissariat Clerk Herbert Chamberlayne Smith, to be deputy assistant-commissary general; Commissariat Clerk James Hall, to be deputy assistant-commissary general.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Surgeon-Major John Atkins Davis, retired upon half-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector general of hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 1st of October, 1858; Assistant-Surgeon Thomas John Murphy, from the 60th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Hession, appointed to the 70th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Henry James Rogers, from the 70th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Dickson, resigned.

DEPOT BATTALION—Brevet-Major Oliver Nicolls, from paymaster of the 2nd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Taylor, deceased.

UNATTACHED—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. John Jocelyn Bourke, from the 8th Foot, to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.—The commission of Purveyor John Macfarlane to be antedated to the 16th of January, 1860.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—Sergeant Philip Dorset Goeppel, to be lieutenant.

BREVE.—The commission of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Joseph Henry Laye, depot-battalion, as major in the army, to be antedated to the 12th of November, 1847, such antedate to give no claim to back pay; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Joseph Henry Laye, to be colonel in the army; Captain William

Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, 36th Bengal Native Infantry, to be major in the army; Second Captain James Bevan Edwards, Royal Engineers, to be major in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General Sir William Chalmers, C.B., colonel of the 78th Foot, on the 2nd of June, 1860:—Major-General Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, C.B., colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be lieut.-general; Brevet-Colonel Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., from lieut.-colonel half-pay, 97th Foot, serving as colonel on the staff of the army, to be major general; Brevet Major Charles Parke Ibbetson, captain half-pay 89th Foot, to be lieut.-col.; Captain Edward Thornbrough Parker Shewen, Royal Marines, to be major.

The commission as Brevet Lieut.-Colonel of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel David Scott Dodgson, 30th Bengal Native Infantry, to be antedated to the 20th of July, 1858; Captain George Michael Keane, 2nd Foot, to be major in the army; Brevet-Major George Michael Keane, 2nd Foot, to be lieut.-colonel in the army; Captain William Thomas Johnson, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, to be major in the army; Paymaster John Henry King, 2nd Dragoons, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William Haultain, upon half-pay of the Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—General Lori Clyde, G.C.B., from the 93rd Highlanders, to be colonel, vice Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., deceased.

6th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain Charles Edwyn Wyatt, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be captain, vice Brevet-Major Hillier, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the former difference between infantry and cavalry.

6th Dragoons.—Ensign Hamilton John Wallace, from the 12th Foot, to be cornet, vice Orde, promoted.

7th Light Dragoons.—The transfer of Lieut. and Adjutant James Giles, from the 14th Light Dragoons, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 20th December, 1859, has been cancelled.

13th Light Dragoons.—Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the royal warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickes, to be second captain, vice Tucker, placed upon half-pay; Lieut. Frederick George Baylay to be second captain, vice Noble, placed on the supernumerary list; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon John Mills, to be veterinary-surgeon; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Henry Dunsford, to be veterinary-surgeon; Sergeant-Major Richard Stoyell, to be riding master; Sergeant-Major George Haddock, to be riding-master; Surgeon William Henry Mackintosh, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major under the royal warrant of 1st October, 1858.

Military Train.—Brevet-Major Charles Edward Johns, from the 17th Foot, to be captain, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; Lieut. John Murphy, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges; Lieut. Wentworth Dawes, to be adjutant, vice Wittichell, who resigns the adjutancy only.

11th Regiment of Foot.—Ensign Owen Campobello Robinson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies, who retires.

15th Foot.—Ensign Francis Henry Garnett, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Horsfall, who retires.

16th Foot.—Lieut. Albert Andrew Pinson to be instructor of musketry, vice Gibson, promoted.

17th Foot.—Captain Thomas George Bruton Atkinson, from the Military Train, to be captain, vice Johns, who exchanges; James Henry de Robeck Lynch, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elgin, promoted; Arthur Vesey Nugent, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Deane, promoted; Sergeant-Major William Walsh Monk, to be quartermaster, vice Falkner, removed to the 75th Foot.

22nd Foot.—William Brooks Butlin, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Oliver, promoted.

25th Foot.—Surgeon William Boyd, from the 32nd Foot, to be surgeon, vice Carr, who exchanges.

32nd Foot.—Surgeon Jonas King Carr, M.D., from the 25th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Boyd, who exchanges.

34th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon David Chambers McFall, from the 87th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Haward, who exchanges.

37th Foot.—Ensign John Reilly, to be quartermaster, vice Crutchley, deceased.

40th Foot.—Lieut. Arthur Frederick Fitz-Simons, to be captain, by purchase, vice Engar, promoted, by purchase, in a depot battalion; Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Ormsby Johnston to have the rank of lieut.; Ensign Robert Brooks Clarke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fitz-Simons.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Guy Eaton Glover, to be instructor of musketry, vice Sargent, who resigns that appointment.

47th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon William Stewart, M.D., from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice White, appointed to the staff.

50th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Joseph Johnston, appointed to the staff.

54th Foot.—Ensign William Patrick Hodnett, to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Parker, who resigns that appointment.

60th Foot.—Cornet and Adjutant Latham Coddington Brownrigg, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Treeve, whose promotion on 9th March, 1860, has been cancelled.

69th Foot.—Ensign Peter Shuttleworth, to be lieut., without purchase, vice St. George, deceased.

71st Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Edward Hopkins, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Wilson, appointed to the staff.

80th Foot.—Lieut. William Whitehead to be captain, without purchase, vice the Hon. John Howe Montague Browne, deceased; Ensign Henry James Brown to be lieut., without purchase, vice Whitehead.

87th Foot.—Richard Hay Kirkbride Saul, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Von Beverhoudt, promoted; Assistant-Surgeon Wallace Haward, from the 34th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice McFall, who exchanges.

90th Foot.—Lieut. Charles B. Wynne to be captain, by purchase vice Herford, who retires.

96th Foot.—Lieut. Robert M. B. Maurice to be captain, by purchase, vice

Moore, who retires; Ensign Leonard Knipe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Maurice.

100th Foot.—Lieut. John Lee to be captain, without purchase, vice Coulson, drowned; Ensign John Gibbs Ridout to be lieut., without purchase, vice Lee; Lieut. Frederick Morris to be a lieutenant, vice Lee, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Veterinary-Surgeon Thomas Paton, from the Military Train, to be veterinary-surgeon, vice Kingsley, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—For Lieut. Alexander Moore Armstrong to be captain, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires, dated 12th June, 1860, read Lieutenant John Fellows Armstrong, &c.

Cavalry Depot (Maidstone).—Staff-Veterinary-Surgeon James George Philips to be first-class veterinary-surgeon, vice Brett, who retires upon half-pay under the royal warrant of July 1, 1859.

Cavalry Depot (Canterbury).—Colonel Arthur Brett, 2nd Dragoon Guards to be instructor of musketry, vice Cornet Puleyne, 8th Light Dragoons, about to proceed to India.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Captain Edward Hungerford Edgar, from the 40th Foot, to be major, by purchase, vice Warry, who retires.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.—James Lewes, late sergeant-major 1st Dragoons, to be quartermaster.

STAFF.—Brevet-Colonel Edmund Haythorne, of the 1st Foot, to be adjutant-general to her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, vice Brevet-Colonel William Lygon, Earl of Longford, C.B., who resigns that appointment.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Acting Veterinary-Surgeons—George Albert Oliphant, gent.; Frederick Fitzhugh Marshall, gent.

BREVE.—Captain Edward Lawes Pym, Royal Marines, to be major in the army.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANTS.—D'Arcy S. Preston, late flag lieutenant to Sir B. Reynolds, to the rank of Commander.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: G. Wynnall, to the Bustard; J. Langrish, to the Cornwallis, for service in the Ruby; T. Witt, to the Fisgard, for service in the Bann; J. Lowrie, to the Nile; and T. Huard, to the Wasp. Second Class: W. Sides, to the Ardent; J. Annable, to the Majestic; J. King (a), to the Fisgard, as additional, for service in gunboats; R. E. Denison, to the Royal Albert, for service in the Porpoise; J. Hall, to the Termagant; J. Boxell, to the Assurance.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Second Class: W. H. Tweedy, to the Asia, for service in the Gunter.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—G. M. Jack-on, to Geyser; F. H. Smith, to Torch.

LIEUTENANTS.—F. H. Blair, to the Cenurion; G. Worsfold and G. Stratton, to the Blenheim; A. Bagley, to the Edinburgh; H. Rogers, to the Ajax; S. Long, to the Bloodhound; C. J. McGrigor, J. B. Grove, and F. H. Blair, to the Colossus; E. H. L. Ray, C. R. F. Boxer, W. H. Gould, T. M. Magnay, C. G. Fane, and A. H. Alston, to the St. George; F. H. S. Webber, and A. G. Wootton, to the Donegal; G. B. Gooden, to the Mars; G. A. Brine, to the Monarch; W. J. Walker, to the Barracouta; Sir F. Blackwood, to the Aboukir; E. C. Betty, to the Blenheim, for service in the Violet; G. G. F. Knowie, to the Terrible; W. Wright, to the Royal Adelaide; J. E. M. Wilson and M. G. Silverlock, to the Grion; C. S. Tritton, to the Edgar; A. G. Gellert, to the Marlborough; H. Smith, to the Formidable.

MASTER.—W. H. Crane, to the Colossus, W. G. Aldrich, to the St. George; G. H. Allen, to the steam guardship Asia, for service in the Hornet; A. J. Burniston, to the Cumberland, for service in the Foxhound.

SURGEONS.—J. Stirling, M.D., to the St. George; Clark A. Duckett, to the Geyser; P. Cooke, to the Rhadamanthus; J. A. Nuller, to the Colossus.

CHAPLAIN.—R. J. Jenkins, to the Colossus.

PAYMASTERS.—J. Mallard, B. Scott, J. Kay, and J. Pooley, to the Colossus; G. Ramaden, to the St. George; J. E. Terry, to the Geyser; and F. F. Eversfield (additional), to the Majestic; J. G. Simmonds, to the Imaum.

SECOND MASTER.—W. M. Lowick, to the Bloodhound.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—C. J. Fennell, E. P. Forrest, to the Colossus; W. Lockart, confirmed in the Imaum; A. Minnoch, confirmed in the Exmouth; J. N. J. O'Malley, from the Victory, to the St. George; B. Crabb, to the Hawke; A. S. Pratt, to the Rolla; T. Fulton, M.D., confirmed in the London.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—A. E. S. Andrews, to the Torch; A. R. Womham, to the Geyser; A. S. W. Neville, to the Perseverance; E. Kearns and E. J. I. Behanna, to the Nautilus; L. Palmer and R. C. Jones, to the Sealark; G. Hole and G. Wood, to the Niles; A. R. Ring, C. G. J. Cater, and B. G. Deane, to the Marlborough; B. Nankivell, to the Bloodhound; A. C. Dennys, to the Sanspareil; A. C. Mason, to the Donegal; A. Martin, to the Royal Albert.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—J. Hay (additional) to the Victory; E. W. Goldson and N. B. Deering, to the St. George; J. Chambers and F. A. Keogh, to the Colossus.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—J. Ferguson, M.D., from the Hawke, to the St. George; G. A. Campbell, from the Virago, to the Algiers; S. Lauder, to the Melville; H. F. Natham, to the Orion; C. J. Fennell, to the Torch.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—C. Cottew, to the Colossus.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: T. W. Hampshire, to the Bloodhound; E. F. Reat, to the St. George; T. Edgar, to the Wellington, for charge of the Charon. Third Class: L. P. Lewis, to the Hecate; F. Thornton and T. Smith, to the Bloodhound; C. H. Pillar, to the St. George; C. Wise to the Royal Albert, for service in the Porpoise.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: D. Bower, to the Saturn, for service in the Asp. Second Class: G. Lucas, to the St. George; W. Todner, to the Wellington, for charge of the Goldfinch. Third Class: D. Grant, to the St. George; J. R. Harvey, to the Orion; T. W. Sanders, to the Wellington, for service in the Lark.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

J. O.—There is no probability of our consenting to its publication.

S. V.—We are obliged for the communication, and should be happy to hear from you again.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

MARINE SURVEYS—THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

It is a wonderful fact that in spite of the vast improvements and inventions of the age in all that appertains to navigation, which render locomotion by sea much more safe and rapid than formerly, the geographical discoveries made by naval expeditions are not to be compared in extent or importance with those made by land. During the last five-and-twenty years, with the exception of the solution of the North-West Passage, scarcely any discovery of note has been achieved by water, or anything of importance added to our general stock of knowledge concerning the surface of our planet, whilst during the same period continents have been ransacked and travelled over in all directions, the longitude and latitude of places previously unknown satisfactorily defined, and a general knowledge obtained not only of the configuration of countries, but their geological construction, together with their natural productions. Africa, for so many years a *terra incognita* with the great bugbear of the "impenetrable Desert of Sahara," and the "Mountains of the Moon," has been pierced from every point of the coast, and crossed and recrossed in every possible direction by enterprising land travellers. The interior of both North and South America is now as well known as Europe, and the only great geographical problem left to be solved—the interior of the Australian continent—is on the point of being satisfactorily cleared up by the colonial Governments having offered large premiums to the party that shall first succeed in making its way from the inhabited districts of the south to the hitherto unknown regions on the northern coast. This offer has excited competition, and the last accounts received from Australia state that two or three different parties were then being organised for exploring expeditions, in the hope of claiming the promised reward, so that in a few months we may expect to hear that some of them have succeeded in traversing that great continent. On the other hand, it is a remarkable fact that the discoveries by maritime expeditions by no means come up to the energy and enterprise of explorers by land. It is true that we, and other maritime nations, have a number of surveying ships constantly engaged in hydrographical surveys in different parts of the world, but it must be confessed that though they are conducted by men of science and skill, their labours are principally confined to details of sounding and accurately defining the configuration of certain given lines of coast, which, however important in themselves, and useful for the safety of vessels employed in the local navigation of those waters, cannot possibly interest the public generally. This is the more to be wondered at as such surveying expeditions are fitted out with great care and completeness, carrying with them the means of prosecuting the exploration by land, and from the very nature of their existence able to reach, with safety and despatch, the coast of any given continent or island from whence they could the more easily make exploring excursions into the interior.

Amongst those parts of the globe so easily accessible by water, and of which our knowledge is so imperfect and limited, is the island of Formosa, or "the Beautiful Island," called so originally by the Portuguese, by whom it was first discovered, but denominated by the natives 'Tai-wan, signifying "the high

peaks." It lies off the east coast of China, to which country it now belongs by right of conquest, and is in the direct track of vessels proceeding from Hong Kong to Shanghai. We have before us the reports of the United States' naval officers, Capt. Joel Abbot, Lieut. A. W. Habersham, and the chaplain, Rev. G. Jones, as well as Commander Brooker, R.N., Mr. Groom, and Mr. Fortune. Capt. Abbot was the commander of the United States' steamer *Macedonian* (of which frigate the Rev. G. Jones was chaplain), and was detached from the American squadron under Commodore Perry, in 1854, to the coast of Formosa, for the purpose of trying to discover any traces of Americans supposed to have been wrecked on that coast and held in captivity, whilst Mr. Jones was specially directed to examine and report on the coalfields said to exist near Keelung, on the northern part of the coast. Lieut. Habersham was in command of the *John Hancock*, commonly known in the American navy by the familiar cognomen of "Old John," which formed part of the surveying expedition under Captain Ringold, in the year 1855, and in which he paid a flying visit to Formosa. Commander Brooker, R.N., was ordered to proceed to that island in the summer of 1858, in H.M.S. *Inflexible*, to look for some shipwrecked sailors, and returned to Hong Kong in the beginning of July without having succeeded in the object of his mission. And, finally, Mr. Groom paid an involuntary visit to Formosa, having been shipwrecked off the coast in the *Alert*, in which vessel he left Hong Kong as a passenger on the 26th September, 1858, and was wrecked on the 11th October of that year. Lieut. Habersham, Mr. Groom, and Robert Fortune landed on the west coast of the island, whilst Commander Brooker examined the eastern part of Formosa, and anchored at Keelung. Capt. Abbot and Mr. Jones confined their observations to the northern coast. Mr. Swinhoe, of Amoy, also visited Formosa, and we must consider his account to be one of the best published.

"Old John," the crazy old craft "that people looked at with astonishment, wondering that she was not gone to the bottom long ago," was sent to endeavour to find the missing crew of the *Porpoise*, belonging to Commodore Perry's squadron, which had disappeared, and was supposed to have been lost between Formosa and the continent of China. Stress of weather obliged Lieut. Habersham to run into a little bay near the South Cape for shelter under the lee of the coast, where they remained till the storm subsided. "On our arrival about dusk (says that officer), we saw nothing but an extensive tract of white sand-hills, bounded on the land side by green hills, but thought we saw a village in the distance on the slopes of the mountains. Our conjecture proved to be right, for as soon as it was dark we perceived the lights in the houses. The next morning we enjoyed an extensive view, verdant slopes and waving rice fields, here and there broken by high table land, studded with cattle. Such a scene is always pleasurable to the beholder." Whilst Mr. Groom, the involuntary visitor to Formosa, was stripped and plundered of all his clothes and other property by the natives, who then marched him and his companions to a village in the interior, Lieut. Habersham and his party experienced a more friendly reception, possibly owing to their being armed, which inspired the natives with due respect for them. "We landed fearlessly (says that officer), in the face of the great crowd which had congregated on the shore to see us, and though they were all armed either with matchlocks or bows and arrows, we recognised them as Chinese, and consequently knew that we had not much to fear from them." According to Mr. Groom, who was wrecked considerably further northward, it would appear that he fell into the hands of the Aborigines, who have been for a long time subjugated by the Chinese. On arriving at the village he experienced a kinder treatment, and the people furnished him with food and raiment.

In another part of his narrative Mr. Groom says:—"In the second week of November the rice harvest commenced, and during the excursion that I made into the country I almost forgot I was a captive in Formosa, so much did the busy occupation of the people put me in mind of a harvest home in Old England; and I could not help asking myself with astonishment and wonder, how it happens that in the middle of the nineteenth century such a beautiful and fruitful country should be so comparatively unknown in Europe? The climate is decidedly better than at Hong Kong, the weather less changeable, and the inhabitants more healthy. During my stay in Formosa I heard and saw nothing of those diseases so common at Hong Kong; and which are enough to deprive mankind of all desire to live in even the most beautiful country in the world."

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

A MORSEL of live royalty is a rare treat for a Republican. So well assured are we of this, that we have read without much astonishment the graphic accounts which have reached us from week to week of the sayings and doings of the Japanese and their entertainers in America. It is true that out of the seventy Japanese there are only three princes, and those three "not hereditary but titular;" still, with their \$80,000 and their eighty tons of luggage, they have driven the Americans frantic with delight. We pass over the civic glories at San Francisco. When the embassy reached Washington, so enthusiastic was the welcome that it was, we are told, "a wonder how the poor Japanese escaped with their lives." The correspondent *naïvely* adds, "The whole scene must have given them a vivid impression of the remarkable freedom of Republican institutions." We doubt it not, but we cannot refrain from expressing our hope that, as there is some probability of a real "hereditary" Prince paying our American friends a visit, they have not used up all their fine phrases. We should be sorry indeed were they to be in the predicament in which Oliver Goldsmith once found himself. The simple poet waited by appointment on a duke. He put on his finest clothes and prepared, as many another genius has done, one of the finest of speeches. After waiting some time in the ante-chamber, a gentleman enters dressed still finer than himself. Oliver immediately delivers himself of his speech, and too late he learns that he has wasted his eloquence on the Duke's gentleman. Of course our readers know the conclusion. When ushered into his Grace's presence, poor Goldsmith couldn't utter a word. Let us hope, however, that the "titular" princes of Japan have left a little honey in the comb for the hereditary Prince of Wales.

The Japanese have spent more than a month in America—they have dined with the President and had mysterious financial controversies with the Secretary of State. The currency question must have been rather an intricate one, as the Ambassadors addressed their Court Interpreter in Japanese, their Court Interpreter turned the Japanese into Dutch for the information of the U.S. interpreter, and the United States Interpreter converted the Dutch into English for the benefit of the United States Minister. What a dollar was like, after going through this remarkable process, we are unable even to conjecture. But this is not the Ambassadors' only title to fame. They endured with "more than courtesy" what is described as "a constant hand-shaking for two consecutive hours;" indeed, the "holy palmer's kiss" with the Washington ladies does not appear by any means to have dismayed them. The English copy of the Treaty in substitution for that which was accidentally burnt in Japan has been signed by the President, and the ratifications have been formally exchanged. We have just learnt, too, that a Bill has been passed in the American Senate carrying into effect the Asiatic treaties. But after all this digging about and dunging, will the tree bring forth fruit? In truth, these commercial treaties have a very fair outside, but, alas! as an Italian proverb teaches—"Out of a white egg often comes a black chick." The Chinese egg was just as white—so was the French egg. We know the colour of the Chinese chick, and we await with considerable anxiety the hatching of the French one. If the Japanese be, as an eminent authority assures us they are, the greatest liars in all the East (and we know what the superlative degree must in this case mean), we are not bound to believe that they will be more faithful in the observance of treaties than more civilised nations. The President of the American republic seems to have had some unpleasant misgivings on this point, for he thought it as well to hint to his guests "among other things," that he had selected for their escort several of the most gallant officers in the American navy, who in peace were most kind, but upon whom nevertheless in war they depended for their defence. *He trusted, however, they would never be required to operate against Japan.* We are told that "the distinguished visitors through their interpreter expressed their high appreciation of the President's address." Of course they did, just as the petty German Princes the other day, worshipped the rod which is not unlikely to emulate that of Aaron of old, and swallow up their puny sceptres.

The Americans are rampant because of our supposed jealousy at the first visit of the Japanese being paid to the United States. One of our New York contemporaries indeed attempted to get up a "sensation" on a statement that an English ship had omitted to salute the vessel containing the august visitors. But the Americans are mistaken, we have no feelings of jealousy.

We are quite ready to admit that they are entitled to the honour and happiness of receiving the first embassy from Japan. We do not forget that the expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry, and the treaty concluded by Mr. Harris, were of prior date to the visit of the Earl of Elgin. We must also allow that the Americans have been more fortunate in their relations with the Japanese than the English have, and although the American ambassador, Mr. Harris, does not probably rest upon a bed of roses, still more "uneasy lies the head" of the British plenipotentiary, Mr. Alcock. We may here correct an erroneous impression which, we believe, our "leading journal" has been the means of disseminating. It was never intended that the ambassadors now in America should visit Europe before their return to Japan: but it is probable that ere long the English will have an opportunity of extending their hospitality to an embassy from that country. But be this as it may, we are neither angry nor sad because the princes and their attendants, and their dollars, and their tons of luggage, have been received at Washington. We hope that they have not only derived some pleasure from their visit, but that they will take back with them to their own country the desire for freer and more extended intercourse with the civilized world—the assurance that their own interests will best be served by faithfully fulfilling the engagements they have undertaken, and the conviction that those who are mightiest to avenge perfidy and wrong are the most anxious to welcome them among the brotherhood of nations. Ere this they have, in all probability, left America. May we hope to date from their arrival in Japan a change in the policy of the Japanese Empire? may we hope that confidence and integrity will succeed to distrust and scheming, and that deliberate political assassination may henceforth be unknown? more than this—may we hope that the seeds of a purer and holier religion have been sown among them—that reasonable belief may be entertained that the day is not far distant when the veil of superstition and idolatry shall be rent in twain—when the ægis of Christianity shall overshadow them, and when they shall receive, with the fulness of knowledge which the light of civilization will shed, that enduring peace which passeth understanding?

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE EARL OF ELGIN.

A correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the inconvenience to the public service caused by the non-appointment of a successor to the Earl of Elgin as Postmaster-General. The present *locum tenens*, the Duke of Argyll, only nominally discharging the duties, and Sir Rowland Hill, the secretary, being absent on sick leave, it is likely that the present "difficulties" with the letter-carriers will extend to other branches of the service to the detriment of the public. We may here mention that the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to China has not been gazetted, nor that of the members of his suite.

DEFENCES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHIEF among the subjects which engage the attention of the public is that of the military defences of this country. The report of the Commissioners appointed for the examination of this vital question has just been published. The works therein recommended are estimated to require an expenditure of nearly twelve millions sterling. We concur in the expressions of regret, which are almost universal, that the instructions given to the Commissioners should have been such as to circumscribe, as it seems to us, unnecessarily the area of their inquiry. We think it impossible to overrate the importance attached to one aspect of the subject, and we regret—sincerely regret—that not merely do the Government not appear disposed to extend their vision beyond the limited field surveyed in the report, but that it is not their intention not to carry out in their integrity the recommendations contained therein. We refer to the proposed works at Woolwich, not simply as the great depot of our military resources, but also as bearing more immediately on the question of the fortification of the Metropolis. Why is this recommendation of the Commissioners to be ignored? It affects but in a very small degree the financial part of the question; but were it otherwise, pecuniary considerations are not in this case of the first importance. We learn from the *Times* that it is the intention of Government to proceed promptly and vigorously on a great portion of the Commissioners' report, but to abandon the attempt to defend Woolwich. It is proposed to expend in all only about eight and a half

millions, instead of the eleven and three quarter millions of the report. This includes £1,885,000 for the purchase of land, which it is proposed to acquire at once under the Defences Act. As only a small portion of the land will be wanted for the works, and the remainder will merely be kept clear from buildings, the latter will be let out, and need not be an unprofitable investment. Government will propose to commence the works immediately, and the Commissioners have pointed out how they may be available for defence in three or four months, even while far short of completion. It is intended to raise the money by terminable annuities, so that the whole sum may be absorbed in twenty-five years. We shall probably advert on a future occasion at greater length to this subject, as the fortification of London is, in the opinion of all, a question of the highest importance.

THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF OUR COLONIES.

We had occasion to notice this subject in our issue of the August 26. The late disturbance in New Zealand, and the gallant manner in which the European volunteers operated against the natives, has opened the question in Parliament of how far it is expedient to maintain a military force despatched from this country in our colonial possessions. The Australian colonies may perhaps form an exception to a certain extent, but we see no other. It appears there is a force of 1,500 men now stationed in various parts of New Zealand, and yet when a *fracas* occurs with the natives a force of only 100 can be brought against the disturbers of the peace. According to this it would appear that a larger force was necessary, and we certainly can see no other way of protecting these colonies from outward and internal aggression, than by detachments from our regular army recruited by any colonists who may be disposed to enter it. The *Times* on the subject says—"A cargo of Enfield rifles, a battery of Armstrong guns, a few light ships of war off the coast, and some hearty words of encouragement and sympathy from home would, we think, put the colonists in a position to dispense in a great measure with the aid of regular troops." The local volunteer forces are most excellent institutions, but it is not to be expected that they can do more than be ready for any extraordinary emergency until regular troops can be brought to the spot; if their services were further taxed we should soon find the volunteer force dwindle into atoms. The troops for Australia and New Zealand should, however, be supplied not direct from England but from India. After a service there of a few years, and when requiring a change of climate, we think that of Australia would be found more beneficial than even England.

RELIGION OF THE JAPANESE.—In the *New York Herald* appears a leading article on this interesting and important subject. Our American contemporary is very anxious lest any of the Japanese now in Washington should be converted to Christianity. The reason it advances against missionary efforts in that direction is a singular one. The higher classes of the Japanese "have no religion whatever," *exclaimed*, leave them alone. But this is not all: we are told that the governing classes in Europe "stand in exactly the same position that is occupied by the Japanese." We should be sorry to think it; we do not believe it. We admit that the embassy from Japan is a purely commercial one. We admit that no converts will be made by persuasion; but even if it were true that irreligion is the order of the day, both in Europe and America, so far as the governing classes are concerned, that surely would be no valid reason for stigmatising the attempt to enlighten the Japanese with the rays of Divine truth as *extremely imprudent*. We shall probably recur to this subject, for we hold that even Buddhism is more than one step removed from "no religion at all."

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—A report, intended to be annual, on the subject of railways in India, has been presented to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. Danvers, the secretary to the Railway Department of the India-office. It describes the eight railway companies and the Steam Flotilla Company for the Indus. The railways are to make 4,917 miles of communication, and the Flotilla Company to navigate 570 miles of the Indus. By the end of last year the three great companies (the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Madras) had 636 miles open. The estimated cost of the whole of these undertakings is £52,430,000, but at present the Indian Government has only authorised £34,133,300 to be raised, and the amount actually raised at the end of 1859 was £27,079,712. It is remarkable that of this sum only 625,971 has been subscribed in India, or £1 in every £44.

TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE, &c.—A deputation, consisting of the Messrs. Guthrie, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Buchanan, M.P., and Mr. Gregson, M.P., had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the 11th inst., at the Colonial-office. Nothing was said as to the precise time when the Straits settlements would come under the Colonial-office. Some financial matters and statements are still to be discussed, so that beyond the mere fact that the transfer had been arranged, nothing definite transpired at the interview. Probably some months at least, if not a longer period, will elapse before the arrangement is carried out.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Mr. T. F. Callaghan, barrister, has been appointed chief magistrate at Hong Kong, vice H. T. Davies resigned and joined the Chinese Customs.

GENERAL VAN STRAUBENZEE.—A contemporary has the following remarks on this gentleman's return from China by a late mail:—"The gallant general comes to England at his own request, after long and arduous services in the East. The dispassionate political action and military skill which he so judiciously exercised in all his operations with and against the Chinese at Canton, up to the moment of his departure, was the fulcrum which removed commercial difficulties there, and established peace and protection to life and property among the industrial citizens. The equitable line of policy which he so long and honourably maintained through conflicting difficulties cannot fail to be justly appreciated and rewarded by the home Government. Sir Charles is accompanied by his amiable wife, the ministering angel of so much good to many of the general's suffering soldiers at Canton."

LECTURE ON SIAM.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society on the 11th inst. two short papers on Siam, communicated by Sir R. Schomburgk, our Consul at Bangkok, gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Crawford, Captain Sherard Osborn, Captain Oliphant, and Colonel Sykes took part. Mr. Crawford, who was formerly ambassador from this country to the court of Siam, described the country with some minuteness. He considered the inhabitants to be less civilised and less intelligent than the Hindoos or the Chinese. Captain Osborn said that the rivers of Siam which fall into the Bay of Bengal, and take their rise from the mountains on the south-east of China, offer the means of gaining access to that part of the Chinese empire, which is more fertile than any other portion, though but little known to Europeans. He stated that he obtained tea in that district which was much finer in quality than any that is to be obtained at Shanghai. Colonel Sykes thought Mr. Crawford's account of the inferior state of the civilisation of the Siamese was not correct at the present time. He mentioned some additional particulars respecting the elder of the Siamese kings, indicating the advances he had made in education, and in the adoption of the manners of European civilisation, among which was the use of visiting cards; two of those cards, Colonel Sykes said, he had in his possession, which are quite equal in appearance to the bridal cards of English ladies.

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON RELIGION.—In a country newspaper, the *Bridport News*, we find the report of a long speech delivered by Sir John Bowring at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Christian Union. It has not found its way into any of our metropolitan prints, and we may imagine the extraordinary opinions announced will astonish the public not a little. Our space will not permit a reprint of the whole. After stating that the Unitarians were among the most advanced religionists of the day, and that the great error of Christians was in supposing that they had a monopoly of the truth, Sir John says: "Wherever there was religion, whether it was that of the Parsee, whom he had often seen rising from his bed to pay devotion to the rising sun, unobserved, seeking no human applause, could he fail to say that in that there was something of true religion. When in the interior of China he had seen a spot where there was a water-fall; some poor individuals had scooped out an altar, and there they had placed a god, and to that god libations were offered, and prayers were addressed, while the idolator, as he was called, was expressing a hope that by the influence of that idol more mischief might be averted from his family. Was there no religion in that? He thought there was a great deal!—(hear, hear)—and that that divine and benignant Being who looks down from Heaven's heights did not regard those distinctions which we were accustomed to make, but might see religion where we would only find something which he would not honour with a name. Why, he had heard a Chinese father reason with a Christian missionary, and the latter would say, 'you know that child of yours is born in sin, and condemned to eternal perdition, unless you listen to me.' Did they think that religion that came in that shape could triumph? No; it was repulsive in the highest degree."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The last meeting of the season was held on the evening of the 16th inst., when Col. Sykes, M.P., the president, delivered an able and interesting lecture. The subject selected was one which we suspect will be regarded as a novelty by the majority both of our European and our Asiatic readers. "The buried Cities of India,"—who has heard of them? yet how pregnant with interest is the subject! Two cities, the Pompeii and Herculaneum of India, have been, so to speak, disinterred. Though we know not with certainty their names, there are evidences that they were large and populous—that they flourished about the eighth century—and that it was by some sudden and wondrous physical convulsion they were engulfed. The excavations have not hitherto been to any great extent, but the numerous interesting relics exhibited to the meeting afforded abundant evidence that several of the arts and various branches of industry were cultivated among the inhabitants. Mr. Thomas (who made a few observations at a subsequent period of the evening) stated, that as the latest date discoverable on any one of the coins found was A.D. 913, it was clear that at that period these cities were extant. Col. Sykes referred to the number, variety, and particularly the infinitesimal size of the copper coins discovered, and argued thence that labour was probably cheap and the fruits of the earth abundant, which does not, however, appear to have been the case in other parts of India at that time. It is difficult to guess what a copper coin, scarcely larger than a pin's head, could have purchased. The members of the society present (among whom we noticed the lecturer at the previous meeting, Dr. Macgowan,) appeared highly gratified with the exposition of their respected president.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The quarterly court of the proprietors of East India stock was held at the India House, Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair. The chairman announced that the dividend warrants would be payable on and after the 6th proximo, and stated that he understood from the Secretary of State for India that the projected Bill, by which the Government proposed to interfere with the reserved rights of the Company, was not as yet ready. He could not conceive what right Government could have to justify them in taking that course with the Company, more than with any of the railway companies having a guarantee from the State. Mr. Crawshaw then moved that the directors be respectfully requested not wait longer for information as to the proposed Bill in relation to the affairs of the Company, before entering into communication with the Bank of England, and taking

such other measures as might be in their power, in accordance with the resolution with the last general court. Mr. Jones seconded the resolution. After some discussion the resolution was put and carried. Mr. Crawshaw then moved that the thanks of the Company be given to those members of the House of Commons who had exerted themselves to get the despatches connected with the Afghan war printed in their entirety. Dr. Beattie seconded the motion. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Jones then moved a resolution to the effect that the financial scheme of Mr. Wilson was false in commercial policy, discreditable in operation, and dangerous to the dignity of the Crown. The honourable proprietor was proceeding to prove these propositions, when, as the court became thin, the debate was adjourned to the next court. The proceedings then terminated.

IMPORTS OF BULLION.—The total value of the gold bullion and specie imported into the United Kingdom last year was £22,297,698, against £22,793,126 in 1858. The value of the silver bullion imported in 1859 was £14,772,458, against £6,709,064 in 1858. The total receipts of bullion and specie were consequently £37,070,156 last year, against £29,493,190 in 1858, showing an increase of rather more than 25 per cent. Australia sent us gold to the amount of £3,624,566 last year, as compared with £9,064,763 in 1858. The next best source of supply was the United States, which sent £7,909,842 last year, and £4,502,464 in 1858. From the northern ports of Russia gold also came to the extent of £2,070,066 last year, and £1,446,813 in 1858; while Mexico, South America, and the West Indies contributed £1,738,700 and £3,848,419, respectively. France last year sent us silver to the extent of £6,365,852; Belgium, £1,521,176; Holland, £1,035,149; the United States, £1,763,639; and Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, £3,385,252. With the exception of the last, these totals are very largely in excess of similar receipts from the same quarters in the previous year.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY AND THE FAIR SEX.—"The Japanese," says the *New York Herald*, "finding it to be the custom of the country, are very fond of shaking hands with the ladies. We have even heard it alleged that, notwithstanding the solemn oath, involving for its violation the penalty of death, which they took, every man of this embassy, before leaving Japan, to keep themselves perfectly exempt from any contact with the crino line of the outside barbarians during their absence, there is danger, if these celestials do not look sharp, of some executions among them on their return. Let them be careful, therefore, in their reconnaissances round this city, and every other American city in which they may sojourn a few weeks or days, or they may be called to a fearful account when the chief censor renders in his report of the embassy at Jeddo." The Japanese have been overwhelmed in a sea of crinoline. They have been encompassed by hoops of steel. They have been stared out of countenance by the bright eyes of Columbia's maids and matrons in Congress assembled. Wherever they have been, there has been the same impenetrable wall of American female chattering, flirting, staring, giggling, wondering, guessing, reckoning, or calculating, according to the line of country from whence she hails. The feminine rush after the Japanese has been something tremendous; and as the atmosphere of Washington is not favourable to the growth of modesty, the Ambassadors have been terribly shocked. In their country, when strangers arrive in a city or village, the women all run away and hide themselves. Here, when a distinguished foreigner turns up, the women all run after him, as if they desired to eat him up, and were afraid there would not be a piece left if they did not make haste.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—From the mines the news was never better. New diggings are constantly being discovered, and large earnings being made all over the mining region. The Chinese immigration, which was expected, is beginning to set in. About 800 Chinamen have arrived within the last fortnight, some of them in two vessels from China direct, others from San Francisco. They have nearly all gone up to the mines. Accounts from China say that a large immigration may be expected if the Chinese are well treated. There are no distinctions made against them in these colonies. They have the same protection as all other persons, and in the mines they are allowed the same rights, liberties, and privileges as all other miners, and the great bulk of the population is very glad to see them coming into the country. Fears for the result are the phantoms of a few nervous and ill-informed persons.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN CONSUL IN CHINA.—*The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* has the following notice of Mr. Burrows: "Some years since, a Russian corvette, on a voyage from the United States to St. Peterburg, having on board as passengers a Russian Ambassador and several officers of the Russian navy, was dismasted in a hurricane, and all on board placed in imminent danger of their lives. In this wrecked condition she was fallen in with by a ship from New York for the Pacific Ocean, owned by Silas E. Burrows, a merchant, of the United States. The Russian minister agreed to give the captain of this ship, for his owner, \$10,000 if he would take them from the wreck and return to New York, which was done; but on arriving at New York Mr. Burrows refused to receive any compensation for rendering this great service to the shipwrecked sufferers, and for which decision he received the official thanks of the President of the United States, General Jackson. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has been pleased, as a remembrance, to appoint Mr. Burrows as his Consul at Hong Kong. We are pleased to have to record such liberality, where aid is extended to those who meet with disasters on the waters."

SHOOTING AT JUDGES ON THE BENCH.—At Toulouse a most extraordinary affair occurred. As the judges composing the Second Chamber of the Imperial Court were, in a suspension of the audience, descending from the bench, headed by M. Solminiac, who had presided, a man who was standing near the seats of the advocates fired a pistol at that learned judge; the ball with which it was charged passed close to him, and lodged in the wood-work behind the bench. The man who fired the pistol did not attempt to escape, and was at once secured. He stated his name to be Guilhem, and his residence to be Graulhet, in the Tarn. He had, he said, lost, before the tribunal of Labour, and afterwards, on appeal before the Second Chamber of the Court of Toulouse, a lawsuit, by which he was compelled to make restitution of certain sums he had inherited. As this restitution would entirely ruin him, he had petitioned the Emperor to set aside the judgments, or to give him the means of carrying the matter before the Court of Cassation;

but he had not received a favourable reply, and, in consequence, he had resolved to take vengeance upon the judges who had last pronounced against him. "I wrote to the Emperor," he continued, "to say that if justice were not done me in a month, I would murder all the judges of the Second Chamber. I regret," he added, "that I missed my man, but when I am at liberty I will take a better aim!"

The finance and revenue accounts of India give the following estimate of the revenue for the year ending April 30, 1860:—Land revenue, including tributes from native States, £20,947,283; customs, £3,691,603; salt, 2,846,549; opium, 6,071,022; Post-office, stamps, and all other sources, £4,240,175; total, £37,796,632. From this must be deducted the charges of collection, cost of salt and opium, allowances payable in accordance with treaties, and allowances amounting in all to £6,938,607, leaving as net revenue £30,858,025. But the expenditure is stated at £39,952,232, making a deficit of £9,094,207.

A deputation waited on Lord Palmerston to illustrate the impolicy of Mr. Wilson's tariff in India. It was shown in one example, by patterns and calculations, that a piece of gray mull, when bleached at an additional cost of 4d., had added to the price for the purpose of charging the duty not less than 2s. 9d., 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty being afterwards charged on that amount.

The privileges of the book post have been extended to the colony of Labuan.

The Bishop of Labuan had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office. He is shortly to return. His lordship has been preaching in aid of the missions to Borneo, but we believe without much success.

The whole of the collection connected with the Egyptian Hall, the property of the late Mr. Albert Smith, will be sold to-morrow by auction.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 5th inst., at the offices, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Willcox, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. C. W. Howell, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the *Massilia* had been completed and brought into active service on the Southampton and Alexandria line, where she had fully realized the expectations held out in former reports. The *Nepaul* was despatched via the Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th of February last, to take up her station on the Mauritius line, and arrived out after a remarkably short passage, delivering the first mail at Suez seventy-three days only after leaving Southampton. The *China* and *Belar* left Southampton on the 11th of May, to reinforce the fleet at Bombay for the service of the company between that port and China, and would shortly be followed by the *Orissa* and *Ellora*. The report also stated that "The combined operations of the French and English Governments in the expedition to China have again led to the extensive employment of the company's steamers in the transport of troops, the *Oriental*, *Hindustan*, and *Pottinger* being under charter to the Madras Government for this purpose, while the *Granada*, *Araf*, and *Chusan* have been engaged at Hong Kong,—the *Granada* being for the use, it is understood, of the British Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, in moving from place to place. The *Shanghai* has also been chartered by the authorities of the French naval division. On the requisition of the Government at Calcutta, the *Dentuck* was offered either for charter or sale; the purchase was decided upon, and that vessel, therefore, no longer appears on the list. The directors are happy to add that during the six months embraced in this report the very extensive operations now carried on by the company have not been attended with any casualty of importance. The directors announced in their last report that, in consequence of their experience of the unsatisfactory working of the Australian line via Mauritius, they had proposed to the Government a trial of the route via Galle, with an addition of £25,000 per annum to the subsidy. The change of route was agreed to, but as the colonies contributed one-half to the subsidy, that part of the question could not be dealt with without a reference to Australia. The local government of Melbourne transmitted to the Government of this country a proposal that a monthly line should be established between that port and Galle, in connection with one of the company's fortnightly lines between Calcutta and Suez, offering, at the same time, to take upon themselves the full half of the necessary subsidy, which was estimated at £120,000 per annum. By the time this proposal reached England, further experience had made it fully manifest that the loss already incurred in working the Australian contract would be permanent; and the directors, acting on the principle that the company cannot be expected to carry out a public service at a sacrifice, and that the shareholders have, on the other hand, a right to a fair profit on these operations, entered into communication with the Government, with the determination either to obtain an increase to the subsidy, or to abandon the contract. The Lords of the Treasury requested to be informed whether the directors had any alternative plan to propose, or whether they intended to discontinue the service altogether. Upon this invitation the directors submitted a proposal, upon the plan and terms suggested by the local Government of Melbourne—namely, a monthly line between that port, calling at King George's Sound only, and Galle, for a subsidy of £120,000 per annum. The official sanction of this alteration of the service was received in time to admit of the transmission, by the last mail, of instructions to the company's agent to discontinue the costly line to Suez forthwith. The new plan will consequently come into operation next month, and the directors consider that there is a fair prospect of its proving remunerative. Concurrently with the change of route, the scale of passage money to and from Australia will be assimilated to the rate per mile on which the charges on the East India and China lines are calculated." In reference to the increased cost of coals, the directors state that the increase in expenditure extends not only to the fuel now being consumed in the navigation of the company's ships, but to the large stocks it is necessary to provide beforehand at all the large coaling stations. Owing to the extended operations, the company's steamers now burn not less than 300,000 tons of coal annually, against 200,000 tons two years ago, and the average cost at all the stations is 51s. 7d. in 1859-60, against 40s. in 1858-9. The expenditure on coals alone is therefore augmented by 11s. 7d. on 200,000 tons, and by 51s. 7d. on 100,000 tons (the increased amount of the consumption), making in all £373,750 per annum. A general rise has also taken place in the price of provisions, and almost every article consumed in the outfit, repair, and navigation of the steamers. These circumstances com-

bined have led the directors to consider whether it will not be necessary to revert to the rates of passage money and freight which existed before the last reduction in 1857; and also whether they can continue to carry on the present amount of postal service on the India and China lines for the subsidy now received. The mileage performed annually by the steam-vessels of the company in the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails was on nine lines £1,165,024 miles, the subsidy being at the rate of 4s. 6d. per mile; but on the Suez and Sydney line via Galle, the returns from freight and passage money are so small as to throw the maintenance of the service almost entirely on the subsidy, which consequently shows a much higher rate per mile than the average of the others, the mileage on this route being for twelve voyages 208,848 miles, and the average rate of subsidy 17s. 2d. per mile, making the total mileage performed by the company's steamers 1,373,872 miles. The disbursements of the company now amount to upwards of £2,000,000 annually; and taking the sum shown at the last annual meeting—namely, £2,006,363, the cost of navigating the company's ships and of carrying on the business is 29s. per mile; the difference between this sum and the amount of subsidy per mile (4s. 6d.) is very striking; and when it is borne in mind that a receipt at the rate of not less than 26s. 6d. per mile has to be made up out of earnings in freight and passage money to enable the company to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. only, it will be readily understood that the extra expenses, the strain upon the vessels, and other disadvantages which attend the constant and punctual performance of the obligations of the mail service, may not be adequately compensated at so trifling a rate of subsidy. A call of £5 per share was made payable on the 1st of April last, and was responded to by the proprietors with their usual punctuality. Another instalment of £5 has also been called for the 1st of July, which will leave £25 payable on each of the new shares, or £500,000 in all. The proceeds of these two calls will go in great measure to meet the purchase money and outfit of the vessels bought on entering upon the Australian service, and other expenses connected therewith. The operations of the half-year, so far as the gross receipts are concerned, are satisfactory; but the disbursements have been unavoidably increased in a more than corresponding ratio. The directors are, however, enabled to recommend that the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. be declared for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, and that payment of the same be made, clear of income-tax, on and after the 25th inst.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he would only make one or two observations. During the past half-year the company had rendered very valuable assistance to the Government, and had chartered no less than seven of their vessels for the expedition to China. Of course, that would be done for a consideration, but the directors had given considerable assistance to the authorities without seeking any return. He then read part of a letter from Admiral Hope, stationed at Hong Kong, in which the gallant admiral acknowledged the valuable assistance the company had given him there, stating that the company's officers had also done everything they could to help. They had also forwarded from Suez a portion of a brigade 212 strong, with an Armstrong battery. The Government vessels not having arrived as expected, they were forwarded by the *Precursor*, and victualled for twenty-five days. They also supplied the Government vessels with coals when they arrived, and a vast number of stores, which had contributed to the comfort of the men. Their agent at Singapore had informed them that Admiral Hope had stated to the commander on that station "that it was not too much to say, that without the able assistance of the Peninsular and Oriental Company it would have been impossible for part of the expedition to China to reach its destination at the time fixed." He (the chairman) believed that the assistance they had rendered was well appreciated by the Government authorities. He then called attention to the increased cost of coal, and stated that freights had risen considerably. The adoption of the superheating system was a perfect success. It would be a work of time to apply it to all their vessels. They could not spare their effective ships to lay up for a month for the purpose of having the superheating apparatus fitted to their machinery, or else it would have been more extensively employed in their fleet. They had, however, sent out five sets of that apparatus to India to fit to any of their vessels that might be undergoing repairs, so as to carry the superheating system out as far as possible. He might mention that the *Ceylon*, running from Southampton to Alexandria, consumed, with the superheating apparatus, 500 tons of coals less than she did before it was applied.

Mr. Bransell seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and in so doing alluded to the vast services rendered by the company to the Government, India, Australia, and other colonies.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jack believed they had always done everything they could for the Government, but he thought the Government did nothing for them. When any new route was proposed the directors were asked to give all the information they could to the Government, and when that was obtained the latter endeavoured to get some one else to do the work. It appeared to him that the conduct of the directors must be gratifying to the country at large. (Hear.) He concluded by moving that a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending the 31st of March last, clear of income-tax, be declared. He thought that satisfactory reasons had been given that the dividend should not be larger.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Penny, seconded by Mr. Dakin, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors for their devotion to the interests of the company, and the meeting separated.

PETITION TO THE LORDS AND COMMONS, ON HONG KONG ADOPTED BY THE NEWCASTLE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION, MAY 31, 1860.

That your petitioners are informed that Tam Achoy (a Chinaman, a noted resident at Hong Kong), Captain Baker (an English subject), and a number of American and European sailors, recently made a piratical attack on the Chinese village of Sun-ning, near Macao, in which three Europeans and a number of others were killed.

That a steamer flying the British flag was chartered by Tam Achoy for this expedition. That on Tuesday, Feb. 21, of the present year, Tam Achoy, Captain Baker, and others, who were engaged in fighting, were

brought to trial before the Supreme Court at Hong Kong, charged with misdemeanour. That the accused pleaded guilty, but made affidavits, in which they put forward the fact, in mitigation of punishment, that before starting on their expedition they consulted the Government of the colony concerning it, through Mr. Caldwell, the Registrar-General and Protector of Chinese, and received no warning from the said Government to prevent their proposed expedition. That to the truth of this statement the Registrar-General of Hong Kong himself bore witness, in an affidavit, which he also made. That in consequence no sentence was passed on Tam Achoy, Captain Baker, and the others. That the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Adams, did withhold the above-mentioned affidavits, which had been read in open court, when application was made to him for them for the purpose of publication. That a newspaper at Hong Kong, the *China Mail*, in reference to these circumstances, made, on Feb. 2, the following statement:—

"That the expedition against Sunning was only the natural development of the system of attacking alleged pirate fleets and villages with English gun-boats on very insufficient information as to the real facts of the case, and of interfering with Chinese quarrels, which can be far better settled by the natives themselves. Mr. Caldwell was the official here best fitted to discriminate between pirates and others; yet even he had the almost incredible stupidity to direct Captain Bythesa against Namtow because of acts committed by a junk in the legitimate action of the Chinese customs. The Namtow people came to Hong Kong, and engaged a lawyer to prosecute in this matter; but they must have been bought off, for when everything was clear before them, and legal opinion in their favour, they suddenly left the place, and gave up the prosecution.

"That in February, last year, a petition, signed by the mayor on behalf of a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town, was laid before your Right Honourable House, praying for justice in respect to conduct similar to that above recited on the part of the Registrar-General and other officials at Hong Kong. That in June of last year a petition to the same effect, signed by the Mayor on behalf of another meeting of the inhabitants of this town, was presented to her Majesty, to which her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply that she had 'commanded the said petition to be referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.' That in March of the present year, in return to an address of the Honourable House of Commons, a volume of official papers relating to Hong Kong was laid before your Right Honourable House, which papers confirm to the fullest extent the statements contained in the above-mentioned petitions. That, nevertheless, no steps have been taken by your Right Honourable House to redress the grievances complained of; the consequence being the continuance of the customary state of things at Hong Kong, as evinced by the circumstances of the above-mentioned trial for piracy of Tam Achoy and Captain Baker.

"That your petitioners attribute this state of things to the conduct of the late and present Secretaries of State for the Colonies in neglecting her Majesty's commands to give consideration to the complaints of her Majesty's subjects; and further, in upholding guilty officials, and punishing only their accusers. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Right Honourable House to inquire into the aforesaid conduct of the Colonial Office, and to take such steps as to your Right Honourable House may appear necessary to vindicate the honour of the Crown, and do justice.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The *White Star* troop-ship, announced in our last as engaged for the conveyance of reinforcements to China, will sail in a few days with the following details:—

1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 162 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 2nd Queen's Royals, from Walmer; 2 subalterns and 1 man of the 1st battalion 3rd Buffs, from Limerick; 1 captain, 2 subalterns, and 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 31st regiment, from Chatham; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 91 men of the 44th Regiment, from Colchester; 3 captains, 1 subaltern, and 192 men of all ranks of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, from Winchester; 1 subaltern, and 102 men of the 67th Regiment from Athlone; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, and 54 non-commissioned officers and men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Youghal; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, and 244 non-commissioned officers and men of the 99th Regiment, from Cork, giving a total of 22 officers and 949 non-commissioned officers and men. The 2nd Royals, 31st, 44th, and 60th Rifles are to embark at Deptford; and the 3rd Buffs, 67th, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, and 99th at Cork. The medical officers selected to proceed in charge of the above reinforcements are Surg.-Major W. Howe, M.D., and Assist.-Staff-Surgeon F. T. McCarthy, who will embark at Cork; and Staff-Assistent-Surgeon G. F. Spry, who embarks at Deptford. An armourer-sergeant will also proceed with the troops.

The *Torch*, 4, screw, is reported to proceed to the China station, but requires some confirmation. No further reinforcements have been announced, or vessels chartered, with the exception of engagements for the conveyance of stores and ammunition, which are being despatched almost weekly by sailing vessels.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order that, in consequence of distinguished services performed by Captain Jermyn Charles Symonds, of the Royal Marine forces, while serving with the Royal Marine brigade in China, that officer shall be restored to his original rank in the corps. Captain Symonds's name has, consequently, been placed between those of Brevet-Major C. B. Rodney and Lieut.-Col. J. M. Wemyss. Captain Symonds was, we understand, unfortunately tried by a naval court-martial on some trifling charges some years back, while serving on board her Majesty's ship *Trim-comalee*, in the West Indies, and hence his suspension of rank, to which he has now been restored.

Acting Sergeant-Major Woon, belonging to the 1st battalion Royal Marine Infantry, was yesterday presented by Col. Stransham, commanding the division at Woolwich, with a gold watch and Albert chain, value 30 guineas,

subscribed by Col. Holloway, C.B., aid-de-camp to the Queen, Col. Walsh, C.B., and the officers of the battalion late serving in China, in testimony of their appreciation of his undaunted courage and bravery under the many circumstances to which he was exposed from the Chinese guns during the attack on the forts in the Peiho river. Sergeant-Major Woon, on his arrival in England, was presented with an annuity medal for good services by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Clyde will succeed the late Lord Strafford in the command of the Coldstream Guards. The two other vacant colonelcies will be filled by the appointment of Major Generals Maunsell and Monina, both officers of Peninsular service.

The 200th anniversary of the formation of the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards was celebrated on Saturday evening by a sumptuous festival, held in the Banquet-hall of St. James's Palace.

The annual inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery at their headquarters, Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, was concluded by a display of practice from mortars, guns, and rockets, such as is seldom witnessed in a single day.

The Channel Fleet have been anchored in the Frith of Forth for two weeks, and the officers have exchanged civilities with the residents and authorities.

We believe it is probable that Sir Alfred Horsford, on assuming the duties of Deputy-Adjutant-General, will be succeeded as head of the Recruiting Department at the Horse Guards, by Colonel Hope Graham, of the 59th regiment, lately in China.

The Staff of Sir George Clark, the new Governor of Bombay, consists of Major Coley, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, Military Secretary; Major Clark, Rifle Brigade; and Captain Ellis, 83rd regiment, Aides-de-Camp.

Surgeon-Major W. Howe, M.D., Assistant-Staff-Surgeon F. T. McCarthy and Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Spry, are ordered to China with detachments.

Colonel Warre, of the 57th regiment, is, we understand, to be attached to the personal Staff of Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

It has been moved in the House to give the officers of the navy extra pay and allowances.

The following plan of defence for Great Britain has been proposed by a correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* :—

"In developing the military maritime power of a nation, the grand objects to be held steadily in view are the formation of two nuclei; the one, which shall be the basis of an unlimited extension of its active power; the other, of its reserve, as the exigencies of the period may demand.

"The bases on which these results can alone be attained in this country are :—

"1st. The formation of a standing navy, never to be reduced beneath a fixed standard—whatever may be the temporary aspect of the political horizon—to which irregulars, or men enlisted for brief terms of service, can be attached, their numbers fluctuating with the exigencies of time and circumstances.

"2nd. The formation of a coast-guard or standing reserve under similar conditions, which should become the nucleus of whatever additional irregular reserves may be deemed requisite."

The minimum to which the permanent and available personnel of our navy can prudently be reduced, to enable the country to pursue a path of integrity and dignity, instead of periodic panic and expediency, whether we consider the vast navies arising around us, or the magnitude of the interests at stake, on which depends our very being as a nation, to say nothing of our extended colonies and commerce—is 100,000 men, exclusive of whatever number of boys may be required to feed the standing navy.

This permanent force should be organised in the following manner :—Four divisions of standing navy, 40,000 men; (boys, as required to meet demand, unlimited); irregulars attached to standing navy, say 20,000 men; one division of coast guard or standing reserve, 10,000 men; irregulars attached to standing navy, say 20,000; Royal Marines (the back-bone of the service), 20,000 men.—Total available force to meet aggression or emergency, 110,000 men.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following comments on the commissariat officers now in China :—

"The English commissaries are armed with imperial authority; the Indian commissaries are nominated by the Indian Viceroy; the former are in possession, but the latter have the ear of the general. The former bear the Crimean brand on their downcast brows; the latter are radiant with Delhi and Lucknow successes. The former are civilians, with their noses on the war-office grindstone; the latter have the prestige of military rank, and have a resource besides the commissariat, they can speak out without being utterly ruined by their rashness. The former have a deputy commissary-general at their head, and claim the command; the latter, though under an assistant commissary-general, conceive it derogatory to serve; and they, moreover, expect from India a commissary-general, who will unquestionably be the senior; they may, nevertheless, be out-manœuvred, as the British commissary holds the keys of the military chest from the treasury, and his appointment from the Minister for War.

"In such jeopardy stand the prospects for the subsistence of the army. The Transport, as means by which the subsistence shall reach the army, is not without its little difficulties also. It appears that the Commissariat is to undertake its old duty of providing the entire transport—a duty temporarily usurped by the Land Transport corps in the Crimea. This corps is represented in China by the Military Train, a cavalry corps, which fights after the ancient British fashion, from their chariots; by the Chinese Coolie corps, some 3,000 or 4,000 strong, biped beasts of burden of incomparable value; and some 3,000 or 4,000 pack ponies, rough and ragged, collected on the coast of China, Japan, and the Straits, for Commissariat stores and baggage. These splendid troopers, with their dragoon officers; these funny, nondescript, but efficient coolies, under officers of the Madras army; and this tag-rag and bob-tail of pack-ponies, are all to be indiscriminately dammed up in a heap, and to be put somehow under the Commissariat. Such are the primary discordant elements with which the military machine in China is to be kept going, and discordant as they are, we nevertheless fondly hope they may answer somehow.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty :—Thomas F. Simmons, first-class assistant engineer, to the Asia, for service in the Grindler; Francis Thornton, promoted to the rank of second-class assistant-engineer in the Bloodhound; F. G. Pearce, paymaster (additional), to the Blenheim; B. W. Fielding, B. H. Dunn, A. O. Tottenham, P. A. Black, A. Ross, L. C. Reece, J. A. Clifton, J. W. Wilkins, H. E. Walters, G. S. La Costa, G. G. Boys, F. A. Gataber, G. Osborne, R. W. J. Herman, and the Hon. E. W. D. Browne, naval cadets to the Marlborough, for disposal; C. T. F. Hodgkinson, naval cadet to the Hannibal; T. H. Houghton, E. S. Dugdale, and C. W. Cole, naval cadets to the Nile for disposal.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BOWIE—At Singapore, on the 11th of May, Mrs. W. Bowie, of a son.
GIBBS—On the 13th instant, at Springfield Lodge, Upper Clapton, Mrs. D. A. Gibbs, of a daughter.
KYNNAIRD—On the 3rd May, at Rome, the Viscountess Kynnaired (Marchioness Bandini Giustiniani), of a son and heir.
LAZAROO—At Singapore, on the 13th of May, Mrs. P. Lazaroo, of a daughter.
PRESTON—At Canton, on the 2nd May, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Preston, of a son.
VAN SOEST—At Singapore, on the 2nd of May, Mrs. L. Van Soest, of a daughter.
VYSE—On the 13th instant, at Stoke-place, Mrs. Richard Howard Vyse, of a son.
ZECHARIAH—At Singapore, on the 1st of May, Mrs. G. I. Zechariah of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- GORTON—ROSE—On the 14th inst., at the parish church, Woodchurch, by the Rev. P. Robin, John, eldest son of James Gorton, Esq., of Seedy, Manchester, to Emma, eldest daughter of W. Rose, Esq., of Liverpool, late of Manchester.
SEWELL—BURN—On the 7th May, at Singapore, by the Rev. T. C. Smyth, A.M., Henry Fane Haylett Sewell, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant her Majesty's 40th Regiment M.N.I., son of Lieutenant-General Sewell, C.B., Royal Army, to Violette Ann, only daughter of Brigadier Burn, commanding troops in the Straits.
VOLHARDT—SILVEIRA—At Hong Kong, on the 28th April, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fr. Angelo Vandagna, G. Vollhardt, to Guilhermina A. da Silveira.
WILSON—ROBERTSON—At St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. T. C. Smyth, M.A., on the 15th May, Mr. Charles Wilson, to Miss Christina Robertson.

DEATHS.

- FOGG—On the 1st instant, Hiram Fogg, late of the firm of Messrs. H. Fogg and Co., Shanghai.
GRAY—At Manila, on the 13th April, Melland Gray, lately of Batavia.
HASKELL—On the 1st May, of erysipelas, George Lewis Haskell, Esq., at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., aged 37.
MARGESSON—On the 14th instant, at 4, Green's-row, Chelsea, Philip Davies Margesson, Captain Royal Artillery, F.R.G.S., fourth son of the Rev. W. Margesson, aged 33.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

There is no change in the produce markets; the prospects for tea and silk are good.

The sales of tea are in progress while we go to press, and it is expected the rates will be fully maintained, owing to the advances received this morning.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—June 23, at Bremen from Akyab, Flying Eagle; 26, at Falmouth from Akyab, Wm. Kidston; 22, at Texel from Batavia, Piter; From Banjoewangie, Nederland en Oranje; 22, at Brouwershaven from Banjoewangie, Lod-wyk; 26, at Queenstown from Maulmain, Jane; in the Downs, from China, Vanguard.

DEPARTURES.—June 23, from Southampton for Hong Kong, Neckar; 24, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Catharine, from Clyde for Singapore, Elizabeth; 26, from London (in ballast), for Cardiff and Manila, Elveria. For Hong Kong, Lyee Mo-r; 22, from off St. Catherine's Point, for Batavia, Maria; 20, from off Dungeness, for Padang, Anna Maria Wilhelmina; 23, from Sunderland, for Singapore, Jan Van Schaeffer.

At St. HELENA, May 10.—From Batavia, Nieuw, Holland. 11th, Twee, Anthonya. 12th, from Shanghai, Vanguard.

SPOKEN.—Queen Mab, Liverpool to Singapore, 10th May, 3 N. 21. W

Monetary and Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.—The mail of 27th inst. takes out in specie, for Shanghai, £182,026; Hong Kong, £189,503; Singapore, £875.

THE LABUAN COAL COMPANY.—The prospectus has been issued of the Labuan Coal Company, with limited liability. With a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares it is proposed to work the coal mines which have long been known to exist in that possession. The company obtain the concession, with all its rights, from the Eastern Archipelago Company, which amount to an exclusive grant to work the entire coal on the island, and the existing plant and machinery for 2,500 paid-up shares; and the directors are not to receive any remuneration until the share-

holders are paid 10 per cent. per annum from *bona fide* profits, and then it is to be 10 per cent. on the net profits. The directors of the company are Sir James Elphinstone, W. P. James, T. Mackenzie, W. Miller, M.P., the Hon. W. Napier, W. W. Cargill, and E. Price. Agents in Singapore, Messrs. Middleton, Harrison and Co. Mr. Smith estimates the cost of raising the coal, and placing it on board ship at Labuan at 5s. per ton. Mr. Robert Coulson, a practical English coal miner, who has resided on the island, has offered to work the mines by contract, and to put the coal on board ship at 6s. 9d. per ton, all charges included, on condition that the company find plant and machinery. Taking the latter price (6s. 9d. per ton) and adding 3s. 3d. for agency, management, &c., the cost of the coal on board ship at Labuan would stand the company 10s. per ton. Assuming even 14s. per ton for freight to Singapore—a distance of only 700 miles—the cost of the Labuan coal, when delivered at that port, would be 24s. per ton against 60s., the present price there of English coal equal in quality; and it is estimated that, when the company is fairly at work, it could easily raise and dispose of 100,000 tons of coal annually, which rates, after making ample allowances for all contingencies, leave a large margin for profit. The directors have secured the services of Mr. John McLaren, a practical engineer, whose experience of machinery, and in the management of great works in the East, eminently qualify him for the important charge committed to his trust, and who proceeds forthwith to Labuan.

The half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company was held on the 5th inst. and a dividend of 3½ per cent. declared. A full report will be found in another column.

A meeting of the East India Coal Company was held 5th inst., Mr. H. Haymen in the chair. The report stated that on the collieries at present at work 1,019 tons of coal were raised in the fortnight ending the 31st of March, exclusive of rubble coal.

A company is said to be in course of formation, to be called the London and Oriental Steam Company, for a line to India via the Cape by vessels to perform the service with regularity in forty-five days. The contemplated steamers are of 6,000 tons register and 1,200-horse power, and among the points urged for the necessity of the route are the increased accommodation that will be required for the army passenger traffic under the new regulations respecting the number and description of troops to be henceforth employed in India, and the importance of having an efficient alternative means of communication for mails, merchandise, stores, and passengers, military or civil, in case of any contingency that might interfere with the Egyptian transit.

A scheme is reported to be on foot to raise £2,500,000 under a French guarantee of 5 per cent. for the construction in this country of ten vessels, each of about 6,000 registered or 10,000 builders' tonnage, to be ultimately employed as a steam line from France to the East. Nothing is said about the intended stations of the proposed route, but it may be assumed it would extend to Cochin China, and also include the new territory just ceded to the Emperor by the King of Abyssinia.

RED SEA CABLE.

No communications have been received through this line since our last, and the advocates of the Euphrates valley route are now rising up in judgment against the Red Sea line, and considering that we are now launched on a China war, it is particularly unfortunate that we have no telegraphic communication in readiness, at least half way. The laying of the Rangoon and Singapore cable, as announced in our last, is postponed until February. The vessels for conveying the same are to be ready in October.

The exports to China from 1st Jan. to 30th April are as follows:—Cottons, £1,190,624; cotton yarn, £188,931; lead, £21,994; woollens, £189,664; worsted stuffs, £177,735.—Total, £1,768,798; for 1858 the amount was £741,288; for 1859, £1,031,655.

The *Times* of the 6th inst., in its Hong Kong correspondent's letter, has the following:—

"The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton still prove their presence by causing great injury to trade. The difficulties thrown in the way of all transit by them is stated to be a principal cause of the extreme dearth of tea in the province. To prevent any further advance in prices of that necessary of life, the Governor-General lately took the high-handed course of putting all the principal dealers in prison. For a few days rates in consequence declined; but they are again advancing."

Our readers may detect that the article described as "that necessary of life" should be *rice*, not *tea*. The word *rice* has been, probably by a printer's error, omitted.

POSTAL CONTRACTS FOR 1860.

Route.	Company.	1860.	1859.
Liverpool and Isle of Man....	....	£ 850	£ 850
Holyhead and Kingstown....	City of Dublin	75,750	25,000
Aberdeen and Lerwick.....	....	1,200	1,200
Thurso and Stromness.....	....	1,300	1,300
Southampton and Channel Islands.....	S. W. Railway	4,000	4,000
Dover and Calais and Dover Ostend.....	Dover Mail	18,600	15,500
Southampton, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar	Penin. and Or.	20,500	20,500
Malta and Corfu.....	Ditto	3,885	11,162
Liverpool and Halifax and Boston, Liverpool and New York, and New York and Nassau.	Cunard	176,340	176,340
Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, and Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland....	Ditto	14,700	14,700
England and Newfoundland..	Montreal	4,500	..
Southampton and West Indies.	Royal Mail	288,500	238,500
Southampton and Brazil and Buenos Ayres.....	Ditto	80,000	80,000
Panama, Callao, and Valparaiso	Pacific.	25,000	25,000
England and West Coast of Africa.....	African	80,000	80,000
England and Cape of Good Hope.....	....	82,400	82,400
Southampton and Sydney, and branch from Marseilles to Alexandria.....	Penin. and Or.	135,000	180,000
Aden and Mauritius.....	Ditto	24,000	..
Australia and New Zealand..	Intercolonial	14,000	14,000
England and Alexandria, Ceylon and Calcutta, with branch from Mauritius to Malta....	Penin. and Or.	101,625	124,414
Aden and Bombay.....	Ditto	22,000	22,675
Additional mails to India by alternate weekly communication to Bombay and Calcutta.....	Ditto	21,000	22,250
Allowance of Government agents on board the contract packets.....	....	9,455	9,355
		1,004,605	999,146
Packet Establishments—Dover, Holyhead, Liverpool, and Southampton.....	....	5,173	4,862
		1,009,778	1,004,008

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service	50	...	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19½ to 20½	20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	30 to 32	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	82½ 34
100	London and Westminster	20	...	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	43½ 34
50	Union of London	12	...	24½
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ¾	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	73 to 75 ad.	74½ ad.
50	Do. new	20	11.13 p.m. ad.	82½ ad.
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	17½	¾ dis.	17

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public sales concluded heavily, and, until to-day, there being no fresh news from China, the course of the market has been without interest. The heaviness has been increased by the declaration of large public sales for the 27th inst., comprising 41,393 packages, of which nearly 10,000 are for absolute sale. The demand for good common for export has been moderate, but the scarcity enables prices to be maintained. For all other descriptions of Congou prices must be quoted ¼d. per lb. lower. In fancy teas business has been limited at about former rates. For fair to good scented Orange Pekoes there has been a slight demand at former rates. Capers remain as before. In Green Teas there has been a fair inquiry for all descriptions under 2s. per lb., but above that figure the demand is languid, at about former prices.

SILK.—At the public sales on the 20th the quantity offered was about 2,000 bales Bengal and 7,000 bales China. As usual the whole was passed rapidly without biddings. This, however, is not matter of surprise, seeing the large business that had been doing for the last six weeks, and the high prices at which importers bought in their silk. Fair business is doing by private contract, home consumers being still very barely supplied. The deliveries of this month have been unusually large, telling heavily upon the stock, which hitherto has received but small reinforcements since the 1st instant.

SUGAR.—The market has improved. Sales of 10,000 bags Clayed Ma-

nila at 36s. to 37s.; 4,120 bags of Penang at 33s. 6d. to 36s. for middling to fine brown, and 36s. 6d. to 39s. for low and middling yellow; 40s. to 42s. 6d. good to fine; low white Siam, 42s. to 42s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Sales of Ceylon have been 466 casks; 165 barrels and bags Plantation went off readily, and in some cases at an advance of 6d. per cwt.; fine ordinary to low middling, 68s. to 73s. 6d.; middling, 75s. to 76s. Native has been more inquired for, but owing to the very light quantity offering, only retail parcels have been sold privately; 132 casks, 184 bags, at auction, were held with firmness, and only a small part was realised, good and fine ordinary, 60s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.

RICE.—Large sales have been made in the expectation of a bad crop. Necranzie at 11s. 8d.; Bassein at 10s. 9d.

PEPPER.—Market active. Sales of 8,265 bags Singapore, grey to fair black, 4d. to 4½d., and 2,562 bags Penang, common to fair dusty, 3½d. to 3½d. White has been of more easy sale; 118 bags Penang, and 55 bags Singapore, of middling quality, having been taken at 6d. to 6½d.

SAGO in very limited request: 2,000 boxes at auction met only languid biddings, excepting for a part superior small pearl, for which 22s. was obtained; the remainder was withdrawn, but about 1,000 boxes have, however, since been sold—middling small, 16s. 9d.; good large, 17s. 6d.; ordinary large and medium, 15s. 9d. to 16s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon, demand small for Ceylon sorts, quotations nominal at the last rates. Cloves: sales 22 cases; Penang, at 10d. to 1s. 4d. Mace: sales of 17 cases Penang, and 10 Singapore, at 10d. to 1s. 4d. Nutmegs: sales of 137 cases Penang, at 1s. 3d. to 8s. 11d. Cassia Lignea: sales of a part of 500 cases at auction, at 8s. per cwt. for second quality.

HEMP.—Demand has slackened. Small sales, at £21 10s. to £22 for Manila, current quality.

COTTON.—There is no change to observe in this market, and in the business done irregular prices have again been current, viz., 700 bales Surat, very ordinary to fully fair 2½d. to 4½d., and 700 bales Madras, fair to good fair Tinnivelli 4½d. to 5½d.

JAPAN WAX.—Sales in part of 450 cases at 60s. for block, and 63s. to 63s. 6d. for saucers.

TIN.—Market more active. Sales of Banca at £137 to £138, and Straits at £130 to £131. Regulus of Antimony, £52.

TOBACCO.—Sales of 24 bales of Manila, partly damaged, sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. For No. 5 Cayaya Capos, 7½d. to 9d. A few bales, re-packed, 13d. to 15d. Arracan, 1½d. to 1½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum nominal at the last quotations. India Rubber—prices firm at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. for pure, but demand limited. Camphor, small sales at 150s. to 160s.; market dull. Battans, sales of 9,228 bundles of Batavia and Penang at 2s. 6d. to 6s. 1d. per 100. Sapanwood: no demand, and nominal at last quotations. Soy: sales at 3s. 6d. to 4s. Rhubarb: sales are announced. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells sales of Singapore at 125s. to 140s., and Manila 105s. to 125s. Tortoise Shell auctions have included 20 cases Singapore, only three sold at 16s. 6d. per lb. for very fair sorts; 15 cases Sydney, 5 sold, at 14s. 6d. to 20s. for middling to very good; 2 cases Penang not placed. Cocoa Nut Oil: this market has been especially animated, and large operations have been made, for arrival and on the spot, for both descriptions. Rates have advanced £1 to £2 per ton. Auctions have combined 242 casks Cochin, and 223 casks Ceylon. the demand continues. Star Anniseed: a few sales at 87s. 6d. to 95s.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	...	...	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	...	...	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	...	...	0 5 1½ to 0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	...	...	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	...	...	6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£84,423
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	18,994
Hong Kong	£31,086	960,067
Manila	—	—
Singapore	—	119,200
Penang	—	15,940

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6 7s. 6d. to £6 15s.; nail rods, £6 17s. 6d. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 5s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keel, £19 to £20; fagot £20 to £21.

TIN.—Best charcoal I.C., 31s. to 32s. 6d. per box; second quality, 30s. to 31s. 6d.

LEAD.—Pig, £22 to £23 5s.; spelter, £20 5s. to £20 10s., zinc, £27 copper, sheet, and sheathing, 11½d

MANCHESTER MARKET.—The improvement in demand, at the commencement of the week, for India shirtings and other cloths, slight as it was, appears to have been lost, through the impression left on the minds of exporters by the advices to hand from India. Printing cloths are scarcely so firm as last week, though still relatively better supported than other fabrics. In T-cloths the trade continues much as last week, with scarcely so much doing, and prices still inclining downwards. India shirtings, 36-inch shirtings, and jaconets, rather weaker in value, the demand being very limited. For domestics rather lower offers were made, but sellers are difficult to move, the demand keeping pace nearly with the production. A slightly better feeling is reported in the yarn market, but it is chiefly confined to water-twist, suitable to China and the Continent. India mule is scarcely o

firm. At Leeds the demand in woollens for China had quite fallen off, and business was very slack.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb	0	10	0	10½	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3	6	...	4 9
Ditto, 26-32	0	11	...	0 12½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	...	4 6
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	6	...	7 9	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	...	0 10
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	9	...	10 3	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6	...	1 0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed, per piece	8	0	...	10 0	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	...	25 0
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3	...	15 0	Chintzes, per piece	7	0	...	8 6
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5	0	...	7 9	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	3	8	...	4 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	3	...	9 0	Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd	0	3½	...	0 4
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	...	9 0	Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece	8	9	...	17 6
Camlets, per piece	30	0	...	96 0	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	...	13 0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	...	38 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yards	12	0	...	15 0
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	...	36 0	Maddapolams, white, 32 in. 24 yards	4	0	...	9 6
Lastings, per piece	30	0	...	60 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2½	...	0 5

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 13	London	Samarang	Jacatra	McToldridge.
— 9	Texel	Banjoewangie	Johanna Hendrika	Weyden.
— 7	Texel	Banjoewangie	Postiljon	Poll.
— 7	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Macassar	Rip.
— 9	Clyde	Java	Lauriston	...
— 7	Helvoet	Banjoewangie	Staatsraad v.d. Houven	Heymericks.
— 11	Brouwershaven	Samarang	Carl August	Moller.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Maulmain	Bonnerges	Skeene.
— 13	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Beurs van Rotterdam	Vos.
— 16	Liverpool	Singapore	Lady Raglan	Wooden.
— 14	Queensdown	Maulmain	Strathfieldsaye	McNear.
May 27	Havana	Amoy	Serafin	Galding.
Jne 17	Falmouth	Akyab	Young Mechanic	Amesbury.
— 17	Falmouth	Maulmain	Ann Adamson	Cruikshank.
— 18	Deal	Woojung	Bioho	Langley.
— 18	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Aalborg	Folkmann.
— 18	London	Shanghai	Melanchton	Simpson.
— 20	Deal	Padang	Ann Maria Wilhelmia	...
— 16	Copenhagen	Sourabaya	Augusta	Sandberg.
— 21	Deal	Penang	Hawthorn	Boulton.
— 18	Off Plymouth	Batavia	Pieter	Lammerts.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
June 8	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Joan	Le Seur.
J— 12	London	Cardiff and Singapore	Waban	Hartridge.
— 9	Liverpool	Singapore	Primula	Smith.
— 16	Deal	Hong Kong	Chua Sze	Shewing.
— 12	Deal	Singapore	Helene	Breckwoldt.
— 11	Liverpool	Hong Kong	White Star	Ken.
— 11	Cardiff	Singapore & H. Kong	W. Edward	Bakker.
— 11	Cardiff	Hong Kong, &c.	Maria Elise	Kocher.
— 14	London	Hong Kong, &c.	Patna	Pole.
— 14	London	Shanghai	Pride of the Seas	Donald.
— 15	London	Shanghai	James Lemon	Macaulay.
— 16	London	Batavia and Sourabaya	Amalia Maria	Svensen.
— 15	Liverpool	Manila	Hero	Young.
— 15	Liverpool	Woojung	Connecticut	Spedden.
— 16	London	Singapore and Penang	Alice	Henderson
— 19	London	Shanghai	Juanpore	King.
— 17	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Wm. der Nederlanden	Zetteler.
— 9	Off Portland	Macassar	Hover	Rode.
— 9	Channel	Batavia	Zeenynph	Roggen.
— 9	Channel	Batavia	Kemper	...
— 15	Off the Start	Singapore	Walcheren	V. d. Heyde.
— 17	Liverpool	Singapore	Isabella	Miller.
— 16	Shields	Singapore	Maria	...
— 20	Deal	Batavia	Eva Johanna	Boer.
— 19	Falmouth	Macassar	Mary Godard	Haring.
— 19	Newport	Singapore	Helena and Anna	Lapeke.
— 16	Cardiff	Shanghai	Theodore Dill	Flory.
— 17	Cardiff	Singapore	Minister Pahud	Kieviet.
— 17	Cardiff	Singapore	Bengalen	Chanten.
— 19	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Shakespeare	Graham.
— 18	Sunderland	Singapore	Jane D. Cooper	Howard.
— 19	Hartlepool	Hong Kong	Albertina	Koster.
— 21	London	Singapore & Shanghai	Sea Park	Stewart.
— 21	Swansea	Shanghai	Sr Isaac Newton	Rizonet.
— 21	Liverpool	H. Kong & Shanghai	Queen of England	Oates.
— 21	Liverpool	Woojung	Spiriton	Jordan.
— 15	Off the Eddystone	Batavia	Louise	Meyer.
— 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Vision	Crowell.
— 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Dora	Rose.
— 7	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Washington	Muller.
— 13	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Vesta	Hennig.
— 17	Hamburg	Singapore	Johanna	Diedrichsen.

ARRIVALS.

June 5	Cowes	Batavia	Augusta	Sandberg.
— 2	London	China, via Demerara	Red Riding Hood	...
— 6	Deal	Penang	Helen Baird	Oats.
— 7	Deal	Singapore	West	Hawkins.
— 6	Cowes	Batavia	Stad Assen	Haverbult.
— 4	Off the Start	Sourabaya	Antelope	Hallberg.
— 4	St. Nazaire	Java	Rose	Isard.
May 25	New York	Foo-Chow-Foo	Flying Childers	Horten.
— 23	Boston	Singapore	R. B. Forbes	...
June 6	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Staatsraad v.d. Houven	Heymericks.
— 6	do.	do.	Batavia	V.d. Straaten.

DEPARTURES.

— 5	Plymouth	Singapore	Beatrice	V. d. Wick.
— 7	Deal	Singapore	Philotax	Wysor.
— 6	Liverpool	Woojung	Tung Yu	Taylor.
— 6	Liverpool	Woojung	Spiriton	Jordan.
— 1	London	Hong Kong	Kathay	Stoddard.
— 1	Off the Start	Batavia	Maria Catharina	Bertrand.
— 7	Liverpool	Manila	Primera de Espana	Liches.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA RETURNS.

From London to Batavia, per Richard Thornton, cleared May 25th (additional); white wine, 1,614 gals.; essential oil, 20 lbs.

From London to Hong Kong, per Kathy, cleared June 9th; Calicoes, plain, 201,580 yards; printed and dyed, 27,805 yards; B linen, £564; woollens and cottons, £278; carpets and rugs, £355; flannels and blanketing, £1,805; woollen and worsted hosiery, £90; long and short cloths, £35; woollen and worsted stuffs, £4,534; beer, £1,387; bottled beer, £2,518; cordage, £516; sail cloth, 2,170; perfumed spirit, 14 gals.; cochineal, 4 cwt.; macaroni, 3 cwt.

From London to Hong Kong, per Patna and Bride of the Seas, cleared June 14th; calicoes, plain, 450,340 yards; printed and dyed, 112,900 yards; woollen and worsted hosiery, £13; long and short cloths, £2,298; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,760; woollen and worsted yarn, 1,697 lbs.; beer, £358; bottled beer, £1,722.

From London to Shanghai, per James Lemon, cleared June 15; calicoes, plain, 330,485 yds.; printed and dyed, 236,680 yds.; cambrics and muslins, 5,000 yds.; B linen, £665; baizes, £48; long and short cloths, £4,575; woollen and worsted stuffs, £8,630; beer, £169; bottled beer, £645; gunpowder, £35.

From London to Hong Kong, per Patna and Bride of the Seas, cleared June 14; (additional) calicoes, plain, 532,501 yds.; printed and dyed, 122,600 yds.; twist and yarn, 44,800 lbs.; velveteens and velvets, 3,809 yds.; woollens and cottons, £504; flannels and blanketing, £76; woollen and worsted hosiery, £25; long and short cloths, £5,086; woollen and worsted stuffs, £1,149; tobacco, 866 lbs.; red wine, 586 gals.; white wine, 3,684 gals.; brandy, 3,146 gals.; geneva, 352 gals.; rum, 227 gals.; sweetened spirits, 111 gals.; British spirits, 6,096 gals.; bristles, 110 cwt.; dried fruit, 47 cwt.; glass, 1,137 cwt.; woollens, £1,200; cheese, 29 cwt.; quicksilver, 8,400 lbs.

From London to Batavia and Sourabaya, per Amalia Maria, cleared June 16; calicoes, plain, 110,000 yds.; printed and dyed, 115,600 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 60 doz.; thread and sewing cotton, 2,500 lbs.; flannels and blanketing, £20; woollen and worsted stuffs, £200; bottled beer, £475; cordage, £105.

From London to Singapore and Penang, per Alice, cleared June 18; calicoes, plain, 560,215 yds.; printed and dyed, 69,600 yds.; twist and yarn, 12,000 lbs.; flannels and blanketing, £390; long and short cloths, £30; woollen and worsted stuffs, £500; beer, £756; bottled beer, £745; cordage, £94; gunpowder, £750.

From London to Shanghai, per Juanpore, cleared June 19; calicoes, plain, 1,782,946 yds.; printed and dyed, 482,150 yds.; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 100 doz.; B linen, £115; woollens and cottons, £934; carpets and rugs, £230; flannels and blanketing, £133; woollen and worsted, hosiery, £13; long and short cloths, £19,208; woollen and worsted, £4,250; beer, £72; bottled beer, £28; silk manufactures, £49.

From London to Singapore, &c., per Sea Park, cleared June 21; beer, £200; bottled beer, £138; cordage, £300; calicoes, plain, 503,960 yds.; printed and dyed, 57,956 yds.; twist and yarn, 13,000 lbs.; long and short cloths, £1,155.

From London to Singapore and Penang, per Charlotte Jane, cleared May 23.—Calicoes, plain, 413,400 yards; printed and dyed, 60,350 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 24 doz.; twist and yarn, 38,000 lbs., and value, £205; flannels and blanketing, £100; long and short cloths, £530; beer, £574; bottled beer, £1,594; red wine, 310 gals.; white wine, 1,245 gals.; British spirits, 1,020 gals.; guano, 162 tons; cottons, 60 pieces and 6,040 yards; paper, 551 lbs.; iron, 90½ tons; tobacco, 357 lbs.; cotton yarn, 4,000 lbs.; woollen yarn, 2,000 lbs.

Per Solent and Florence (additional).—Red wine, 872 gals.; white wine, 2,269 gals.; brandy, 938 gals.; Geneva, 1,159 gals.; spirits not sweetened, 113 gals.; sweetened spirits, 21 gals.; British spirits, 1,399 gals.; dried fruit, 7 cwt.; glass, 504 cwt.; silk, £90; woollens, £1,020; apelter, 49 tons; olive oil, 20 gals.; pepper, 144 lbs.; perfumed spirits, 33 gals.

From London to Hong Kong per Herculean, cleared May 21 (additional).—Long and short cloths, £1,670; red wine, 102 gals.; white wine, 92 gals.; brandy, 210 gals.; rum, 58 gals.; British spirits, 787 gals.; candles, 50 cwt.; quicksilver, 22,800 lbs.; tar, 10 barrels; beer, £240.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Sophie, John Robinson, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Maori, Vanguard, Cornubia, Westburn, Yaratilda, Saxoville, Osprey, Banian, Serampore, Antagonist, Kamehama IV., Sir F. Williams, Intrepid, Anna, Countess of Seafield, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchemist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoirlch, Carica. At Liverpool: Corea. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Nith.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Wildflower, Hiawatha. At Liverpool: Glengariff, Endymion, Calder, Timandra, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis. At Falmouth: Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Joaquina, Spitfire, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias, Oshawa. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro, Carmen.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator. At Cork: Edouard and Julie. At Bremen: Oldenburg.

LOADING.

At LONDON for SHANGHAI.—Kent, Japan. For Hong Kong: Marion and Duke of Wellington. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Scawfell, Spartan, Red Riding Hood. For Singapore: Delhi, Alliance, and Mystery. For Singapore and Penang: Irene. For Bankok: Siam, City of Nantes. For Batavia: West.

At LIVERPOOL for SHANGHAI.—Spray of the Ocean and America. For Whampoa: Greyhound. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Mencius. For Singapore: Richard Cobden, Mary Spencer, Procymatia, Harvest Home. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Harrett. For Batavia and Singapore:

Frederick VII. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, California, Joachim Christian, Ottolina. For Manila: Sales, Teide.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ralston. For Singapore: Elizabeth.

SPOKEN.

HENRIETTE PORTINGEN, Amsterdam to Batavia, arch 15, 29 S., 25 E.
AMALIA AUGUSTA, Dutch ship, bound to Singapore, June 6, 49 N., 7 W.
RANKE, Liverpool to Shanghai, Feb 19, 39 S., 20 E.
S. B. CARR, Toulon to China Jan. 26, 31 S., 28 W.
SCOURFIELD (American), New York to Penang, May 18, 10 N., 30 W.
POLUX, Newcastle to Batavia, June 6, 47 N., 8 W.
ZAASTROOM, Liverpool to Shanghai, April 18, 17 S., 35 W.
FLYING CLOUD, London to Hong Kong, March 14, 27 S., 31 W.
PATRIARCH SAMHIRI, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 25, 27 N., 39 W.
TIMANDRA, Singapore to London, April 10, 28 S., 51 E.
COPERNICUS, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 11, 4 S., 19 W.
OCEAN MAIL, London to Shanghai, May 14, 1 S., 25 W.
SURPRISE, New York to Hong Kong, May 26, 33 N., 40 W.
BENTINCK, Grimsby to Singapore, May 11, 2 S., 20 W.
GATGE, Toulon to Shanghai, May 10, 2 N., 26 W.
VICTOR EMMANUEL, Bordeaux to Hong Kong, Feb. 7, 1 S., 21 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Owing to the demand for Government purposes, there has been a fair activity in shipping. Several vessels have been fixed for India at £10 to £12 per head for troops. Coal charters from the North to India may be quoted at 30s. to 35s., to Hong Kong 50s., and Shanghai 60s. To Australia the business has been slack, and a few vessels fixed for emigrants to Adelaide and Sydney at £15 7s. 6d. In the Pacific trade there has been some activity. The rate for United Kingdom or Continent is still £3, and for French ships to French ports 90 francs direct, 95 francs calling for orders. For coals out 35s. is current for ports between Valparaiso and Callao, 40s. Payta, &c.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-foot measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$9 to \$10.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 35s. to 40s. China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Chaa Sze, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, came in contact with the dock entrance and damaged her outwater.

The Constance, Kimmereen, from Rotterdam to Batavia, put into Brouwershaven, June 9, with her rudder damaged.

The Primera de Espana, Siches, from Liverpool to Manila, put back to Bristol to dock there on June 18; the report from thence states that when she put back to Penarth Roads on the 14th; she was leaky.

The Young Mechanic, Amesbury, which arrived at Falmouth June 17 from Akyab, had been compelled to throw part of her cargo overboard.

The Sarah March, Stowers, bound to Shanghai, put back to Gravesend June 20, with some damage. Particulars not given.

The Connecticut, Spedden, from Liverpool for Woosung, put into Plymouth June 22; leaky.

CARDIFF, June 22.—The Chevreuil, Ollivier, bound to Havana, which sailed yesterday, drove foul of the Maria Catherina (Dutch barque), bound to Singapore, last night, doing considerable damage. Both vessels have returned to dock for repairs.

At St. HELENA, May 2.—Jan Dewitt, Guyl, from Batavia, and sailed 3rd for Dordt; 4, Augusta, Batol, from Java, and sailed for Falmouth; 5, Messenger, Manton, from Macao, and sailed for Havana; 7, Solide, Fourneau, from Macao; Dictator, Zerega, from Batavia; Edwin Forrest, Croker, from Shanghai, and sailed for New York.

THE "LY-EE-MOON."—This vessel is now at Greenhithe and will proceed to-morrow to Southampton, and to China on the 1st. She is to call proximo at St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per Zeenymph, Captain Van Roggen, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. Zomermeijer, J. A. Manuel, and C. H. Swalne. Per Bellatrix, Captain Sandberg, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Verburne. Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Ankenent and Son, Mr. H. A. Thyssen, Mrs. Adrian, Mrs. Hogel, and Miss Galup. Per Argo, Captain Teutem, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Brakel Rieder and three children, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Knoops and four children, Mrs. A. Oostwegen, Messrs. Vermont, Van Ommeren, Tadema, and A. Hoogfeld, one Dutch and two Javanese servants. Per Joan Melchior Kemper, Captain Salm, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. F. L. Mahlerwen, Miss G. Goldberg, Miss Emily Meyer, and a Javanese lady.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Goudet, Captain Kamings, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Messrs. H. B. Dal, C. Bon, P. G. Teunisse, L. Henkes, A. Polet, J. Kramer, W. Palmer, B. Tenthom, J. C. Koning, D. Kok, J. Grevers, and A. Van der Linden. Per Staatsraad Houven, Captain Heime-rika, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Captain Van Zee and family, Mr. Berliner, Surgeon East Indian Army, and family; Mr. Joritsma, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and family, Mr. Safflon, Mrs. Schuim and family, Mr. Strating. Per Batavier, Captain Van der Straaten, at Amsterdam from Batavia: Captain and Mrs. Poll and family, Mrs. Brand. Per Postillion, Captain Poll, at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia: Mr. H. C. Wichers. Per Beurs van Rotterdam, Captain de Vos, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Staus and child.

GALVANIZED IRON.
FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
 MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
 of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
 and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.
F. BRABY AND CO.,
 FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
 LAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.**

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Vangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINMAN, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING
DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also
FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

**BROWN & POLSON'S
 PATENT CORN FLOUR.**

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three Kingdoms of France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,
 Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
FAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.
WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Hong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 55s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

will secure the following important results:—

BREAD will be made cheaper, more digestive, and in one-fourth the time; Puddings and Pastry will be made light, wholesome, and delicious, with half the usual quantity of Eggs and Butter; and Flour will be converted into Tea Cakes, Buns, Sally-Lunns, Norfolk Dumplings, &c., in a few minutes, and at a trifling cost. The article is recommended by the Queen's Private Baker, the Analytical Chemist to the late Director General of the Navy, and numerous eminent medical men, and is extensively used both by the Army, Navy, and Merchant service.

To be had at all stores, in 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. packets, and 1s. boxes. Stores not supplied may obtain it at the Manufactory, 23, 24, and 25, London Wall, and of all wholesale London houses.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
 "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

CHEMICALS and APPARATUS.

MANUFACTURERS of PURE TESTING RE-AGENTS and CHEMICALS for Analytical, Photographic, and Pharmaceutical purposes.

Importers of German Hard-Glass Tubing, Flasks, Retorts, &c., Berlin and Meissen Porcelain Evaporating Dishes, Crucibles, &c.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PASSE-PARTOUTS, CASES, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer, of the best quality only.

GALVANIC, ELECTRIC, and PNEUMATIC APPARATUS in sets.

CHEMICAL CHESTS as supplied to the East India Company, and to the various Metropolitan Colleges. Illustrated Catalogues, 1s. each, forwarded on application.

BOLTON AND BARNITT,

Manufacturing and Export Chemists,

146, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON

Formerly Button, Dymond, and Co.

AN AGENT WANTED IN CHINA.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.

(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear **NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT**, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."

MARK PERCIVAL.

Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858.
 These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street; price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, Wm. ELSTOB, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to Wm. Elstob, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the **AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING

JOURNAL—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE

and **OCEAN TELEGRAPH**. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by **EDWARD HENRY TODE**, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowell-court, Strand, W.C.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons have been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND

PILLS.—PIMPLES, BILES, CARBUNCLES,

ABSCESSES.—These maladies arise from some obstruction to the free circulation of blood through the blood vessels or capillaries; and the only rational mode of cure consists in removing the local impediment at the same time that any impurity engendered by the stoppage should be filtered from the blood. Holloway's remedies applied to the part effects the first, his Pills accomplish the latter object. The inflamed skin derives softness, coolness, and ease from the application of this unguent, which gradually penetrates to the affected tissues, and soon restores the circulation and its channels to a healthy condition, and saves the sufferer from most serious diseases which too frequently follow from carelessness or injudicious medical treatment.

KEATING'S

PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER

OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Gaylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC

PILLS.

Price 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MACHINE BELTING.
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.
 All descriptions of Leather for Exportation.
S. E. NORRIS & CO.,
 SHADWELL, LONDON,
 MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
 Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
 and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
 ROBSON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,
 DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at
 BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
**PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVA-
 NISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c.** The
 best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Pat-
 ent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used
 in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more port-
 able, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.
 Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and esti-
 mates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.
A LADY residing in a healthy locality of
 Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for
 EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate
 terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a de-
 sirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age.
 Satisfactory references given. Address "Alpha," at the
 office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,
 7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Blower, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting,
 Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of En-
 gineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.
 Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and
 Finished Drawings made for every description of the above.
 Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c.
 Their construction superintended or contracted for.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and
 County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library;
 in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your
 Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 8s.; in Heraldic Colours
 with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family
 Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when
 granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic
 records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the
 Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as ex-
 tracted from the British Museum, Tower of London,
 Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400
 Engravings, 8s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Gene-
 ralist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute,
 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London,
 W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best
Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s.
 Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with
 Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter,
 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appoint-
 ment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St.
 Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall
Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for
Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent
 to select from.—T. CULLETON, Real Engraver, 25, Cran-
 bourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms,
 Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of
 CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.;
 Best Make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLE-
 TON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-
 street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-
 man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden
 Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper
 Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards,
 printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by
 return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal
 Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of
 St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-
ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s.;
Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms
 Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to
 the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver
 and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Mar-
 tin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your
 Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen,
 Silk, Stockings, Course Towels, or Books, so as to prevent
 the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT
 ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel
 invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a
 few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of
 Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 6s., with the ne-
 cessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from
 the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of
 Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-
 Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce
 them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a
 deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boil-
 ing, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered.
 Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in
 many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr.
 Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the
 finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT."
 "College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

"May 15, 1864."
 All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker.
 T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Mar-
 tin's-lane, London, W.C.
 All Orders executed by Return of Post.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when
 in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the
 Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country."
 (Signed) "A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

**SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
 INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.**

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness,
 suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

CRICKETING OUTFITTERS.

JOHN WISDEN AND CO.,

LATE F. LILLYWHITE AND WISDEN,

2, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

EVERY article connected with Cricket may be had at this Establishment. Their large
 stock of **OLD AND WELL-SEASONED RATS**
 cannot be equalled, and they invite noblemen and gentlemen to inspect them. The wants of clubs, regiments, colleges,
 schools, &c., are particularly paid attention to, and their list of prices will convince officials that a great saving is effected
 by purchasing at their establishment, which contains articles, not only of their own manufacture, but of those who are
 acknowledged first-rate makers, and whose goods are selected by J. W. & Co., themselves, and therefore will be warranted.
 Models of L. & W.'s New Patent Catapults can be seen and worked at the above address.
 Illustrated list of Prices forwarded Post Free. Export Orders with immediate despatch.

CRICKETING OUTFITTER.

JOHN LILLYWHITE.

(LATE LILLYWHITE AND SONS, AND LILLYWHITE, BROTHERS),

5, SEYMOUR STREET, RUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

THE largest wholesale Cricketing Outfitter in England. Every article connected with the
 game may be had. His celebrated Cane-handle Bat, manufactured expressly for foreign use; the handle
 warranted not to break. Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, Leg Guards (warranted), Boxing Gloves, Foot Balls,
 Quoits, Dumb Bells, and every article for British sports.

First-class goods only kept, and every article warranted. Export orders with immediate despatch.

Illustrated lists of prices post free. No connection with any other house.

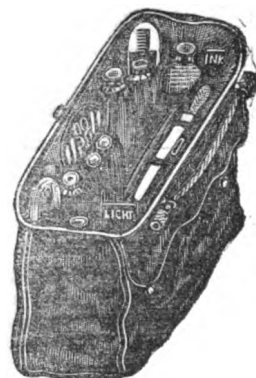
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROBERT DARK, Sole Inventor and Original Manufacturer of the
TUBULAR INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, Improved **LEG GUARDS**, and **WICKET-
 KEEPING GAUNTLETS**, (vide "Bell's Life" and "Denison's Cricket Companion" 1844)
 which are warranted to be made of the best materials and workmanship; as are also his cele-
 brated **CRICKET BALLS**. The above may be had of the Proprietors of Cricket Grounds; of
 the respectable Shopkeepers and Fancy Warehouses that sell Cricketing articles in all towns
 in the United Kingdom; and of the Foreign Agents at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Quebec, New York, Adelaide,
 Sydney, Melbourne, &c., and may be ordered through Mr. George Holmes, Hong Kong.—N.B. The M. C. C. "Laws of
 Cricket."

DARK'S CRICKET BALLS.—The Prize Medal and honourable mention Class XXIX., No. 198, of the late Great
 Exhibition, has been awarded to ROBERT DARK for his Cricket Balls, Tubular India-Rubber Gloves, Leg-Guards,
 Gauntlets, &c. The lovers of this truly national game are respectfully informed that R. D. has manufactured several
 hundred dozens of Cricket Balls, from carefully selected materials, and of the best workmanship. He, therefore, feels
 confident that they will give perfect satisfaction in the cricket field, as they are the only balls used by the Marylebone
 Club for many years in all their Grand Matches at Lords, and now in play at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Harrow, and
 Winchester Colleges. A list of Prices forwarded.

ROBERT DARK, Tennis-court, Lord's Cricket Ground, Marylebone, London.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.



MESSRS. PITTSWAY BROTHERS,
4, KIRBY STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale Manufacturers of every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's **DRESSING CASES**, **WORK BOXES**
PORTABLE DESKS, **DISPATCH BOXES**, **PORTABLE WRITING CASES**, &c., in all kinds of Fancy Woods
 Leathers, &c., suitable for any climate. They also manufacture largely Ladies' and Gentlemen's **TRAVELLING BAGS**
 completely fitted with every necessary for the toilet, or empty.

Orders direct, or through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong. Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and Co., Bombay.
N.B.—INDIAN CASES, AND WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINISHED AND LINKED.

GLASS CUTTERS AND MOUNTERS.

ASTOR HOUSE.
SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, & ENVELOPE MAKERS,
104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.**TERMS—CASH.**

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Note	2	0 per Ream.
Thick ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial ditto	4	0 "
Large Commercial Blue Wave	3	0 "
Superior Thick ditto	4	0 "
French Bank Post (Note Size)	4	0 "
Ditto (Letter)	8	0 "
Superfine ditto	10	0 "

	s.	d.
Cream Laid Envelopes	3	0 per 1,000
Superior Thick ditto	6	0 "
Large Commercial Buff ditto	3	0 "
American Buff ditto	3	6 "
Blue Laid ditto	5	6 "
Yellow Wave ditto	4	6 "
Bank Post ditto	8	0 "
Commercial Pens	1	0 per gross

NO CHARGE made for stamping from private dies. Stamping done in cameo at 1s. 6d. per 1,000, or in relief a 9s. Samples forwarded free to all parts of the world. Exporters, Shippers, and Foreign Houses supplied on most liberal terms.

SAUNDERS BROTHERS, 104, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.

EXPORTERS.

TWENTY PER CENT. allowed on STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c., AT ETHERINGTON and CO.'S

BRITISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
9, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.

GOLD PENS for 5s., equal in every respect of any house at One Guinea, in 3 points—broad, medium, and fine. Warranted for three years.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS, GASFIITERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.
Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Improved Ships' Lanterns to prevent collision.
Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatus.
Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturers of CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**PATRONIZED BY**

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation. A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

BY their process, which is patented, Pure Zinc Paint is cheaper than White Lead. It does not change colour with the London atmosphere.

Adulterations.—Some Paint Grinders have been selling Zinc Paint adulterated with Sulphate of Barytes from 10 to 80 per cent. No workman can produce good work with such material. Those who have once used the Patent Zinc Paint will never willingly use any other Paint for their best work.

Cheapness.—Not only is it cheaper per hundred weight, but two hundred weight of this Paint with six gallons of Oil, covers as much surface as three hundred weight of White Lead and twelve gallons of Oil. Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, WHITE LEAD, OIL, and PAINT WORKS,
24, LIME-STREET, LONDON.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

MILLINERY ROOMS,

QUEEN'S-ROAD, HONG KONG; Con- sulate-road, Shanghai; Praya Grande, Macao.
Mrs. MARSH begs to inform Ladies visiting China that they will always find at her Show Rooms, in any of the above places, everything they may require in articles of dress and fashion. A large and superior assortment suitable for the climate always kept on hand. The latest fashions received every mail from Paris.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851:—"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

CAUTION!—The great superiority of ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and HELMETS over all others, for Tropical Climates, has induced some persons to offer to the public useless imitations, bearing some outward resemblance to them, but totally devoid of their good qualities; the Public is, therefore, respectfully cautioned to observe that NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS THEY BEAR THE NAME OF THE PATENTEES ON THE LINING.

The Patent Air-chamber Hats and Helmets to be had wholesale of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, 24, Great Charter-lot-street (S.), London.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, and Melbourne, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To sail on the 1st of July. For HONG KONG & CANTON, the fine British-built Clipper ship SPARTAN, A 1, 665 tons Register, WILLIAM STOREY, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine Docks. This ship is well known in the China Trade, for which she was built.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, with despatch, the splendid new clipper ship JAPAN, A 1 13 years, 642 tons register, ROBERT WARDEN, Commander; lying in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.
Bombay	Gloriosa	A 1 13 years	655	V. Docks
Calcutta	Anie-Archbell	A 1 10 years	706	W. India.
Cape of Good Hope	Sir G. Grey	A 1 10 years	376	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Cuban	A 1 10 years	477	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Jane Pardew	A 1 9 years	394	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Red Riding Hood	720	J. Rossiter	June 30.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Mystery	1000	E. Matthews	With dis.
Shanghai	Kent	400	Chapman	July 5.
Bombay	Mary Scott	588	R. Thomson	July 10.
Singapore & Penang.	Irene	470		With dis.
Calcutta	Wentworth	521	H. Tomlins	June 30.
Calcutta	James Livesey	1071	W. C. Broad	With dis.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN.—It is adapted for Boiling, Stewing, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthful exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-st., London.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading, and 25, Philpot-lane, London. All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to keep in any climate.

SPICER BROTHERS,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS. 19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest current rates.

B. W. WRIGHT

(LATE GEORGE BACCHUS AND SONS),

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURER. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied with every description and variety of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from the most extensive stock in London, at the lowest possible prices.

8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, Near the Bank of England, London. Established 30 Years.

BOTTLED PORTER and STOUT.

BRIDGES and SONS

CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE and SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE, 5, WARNFORD-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE

LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PROPOSED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Sutters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swinith's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC

SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; at any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S

PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugene, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BATH-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE OF GINGER.

Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

19, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—

JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES and CLOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City ency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alic-place, Alic-street, London, E.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Cumberwell.

AGENTS WANTED.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE and CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufacturing in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

THE BITTER CUP, filled with water for

a minute, produces a powerful and lasting tonic, beneficial for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, regular and atonic gout, nervous irritability, and hysterics. See Dr. Graham's "Domestic Medicine." Excellent for Sherry and Bitters. Introduced by, and sold wholesale and for exportation at the Tropical Depot, 53, Cornhill, London, E.C. Caution—See the label on Cup.

Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterd., and all Continental cities Post-OFFICE.
New York WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta G. MUIR.
Alexandria E. ST. J. PATERNAN.
Point de Galle BLACK and CO.
Bombay CHESBON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Baukok CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai H. FOGG and Co.
Nagpo WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne GORDON and GOTCHE.
San Francisco E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 40. | LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

[Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.]

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			April 30
Kanagawa			28
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking	Mar. 26	May 13	May 15
Shanghai			
Ningpo		" 12	" 16
Poo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 10	" 17
Amoy	" "	" 20	" 23
Swatow	Apr. 10	" 21	" 21
Hong Kong			
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 26	" 12	" 16
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			April 20
SIAM—			
Bankok			May 6
BORNEO—			
Labuan			April 30
Sarawak			" 28
JAVA—			
Batavia			May 22
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	" 10	Mar. 13	June 2
Penang	" "	" 11	" 3

By the Bombay Mail delivered on the 8th dates from Hong Kong to the 16th May were received through Calcutta per "Fiery Cross." Opium and Exchanges only were quoted. The Red Sea Cable continues out of order, and by the last accounts the "Imperator" was engaged in under-running the cable near Perim.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 5 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Banian from Hong Kong: Messrs. John Fitzpatrick, John Lapraik, and Masters Remedios.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong to Singapore: Mr. Von Faber and Mr. Albrecht. For Bombay: Asst. Surg. Joynt, and native servant. For Alexandria: Don Jose Canovas, and Mr. R. M. Cayler. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts, and son, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Draper, Hospital Clerk, Mr. Knight, Military Storekeeper, Ensign Money, 8th N.I., Lieut. Baldwin, 60th Rifles, Mr. Court, late H.M.S. Furious, Lieuts. H. K. Leet, R. H. Johnstone, and A. W. Howell. For Marseilles: Capt. Morrice and Brue, and European servant, and Mr. E. Waller.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th July.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. D. B. Robertson, P. S. Tomlin, Masson, Lindley, Henderson, F. B. Farley, W. H. S. Lander, Lieut. C. Leacocke and L. P. Oliver, Quartermaster White and Mrs. White, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Cookesly. To Shanghai: Messrs. R. B. Robertson, A. F. Lowden, and Francisque Noyer. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Blundell and Miss Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Van Maanen, sister-in-law, two children, infant, and two native servants. To Penang: Lady Maxwell and native female servant. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. G. E. Simon. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Kirby. To Singapore: Mr. J. Ten Brink, Mr. Gradwohl. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Strauss, two children, and European female servant; Mr. A. Strauss, Mr. E. Bass; Mr. and Mrs. Hartzfeld and lady.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th July, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. W. C. Clarke. To Hong Kong: Mr. E. F. Matthews, Mr. Wheeley, Mr. J. F. Lyne. To Singapore: Mr. J. Berriman, Mr. W. Fraser. From Malta to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Major and servant. To Penang: Mr. John Clark. From Marseilles, 28th July to Penang: Mr. and Miss Mathieu.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Macleod. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marsh, Hon. S. Annesley. From Marseilles, 12th August: Mr. and Mrs. Warden for Shanghai.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. P. Cholmley. From Marseilles, 28th August, to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Ommen, Miss E. Fortigaar, Miss Kool, Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Paddy.

Per Scowfell, for Hong Kong: Mr. W. Bourne.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The island of Chusan has been placed in charge of an Allied Commission, composed of Mr. Hughes, of H.M.'s Consular Service; M. de Méritens, Attaché to the French Legation; and Capt. Gritton, R.M. They have published proclamations, intimating their authority, and forbidding anyone to establish himself at Ting-Hai without their permission. Sir Hope Grant was to proceed on the 30th May to the North, Gen. Napier had gone. A fleet of transports, with the following troops, was on the point of starting North:—Beddingfield's Battery, Pennycuik's Battery, the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, the 3rd Buffs, the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royals, the 1st Battalion of the 31st Regt., the 44th Regt., with the 8th and 19th Punjab Infantry.

In order to assimilate the pay of the European Regiments with that which they receive in India, the pay of every European non-commissioned officer and soldier has been raised 2d. per diem.

The artist of the *Illustrated London News* and others are accompanying the expedition.

Mr. Thomas Dick, who has resigned his interpretership in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, has been appointed an interpreter to the Force, at a salary of £500 per annum, and is attached to the Commissariat Department.

The *Forest Eagle*, and the steamer *Azof*, both chartered by H.M. Government, left Shanghai on the 3rd May for Japan. The former took a large portion of the military train who will be employed in the transport of horses to the rendezvous; the latter will keep up communication between the ports of Japan. The *Sin Tuck-kee* go down is being prepared for the reception of 200 of the Royal Marines now on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, the remainder will be transferred to the troop-ship *Octavia*, hourly expected from Chusan. The *Assistance* will then proceed to Hong Kong for more troops.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Up to the present time nothing whatever has transpired in respect to the specific operations which it may be the intention to undertake in the neighbourhood of the Peiho, nor does it seem probable that anything definite will be determined on until the arrival of Lord Elgin, as the main body of the English portion of the expedition force is still encamped on the Cowloon shore of Hong Kong harbour, the movement to the north having, in reality, only commenced during the past week (with the exception of the arrival of the 67th and 99th regiments at Chusan last month.) The following troops have embarked and sailed for Chusan since the 14th inst.:—1st and 2nd Foot; left wing, 31st Foot; seven companies 44th Foot, 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, and two regiments of Seik Infantry. The whole of these regiments are in sailing transports, and will not be towed. It is not expected in the present stage of the South-West monsoon that they will reach their destination much

under one month from the date of their sailing from here. The 67th, 99th, and 400 marines are now in peaceful occupation at Chusan, where there is no doubt they will be a great acquisition to the revenue of the place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery is still at Cowloon, and Major Millwards' which left England at the same time in the *Himalaya*, in^d January last, arrived here two days ago in the *Imperatrice*, twenty-four hours after the English mail came in, which the *Imperatrice* had preceded from Suez fourteen days. Probyn's Horse (Sikh Cavalry), 600 strong, embark with their horses to-morrow for Chusan, in eight transports. The other Sikh Cavalry corps (Fane's Horse) 400 strong, with seventy troopers of the King's Dragoon Guards, will remain in the meantime at Cowloon. Major Hacket, Ensign Rennie, Paymaster Hart, Assistant-Surgeon McDowel, and 120 men of the 44th regiment, embarked the day before yesterday in the *Forerunner* transport as a guard over Chinamen enlisted for service in the military train. This is a precaution found indispensable, owing to the large number of them that desert as soon as they receive the advance of two months for which they stipulate prior to embarking for service in the north. Upwards of 5,000 of these enterprising celestials have already been enlisted, and the corps now constitutes a supplementary battalion to the Military Train, and from its equipment consisting solely of long bamboo poles for carrying weights, it has been facetiously styled the "Bamboo Rifle Brigade," which *sobriquet* the corps is now generally known by. The men composing it are all Celestials. They are provided by the Government with food and clothing, and receive as pay nine dollars per month (equal at present to about £2 3s. 4d.), which is the lowest sum that John Chinaman has felt inclined to take for the peculiar and not over patriotic service in which he is about to embark. Enlistment goes on briskly, but the great difficulty is the retention of them afterwards, as they avail themselves of every opportunity to slip off with their two months' advance of pay, and then re-enlist, their identification (short of branding their skins) being a physical impossibility, from the close resemblance that they bear to one another.

The following, it is believed, will be the brigades, with their respective commanding officers, though it is not improbable that some alteration will be made in the brigadiers, nothing yet being definitely settled with the exception of the divisional commands:—

1ST DIVISION.

Major General Sir John Michel, K.C.B.

1ST BRIGADE.—Col. Stavelly, 44th Foot. 1st and 31st Regts., with 1 Sikh Regt.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Sutton, 31st Foot. 2nd Foot, 60th Rifles, 5th Punjab.

One Armstrong Battery to the division.

2ND DIVISION.

Major General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.

1ST BRIGADE.—Col. Jephson, 2nd Foot. 3rd Buffs, 44th Foot, and 8th Punjab Infantry.

2ND BRIGADE.—Col. Reeves, 99th Foot. 67th 99th Regts., 1 Sikh Infantry.

One Armstrong Battery to the division.

Hong Kong is garrisoned by the Provisional Battalions, consisting of the depots of the regiments proceeding to the North, and the 21st Madras Native Infantry. The 87th Fusiliers have proceeded to Canton, where they are to be stationed. The following detachments arrived by the English steamer on the 20th inst. :—60th Rifles, Lieut. Morah, and one sergeant; 31st Foot, Ensign Mansfield and 6 men; Army Hospital Corps, Staff Surgeon Rennie, M. D., three sergeants and fifty men. The Army Hospital Corps have arrived most opportunely, a large detachment of this corps being in the Melbourne steam-transport, which is not likely to be here for some time, owing to the accident to her machinery; and we believe that the want of the men was beginning to be felt by the medical authorities. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope are here at present; Generals Michel and Napier have gone North. The greater portion of the French force has left this. One of their largest transports, the *Isere*, has been lost on the coast since leaving here for the North; all hands have been saved, but she went down with 400 tons of gunpowder, and all the harness for their field artillery. The *Adelaide* steam storeship has arrived at Singapore, where she remains until the arrival there of the remainder of the King's Dragoon Guards; she will then proceed on to this place with the vessel in tow.

JAPAN.]

It is announced by the present mail that the Prince Regent has been assassinated, and the reports lately received, *via* America, as to the attempt on the Emperor, are untrue. The position of trade and general matters continues still to be very unsafe.

CHINA.

HONG KONG.

! (From a Correspondent.)

The Mails from London of the 10th of April reached this on the 20th of May.

I have deferred writing until the latest moment, in hope that I should have some intelligence of importance to transmit from the North, by the mail leaving to-morrow, the 23rd. The Shanghai mail has, however, brought no items of importance, and with the exception of a *canard*, not received here, of the death of the Emperor of China, political news is stagnant; we hear, indeed, of large arrivals of French who have already begun to land, but active operations seem to be quiescent; this, however, is no sign of dilatoriness on the part of the Allied Powers, but must be attributed more to the news which you have yourselves forwarded from England. Until the arrival of the Ambassadors nothing demonstrative will take place; it seems to be an accepted thing that diplomacy will be carried to the utmost to produce a bloodless result. The great armaments which are assembled on and about the Chinese waters are at present to be regarded more as an *argumentum ad rationem* than a direct hostile force. The wish is, that the ends desired be obtained if possible without firing a shot, and unless Chinese obstinacy prevails to a more than usual degree, such will be the result. Those officers who were engaged at the disastrous attempts at the Peiho make no secret of their fears that the day for their quittance is far off, and that a peace will be arranged, which will not leave them the opportunity of wiping out the mud of that affair.

We hear also that the Chinese are fortifying the entrances with great activity, and if those who have received shot can judge of the senders, the commandants of the Chinese forts have European faces and names ending in "off." The general impression, in fact, is, that Russian engineers are engaged. Much of this, however, must be received *cum grano*. News from Peking is proverbially false, and the presence of a few Russian adventurers should not be allowed the weight which has been given to it by many here.

In all contests with Chinese the policy undoubtedly is procrastination, and in spite of their endeavours to make the country appear wealthy, we may be assured that the real truth is the reverse. The Chinese are not, as a nation, rich, though this is a secret which they studiously conceal, even from themselves. They will bluster to the last moment, and even deceive their own officials as to the results of any action which might take place. Fraudulent with worse than worst Thessalian fraud they are to be trusted only while the influence of the almighty dollar is patent. The very town of Hong Kong, under the rule of the English, is not safe from them at night, and in the north we hear that single individuals venturing amongst them are frequently murdered. A sergeant of Marine Artillery, who not long ago left the shore at Shanghai for his ship, was lost for three days, and then found floating with his skull beaten in. A private of the same corps was despatched in a similar way. It would appear that these unfortunate men left in boats when attacked from behind. They were soon rendered senseless. When I was in Rome and Naples I heard of assassination, but the cities of China will equal them, and that is saying much.

We hear to-day that the admiral is to leave his flag ship, the *Chesapeake*, stationed here, and will, on the 27th, take a steamer to the North. This may be true, and it is endorsed by the *Daily Press* here. I also hear that he will await the arrival of Lord Elgin and the Baron de Gros. It is not material which course he takes, as no manifestation of force will take place, except to repel force used against the passage of the diplomatists.

This town is now like a fair; streets thronged with every description of uniform and cast of countenance. The Parsee, the French, the Sikh, and the Jack Tar, make a confused medley amongst Malays, Chinamen, and nondescripts. To attempt any lengthened description would be to piracise on Albert Smith, and, after all, answer no practical purpose.

I leave from here the day after to-morrow for the north, and hope by next mail to have some intelligence of importance to

communicate, more than the fact of the existence of a large force at Hong Kong, and a general ignorance as to the ultimate uses to which it is to be turned.

The Commissariat department have in this expedition behaved so as to deserve great commendation; and the Crimea has been a very useful lesson, bitterly though it was bought. All our vessels have arrived, with the troops in an unusually healthy and satisfactory condition. If care in providing for the wants of an expeditionary force aid the success of it, ours has every chance of being victorious. Supplies are bought up and forwarded; arrangements for the sick and wounded are made, with every care for their comfort. The greatest good feeling seems to exist among all concerned, and if the attack is sounded it will be answered by a vigorous response.

The mail will close almost directly, and having touched upon the most important part of the expedition, I shall conclude, hoping for more matter and less argument next time.

At Swatow, Mr. McCunn, an Englishman in the Chinese Customs, has been murdered by the Chinese. An Englishman named Lawrence, in the Customs at Canton, was killed by the bursting of a gun.

Mr. Tarrant is still confined in the Debtors' Gaol. A correspondence with the Governor has been published.

The action of Mr. Caldwell against Mr. Murrow, the editor of the *Daily Press*, has been postponed owing to the illness of the latter. Mr. Anstey had been asked to proceed from Calcutta to conduct the defence. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has taken some steps to contradict Lord Palmerston in regard to his statement in Parliament that the American Minister went to Peking in a box.

SHANGHAI.

No apparent change has occurred in the position of diplomatic affairs, except that Kweiliang has been made senior guardian to the heir apparent, and it is rumoured that another Mantchu of high rank has been appointed to deal with Foreign affairs. The *North China Herald* published a report that despatches had arrived from Peking, containing a pacific overture from Pang, one of the chief Secretaries of State, and contradicted it in its next issue.

The Shanghai races are said to have gone off most miserably. The first day was very cold and windy; it was therefore very unpleasant to stand and look on.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The British steamer *Fanqui*, Captain Baker, from Glasgow the 3rd March last, arrived here on the 30th May, en route for Hong Kong.

The godowns occupied by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., and others, were sold, on the 23rd March, by public auction, for the large sum of \$86,500 dollars.

The Dutch steamer *Draak* has again started, for the purpose of underrunning and repairing the electric cable hence to Batavia, the communication by which continues interrupted.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The present mails bring us dates from Shanghai to the 15th from Hong Kong to the 23rd, and from Singapore to June 1.

The markets for imports continued to be depressed, owing to the certainty of hostilities on the Peiho. No interruption, except that of a normal nature, from the rebels is reported in the export trade.

A correspondent writing from Rajpore on the 24th May, says it was reported that the Union Bank of London had stopped payment, and that the Delhi Bank had arranged for a draft he held on the Union Bank, drawn by them, to be honored by the Agra Bank, in case the report proved true, which, happily, it is not. Another correspondent writing from Mussoorie, on 22nd May, also mentions the same report as current there. This report must have some connection with the Pullinger frauds, the news of which may have reached Bombay by the mail of 18th April, and been telegraphed erroneously to the upper provinces of India.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Foo Chow the new season's crop was daily expected, and the first shipment would be made in June. The prices are expected to open at 33 taels for the best Kaisows. The settlements of the fortnight are confined to 250 chests and 450 half-chests Congou, at 9 to 18½ tael for low dusty to middling flavoury, the stock being reduced to 1,500 chests very low and ordinary. At Can-

ton the settlements of the fortnight have been a mere bagatelle—say 1 chop, Congou to 31 taels; 5,000 boxes scented Orange Pekoe, 17 to 18 taels; 100 half chests plain Orange Pekoe; 800 taels Oolong, and 150 chests Flowery Pekoe. The stock unsold is 4 chops Congou; 3,000 half chests country packed Young Hyson; 800 half chests ditto; Imperial and Gunpowder, and 1,000 boxes scented teas. Regarding the new teas, the Tyshan Congous should have been at market some weeks ago—their detention is attributed to the transit duties on them not having been arranged. The tea men talk of 33 taels for them, which is double the usual price. The quality is good, but not so good as last year. The leaf for making scented teas is reported short and inferior. A few thousand piculs have been smuggled to Macao to the great chagrin of the Customs authorities. As for the new Oonams and Oopacks, musters are expected on the 20th of June, but no hope can be entertained of the stock arriving until the insurgents are put down. Shanghai: The transactions of the fortnight have been so insignificant, owing to the paucity of supply and the total absence of current descriptions of black, that they are hardly worth noticing, except to show the excessive rates shippers are willing to pay. The season may be said to be closed.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: Buyers having evinced a strong disposition to invest, notwithstanding the refuse character of the remaining stock, more business has been transacted during the fortnight than could have been reasonably anticipated. The settlements reported exceed 2,000 bales, making a total to date of 64,500 bales (including 4,000 bales Japan) for the season, or 14,000 bales less than at same period last season. The settlements show an advance of 5 to 10 taels on the common sorts. The unsold stock is computed at 1,200 bales. The supplies from the country come in very sparingly, and consist of the lowest descriptions, being principally common Throws, and kinds usually considered unfit for export. In fact, it may be said that the season is over and the market swept. The new silk will be late, and it is not expected at market until the middle of next month—the extent of the yield is matter of conjecture. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatiee, No. 1 and 2, taels, none; 3, 385 to 390 per picul; 4 and 5, 350 to 370. Taysaam, No. 1, 350 to 360.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Rocket to Boston: Gambia, 1,000 bales, or 1,842 piculs; rattans 30,744 bundles, or 1,362 piculs; tea, 1,295 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Malay, for Boston: hemp, 8,118 piculs; sugar, 4,000; sapan wood, 362; cigars, 327 mila.

Per Nautilus, for Boston: hemp, 2,240 piculs; sugar, 8,575; sapan wood, 274; cigars, 10 mila; indigo, 104 qqls.

Per Dorothy Jobson, for Melbourne: sugar, 6,000 piculs; cordage, 282; cigars, 10 mila.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank. Gs. 7d.	Private. Gs. 7½d. to 6s. 8d.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.		
(per Tael.)		
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4 9 to 4 10	4 10 to 4 11
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto		
At Macao . . . 6 ditto		
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 11	4 11½
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4 3½	4 3½
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia . . . 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)		

When the news of the detention and partial loss of the specie per "Malabar" reaches China the rates would most probably go higher.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to ..					
30, 1860.....	19,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270	
Comparative period last season	15,881,955	17,369,142	22,640,564	55,897,101	65,003
Sailed since.—From Shanghai, May 13, Beverley, 395,644 lbs. and 59 bales silk; 14, Invincible, 746,543 lbs. and 144 bales silk. From Foo- chow-Foo, 2, Claro, 465,200 lbs.; 5, Star of the North, 1,181,300 lb From Canton, 16, Carnatic, 627,000 lbs. From Hong Kong, 7, per mail steamer, 2,088 bales silk; 23, per mail steamer, about 2,000 bales silk.					

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to Apr. 30 1860	...	...	...	30,916,566	1,802
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	28,443,487	1,874

TO THE CONTINENT.

Sailed since.—From Foo-Chow-Foo, May 2, M. Wilhelmine, 250,200 lbs. From Hong Kong, 7, per mail steamer, 112 bales silk.

From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	...	...	...	2,391,331	4,673
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	801,311	7,861

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 2, Leonidas, 150 packages tea; Lizzie Spalding, 500 packages; 8, St. Helena, 654 lbs.

From July 1 to Apr. 31, 1860	...	...	...	32,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	32,747	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, May 12, Fides, 5,000 lbs.

From July 1 to Apr. 30, 1860	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,489,535	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,331,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	64,311
" 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: May 11, Sappho. From New York: 1, Pursuit.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: May 10, Sir W. Peel; 17, Julia; 20, James Shepherd, Hoang Ho; 21, Flying Cloud; 22, Shakspeare. From Liverpool: 14, Albatross. From England: 15, H.M. G. B. Weazel; 21, H.M. G. B. Hardy. From New York: 22, Mandarin. From Cardiff: 10, Canton; 14, Frisia Westphalia; 17, El Dorado; 20, Ardenraig, Mischief; 22, Rebecca. From Newcastle: 9, Spray. From Hartlepool: 21, Carausius. From France: 7, Loire; 16, Andromache; 18, Perseverance. From Suez: 21, Imperatriz.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: May 16, Florence Nightingale; 22, Steamer Kersonese; 25, Pioneer. From Liverpool: 19, Hawthorn; 25, Bangoon; 31, Gazell. From Sunderland: 17, Sungwan; 24, Jacobus. From Falmouth: 26, Eliza Hands. From Glasgow: 30, Steamer Fan Qui. From England: Steamer Melbourne. From Boston: Hollander.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, May 13, Beverley.
From Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: May 2, Clara; 5, Star of the North.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: May 16, Carnatic. For New York: 15, Waverley. For Havana: 5, Governor Morton.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: May 23, Kate Cleather, Zambia; 29th, Hidalgo.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Invincible, Kate Hooper. For New York: Union.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Southern Cross. For Europe: Mercedes. For New York: Judge Shaw. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee. For San Francisco: Iconium, Moonlight.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Napoleon III., Prince Alfred, William Stewart. For Liverpool: Eliza Hands, J. Waddington, Sebastian Cabot, Tigris, Versailles. For New York: Keystone, Steamer Louis. For France: Olivier.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: £2 for tea, £4 for silk. For New York, \$12 for tea, \$20 for silk. A good demand has been experienced for coast work and Government transport service, but rates are the same as before.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: £3. For New York: \$10 to \$12 general merchandize, \$20 silk. In consequence of the Government requirements not being satisfied, and the want of ships to proceed to the rice ports, a large business has been done during the past fortnight. The Norma, Alice, Thomdick, Jessamine, Alhuera, Negotiator, and Norden have been taken up by the British authorities at 17s. 6d. per ton with three months certain charter, who have purchased the steamer Feisun for \$120,000. The British Admiral has also chartered the steamer Scotland belonging to W. S. Lindsay and Co., of London, at \$8,000 per month—making about 92,000 tons taken up by the British Government for transport purposes.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: £3 15s. for unclayed sugar, £4 for hemp. For New York: \$20 for sugar, and \$10 per 4 bales of hemp. Ships are still wanted both for Europe and United States, there being a good deal of produce awaiting shipment.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: £2. 10s. to £2. 12s. 6d. for tin, gambier and sago-flour, and £3 for pearl sago, black pepper, and similar light cargo. For New York: \$10 to \$11. There is scarcity of light freight, but dead weights is in abundance.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—H.I.M. transport Isere, with nearly 1,000 men on board, 400 barrels of gunpowder, add other stores, in steaming into the harbour of Amoy on May 17th struck on a rock, broke her back, and became a total wreck.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BURNS—On the 26th June, at Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of Dr. Burns, surgeon, R.N., of a son.
DE STACPOOLE—On the 21st ult., at her residence in Paris, 51, Rue Jean Goujon, Champs Elysées, La Marquise de Stacpoole, of a son.
GABRIEL—On the 25th May, at Singapore, the wife of Mr. Johannes Gabriel, of a daughter, stillborn.
LAZAROO—On the 13th May, at Singapore, Mrs. P. Lazaroo, of a daughter.
McMURDO—On the 20th May, at Hong Kong, the wife of Capt. McMurdo, of a daughter.
NICOLSON—On the 12th inst., at 15, William-street, Lowndes-square, the wife of Captain Sir F. Nicolson, Bart., of a daughter.
PARKES—June 26, at Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of H. S. Parkes, Esq., C.B., H.M. Commissioner, Canton, of a daughter.
PESTONJEE—On the 25th May, at Singapore, the wife of Pochajee Pestonjee, of a son.
SANDILANDS—On the 11th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. P. Sandilands, of a son.
WOOLLETT—On the 11th inst., at Doddington-grove, Kennington, Mrs. W. Woollett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEVESON—IVESON.—On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Savernake, by the Rev. H. G. Merriman, uncle of the bride, Edward John Leveson, Esq., of Singapore, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Iveson, Esq., of Furze Coppice, Savernake Forest.
LOGAN—RONALDSON.—On the 27th June, at St. John's, Hampstead, by the Rev. T. Ainger, incumbent, John Logan, Esq., of Mount Elephant, Victoria, to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late John Ronaldson, Esq.

DEATHS.

BONHAM—On the 26th ult., at Walpole-street, Chelsea, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. B. Bonham, late 50th Regt., aged 12.
COCHRANE—The infant son of Admiral Sir Thomas and Lady Cochrane.
DENT—On the 5th ult., on board the *Nemesis*, Capt. W. Dent, 22nd M.N.I.
LE MESURIER—On the 3rd inst., at Genoa, Augusta Rose, daughter of the late Edward Le Mesurier, Esq., aged 33.
PECHELL—On the 29th ult., at 27, Hill-street, Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P. for Brighton, aged 71.
GOIS—On the 17th May, at Singapore, Ursula, the wife of Mr. H. Gois, aged 19 years.
HARVEY—On the 15th May, at Singapore, Mr. Wallace B. Harvey, of Glasgow, after a long illness.
LITTLEWOOD—On the 24th May, at the residence of Captain Merritt, at Singapore, Major R. J. Littlewood, of the Bombay army, aged 65 years.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The tea sales on the 10th and 11th included 17,000 packages—of which the large proportion of 10,000 were for unreserved sale—and passed off heavily at a reduction of one penny per lb. Some lots of common Congou sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. for cash.

Some of the shareholders in the Union Bank of London have threatened proceedings against the trustees and directors for the Pullinger frauds. At the meeting on the 11th, however, the report and resolutions, after some fiery discussion, were passed.

Sir James Brooke has purchased a screw steamer in Port Glasgow to act against the natives on the coast of Borneo.

Messrs. Robert Freeland and Co., of Manchester, have suspended.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLES.—July 9, at Deal, from Akyab, Bostonian. June 30, at Stockholm, from Batavia, Prins Carl. July 7, at Texel, from Batavia, Jan van Brakel; from Singapore, Johanna Catharina. June 9, at Demerara from China, Thomas Mitchell. May 20, at Valparaiso, from Shanghai, Clarendon's; 21, Illinani.

DEPARTURES.—July 7, from Queenstown, for Shanghai Dora; 5, from off Dungeness for Java, Elizabeth Antoinette; 6, Jawbus; 5, from off Dover, for Singapore, Lioness, (Dutch barque) from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Pieler, for Singapore, Loopunt; 8, for Hong Kong, Lady Hobart; 8, from Liverpool, for Woosang, Greyhound; for Singapore, Frederick VII.; from off Hastings for Batavia, America; 9, from off Dover, for Batavia, Odilia Margrieta, Johannes Christian; 7, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Octavia. June 2, from Santa Cruz, for Manila, America. July 10, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Maria Magdalena. July 9, from off the Start for Singapore, Louis; for Batavia, Valparaiso; 10, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, America; 11, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Lefanto; Harvest Home; 4, from Liverpool for Singapore, Suometar; 11, from Sunderland, for Hong Kong, Nelly; 13, from London, for Shanghai, Kent.

SPOKEN.—Oriental, Batavia to New York, June 17, off Nantucket South Shoat; Stad Dockum, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 23, 23 S. 68 E.

LAI'D ON AT LONDON.—For Singapore and Penang, Roseaw; Shanghai, George Washington Harkaway; Singapore, Sea Bell. At Liverpool.—For Woosung, Gorge West; Hong Kong, Emma Jane.

CASUALTIES.—The *Decima* (Dutch barque), Akkerman, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into the Mauritius on the 1st of June leaky, and was discharging there on the 6th of June. The *Graaf van Heyden Reynestejn*, Wameteke, from Batavia, arrived at Amsterdam, 11th July, with bow stove and other damage, having been in contact, in the Great North Holland Canal, with the *Ortelius*, Groote, from thence to Batavia.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	
BRITISH.			
Acorn	Brig	12	
Acteon	Surveying	26	
Assistance	St. Transp.	4	
Bangle	Screw	4	
Bittern	Brig	4	
Cambrian	Frigate	40	
Camilla	Brig	16	
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	
Coromandel	Desp. Str.	6	
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	
Encounter	Screw	14	
Furious	St. Frigate	6	
Fury		6	
Hercules	Hospital	1	
Hesper	St. Transp.	4	
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	
Magicienne		6	
Melville	Ship	6	
Minden	Hulk	1	
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	
P. Charlotte	Hulk	1	
Pearl	Screw	20	
Pioneer	Do.	6	
Reynard	Do.	4	
Ringdove	Do.	6	
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	
Scout	Screw	21	
Sinoom	Sc. Transp.	8	
Snake	Screw	4	
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8	
Vulcan	Sc. Transp.	6	

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Cockchafer	94	Opotoma	98	Shany	83	Kestrel	69
Weazel	94	Dove	96	Leren	84	Clown	72
Bouncer	97	Drake	97	Forester	85	Woodcock	73
Havoc		Insolent		Haughty	87	Watchful	75
Hardy		Snap		Janus	89	76	76
Phaner				Shaunch	91	Banister	79
Grasshopper				Bustard	92	Firm	81

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Feisun, Fei Ma, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Hong Kong, Iron Prince, Mee Lee. American: Pak Wan, Willamette, Cumia, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY FOO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Chusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Chevy Chase, Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtze; Mr. Lapraik's Undine; Messrs. Burd and Co.'s Toey-wan; Messrs. Remi, Schmidt, and Co.'s Remi.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time. Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s.	d.	VIA MARSEILLES.	s.	d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
" 1 oz.	1	0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1	0
" 2 oz.	2	0	" 1 oz. " " 2 oz.	1	9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0	" 2 oz. " " 3 oz.	2	0
			" 3 oz. " " 4 oz.	2	9
			Every additional ½ oz. up to 3 oz.	3	0
			Every oz. or fraction after 3 oz.	3	0
BOOK POSTAGE.			BOOK POSTAGE.		
1 oz.	0	4	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
4 oz.	0	8	Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
1 lb.	1	4	" 8 oz. " " 1 lb.	1	9
2 lb.	2	0	" 1 lb. " " 1 ½ lb.	3	0
And 8d. for every additional 3 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.			" 1 ½ lb. " " 2 lb.	4	0
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2	Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz.	1	3
			NEWSPAPERS	0	3

Feb. 15 and 27	June 5 and 22	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30	July 5 and 22	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23	Aug. 10 and 24	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Three millions eight hundred thousand pounds are asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as this year's estimated expenditure, for the expedition against China—sometimes called war in China, at other times with China—just as it best suits the purpose of the Speaker. First it was war in China, as the Premier called it; then came the Elgin treaty; and, finally, Mr. Bruce's peaceable mission, resulting in the Peiho disaster. Why? because, instead of going, or attempting to go, with a reasonable escort, he must go armed to the teeth, and thus set at naught all professions of perpetual peace and friendship. Mr. Bruce is fortunate; appointed under the Derby Administration, furnished with Lord Malmesbury's instructions, he is sustained by the Administration of which his brother is a member, and thus both parties support him. Called from an easy life in Egypt, with a salary of £8,000 per annum, supported by an outfit of £3,000, of course he could not do otherwise than endeavour to find work to justify this liberal remuneration.

Her Majesty's Government has approved Mr. Bruce's proceedings, and the people's representatives have sanctioned them; therefore, the *l'as* said about them the better.

No doubt this time it will be war with China, should its Government not become wise in time, and that it will be as, of this our faithful ally and partner in this concern will take care. I fear that the present affair settled, other difficulties will soon be created to cause another expedition. Toward China we act as to an uncivilised nation, but require her to *at t* wards us as one of the most civilised nation.

Mr. Bruce, in his letter to the Senior Secretary of State, Pang-Wan-Chang, dated in March, 1860, says, "The undersigned has further to observe, that the outrage at the Peiho has compelled her Majesty's Government to increase her forces in China at a considerable cost, and the contributions that may be required from the Chinese Government towards defraying this expense will be greater or less according to the promptitude with which the demands above made are satisfied in full by the Imperial Government." Mr. Bruce, in his despatches to Lord John Russell, dated Shanghai, the 7th of March, 1860, says, "I have been influenced in this decision by the consideration that the French were asking positively for an indemnity, while we were demanding none. Mature deliberation on all such intelligence as I have been able to collect assures me at the same time that it is not the money question which will drive the Chinese Government to war. *The treasury is empty, but the mercantile community continues solvent, and apprehend no difficulties on the score of indemnity.*" No doubt Mr. Bruce considers it advantageous, as regards the Chinese Government, that the proposals of the two Powers should be, as much as possible, in harmony. Most convenient this harmony is, as it enables now the one, and then the other, ambassador to justify his acts, because his honourable colleague suggested or coincided in his own suggestions.

Lord Elgin failed to discover how the indemnity could be obtained from an empty exchequer, but Mr. Bruce knows China better. He plainly suggests that the uncivilised China mandarins can squeeze any amount out of the Chinese commercial community.

Of course France will demand, say another four millions, making a sum of only eight millions sterling. Mr. Gladstone most probably, when the discussion about the vote comes on, will tell the House that it is only an advance, an investment, and of course the House will be satisfied, not troubling itself about the question if we go to war against the Chinese Government or against the Chinese commercial community. What will our Manchester friends say to a squeeze of eight millions from their customers?

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHINA WAR.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, LAST NIGHT, Mr. B. COCHRANE moved, by way of amendment, "That in order to remove one great obstacle of peace with China, the British Plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent, appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain may reside with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government." Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected to the form of the motion. The instructions to ambassadors emanated from the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be altered by the House of Commons. The proper mode of proceeding would have been by an address to the Crown. He proceeded to combat the policy advocated by the hon. member, insisting upon the expediency of securing for the British envoy the same privilege of residence at Peking already enjoyed by the Russian ambassador. The amendment was negatived without a division.—A vote of £443,000, as repayment to the East India Exchequer, on account of expenses incurred in China, was then moved by Mr. S. HERBERT. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into various details respecting the financial and other results arising or anticipated from the war. He also vindicated his own consistency, and that of some of his colleagues, in opposing the war with China in 1857, and supporting the present one. Lord J. RUSSELL also justified the declaration of war, which he contended had become indispensable to vindicate the honour and dignity of England, after the outrage committed on the Peiho. It was a terrible calamity, but one which the present Government could not avoid, and which they had inherited from their predecessors. Mr. T. BARING observed that the war was said to be waged for the promotion of trade. The fact was that traders did not wish for war, and felt the gravest suspicions of diplomacy. Lord PALMERSTON said that trade could not be safe in any country where Englishmen did not enjoy rights and securities formally recognised and secured by treaty. The vote was agreed to.

The Times of this morning, in reference to this debate, says:—

"Mr. Gladstone washes his hands of the deficiency altogether. 'The truth of the matter is,' he says, 'that it is utterly impossible to estimate the entire charge for a war arising under circumstances such as those in which that with China originated.' This is a lofty style of dealing with all objectors; but common taxpaying people may persist in asking why Mr. Gladstone did not say all this before. Why is it that, believing it to be impossible to calculate for one year in advance the expense of a war in China, he committed himself to a distinct estimate four millions short of the reality, and, so far from suggesting that this estimate was necessarily fallacious, induced the House of Commons, upon the strength of it, to tamper with the fixed revenues of the country?"

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 11, 1860.

It is said at the War-office that two new regiments of the line are to be organised, the 103rd and 104th. The 101st and 102nd regiments were raised at the declaration of war against Austria. These regiments are now in China. All the French cavalry are in future to be armed with long rifled carbines.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ASIA.

We understand that a vast plan for establishing a permanent telegraphic connection by land between Europe and the principal countries of Asia has been submitted to the Emperor Napoleon. The projector proposes to commence his line at Paris, conducting it through Belgrade, Constantinople, Teheran, Calcutta, Malacca, Canton, Peking, &c., to Ichings Straits, where a sub-marine cable will carry it over into North America. Skirting the western coast of that vast continent, the line would pass through San Francisco, and thence through Mexico, Panama, Lima, and Valparaiso. Here, turning off at a right angle, it is to cross the continent through Buenos Ayres, and end at Rio de Janeiro. Will not, we are inclined to ask, the barbarous state of many of the countries through which the line is to pass render its security extremely precarious?

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.

According to an official report published in the *Wiadomosti*, two discoveries had been made by the Russian squadron, one of them being the port of Nachodka, in 42 deg. 45 min. N.L., and 133 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. E.L. from Greenwich; the other was a rocky island in the Sea of Japan, called by the Russians Waywoda—the name of the corvette that discovered it—and situated in 42 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. N.L., and 137 deg. 17 min. E.L. According to this report the English charts of the coasts of Corea and Nipon are very incorrect. The Russian surveying officers have gone over the whole of the ground and prepared a new and correct set of charts for those waters, which are now being engraved and will be published by the Russian Naval Department.

In the sitting of the Geographical Society M. Abramoff read an interesting paper on his late visit to the Lake of Nor-Zaissan in Chinese Djungaria, and situated to the south of the Altai chain of mountains. This vast and nearly unknown lake lies between 47 deg. 50 min., 48 deg. 30 min. N.L., and 101 deg. to 108 deg. 50 min., E.L., and measures 130 wersts in length, its breadth varying between 15 and 30 wersts:—

"According to M. Abramoff the area of the lake is 3,763 square wersts, and the surface of the water 1,800 English feet above the level of the sea. Its banks are low and mostly covered with reeds. From the month of November to the ensuing May the lake is frozen over. It contains great abundance of fish of all sorts. The surprising richness of this fishery has attracted a large number of Russians who, without much caring for its being on Chinese territory or obtaining permission from the Chinese authorities, have established themselves. The Chinese officials wink at the illegality of the proceedings, but are not averse to deriving some profit from them in the shape of an annual tribute. The Governor inquires most kindly after the health of the Czar, the inspector hopes most devoutly that the Emperor of China is quite well, the Amban would be delighted to hear that the Russians have no cause to complain of any excesses or irregularities committed by Chinese subjects, &c. These stereotype questions having been put and satisfactorily answered, the Amban expresses his hopes that the amicable relations existing between the two nations may never be interrupted. As for the presents he at first flatly refused to accept them, but on being pressed he relents by degrees till it ends in his accepting them with gratitude.

The duties of the Governor-General of East Siberia have so much increased since the annexation of the Amoor country, that it has been found needful to relieve him of a part of them. Major-General Korsakoff has been therefore appointed his *alter ego*, and carries on the business of the country as Vice Governor-General, till the return of Count Murawieff-Amoorsky to Irkutsk in the ensuing autumn.

Last week an Embassy from the Tycoon of Japan arrived in this city with some valuable presents from that potentate to the Emperor of Russia. Amongst them is a saddle of the most beautiful and novel workmanship, which is looked upon by all who have seen it as a most extraordinary production of Japanese art, and is the wonder of the day here.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 8.

The elections being now concluded, the Second Chamber of the States General is convoked for the despatch of business on the 10th inst., at two P.M. One half of the members went out by rotation, but a good many of them have been re-elected.

The Netherlands Trading Company has again advertised for

tenders for more vessels for Java. They must be either new ships or such as have already been chartered by the company in 1858 or 1859, and must be ready to sail by the middle of this month. Those tendered and now on their passage out must be placed at the disposal of the factory at Batavia on or before the 16th November next. The same company has also advertised for tenders to charter a vessel of 500 tons to load a cargo of piece goods from this country to Sumatra, and bring back a return cargo of native produce. This ship must be ready to sail by the 10th inst. either from Amsterdam or Rotterdam, as may be required. At the same time they advertise for tonnage in a vessel loading for Sourabaya to take out a steam engine of 80-horse power and about 16 tons weight, to sail the end of this month.

From Nieuwe Deep we learn that the chartered transport *Amsterdam*, Captain Wiegmont, has sailed from that port for Batavia with a detachment of colonial troops consisting of 125 men, under the command of Major Hood, of the Artillery, accompanied by the Lieutenants of the Infantry, W. A. Coblyn and P. van den Abeele.

The committee appointed last session, by the Second Chamber, to examine the Government plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, has finished its labours. The report which has been printed for distribution among the members is very unfavourable. It denounces the measure as a decided step backwards, and stamps it as masked slavery. It will no doubt meet with violent opposition, and be eventually lost.

Mr. H. Kleyn van der Poll, hitherto Resident of Bezokie, is appointed to be Resident of Cheribon.

The Colonial Minister advertises for an efficient director of steam engine repairs for five years' service in India at the naval arsenal at Onrust, under the following favourable conditions:—Salary, 300 florins per month (£300 per annum), with a rise of 20 florins per month after three years' service, up to 400 florins; free passage out as Government official, with cabin accommodation and food as first-class passenger, together with a gratification of 500 florins for outfit, and salary to commence on the day of sailing.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 30.

The *Great Eastern* arrived here to-day. She reached the dock without the least trouble. An immense crowd assembled and much enthusiasm was manifested. The greatest distance which the *Great Eastern* ran in one day was 333 miles; the short was 254 miles. The greatest speed attained during the voyage was 14½ knots per hour.

The Japanese embassy continued to be lionised in New York, where they arrived on the 16th of June. They received with great cordiality a committee of twenty-four gentlemen from the New York Chamber of Commerce; and, in response to an appropriate address, they replied that they hoped for more extended commercial intercourse between Japan and the United States, and courteously invited the committee to call again and inform the embassy more fully of the desires and designs of the Americans. The reported death of the Tycoon was soon contradicted.

The Embassy sailed this day in the *Niagara* round the Cape of Good Hope.

The brig *Julia D. Rogers* had arrived at San Francisco in twenty-eight days from Japan, bringing highly important intelligence. The Japanese Government is reported to be in a very unsettled state; a large political influence evidently being against the new policy with regard to intercourse to foreigners. It is stated that a battle had been fought near Jeddo, in which a prince had been killed, but no particulars are given. The captains of the foreign vessels in the harbour of Kamajama had been notified to be prepared for an attack, as the Government might not be able to afford them protection. The Government is represented to be considerably frightened at the extent of the defection, and its disposition with regard to carrying out the treaty with America was in consequence vacillating.

COMMERCIAL.

The reception of the Japanese has led to much excitement, and the ceremonies carried out in honour of their arrival on the 16th inst., tended to interfere, to some extent, with business. Considerable transactions have been made in some kinds of Indian goods; sales of 10,000 bags of Manila sugars were made at 7c., usual time, leaving a moderate stock in first hands. Manila hemp is unchanged; stocks in market, and in the hands of manufacturers, are large. Sales of 2,000 bales were made at 6c. to 8c. Sales of 40,000 mats of Cassia were made on the 16th, at 19c. to 19½c.

The market continues to be in good demand for cotton-piece goods for

shipment to China. The exports the past week embraced 3,765 packages, which amounted in value to \$206,199.

The Money Market continues easy at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 on call, and at 5 to 6 per cent. on good 6 months' paper. United States' Bonds, and the better class Railway Bonds, are firm and in good demand. The speculation shares are irregular; standing bills on London closed to-day 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ asked for Bankers' Bills.

The imports at this port the past week amounted to \$3,860,147. Previously, since January 1st, \$100,182,243; total, \$104,041,390. The total exports for the same time to \$17,657,524.

The statement of the City Bank for the past week footed up as follows:—

	June 9.	June 16.	
Capital	\$69,404,527	\$69,404,527	
Loans	125,431,963	125,399,997	Dec...\$31,966
Specie	23,785,581	24,110,553	Inc. ..\$324,972
Circulation	8,999,948	8,825,786	Dec...171,162
Net Deposits	80,609,983	81,538,654	Inc. ..928,671

The Tariff Bill, be'ore the United States Senate, has been indefinitely postponed, as was predicted.

TEA.—The latest advices from China have imparted more confidence to operators, inasmuch as there seems no speedy prospect now of a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties with the Western Powers, and the trade have purchased more freely. Speculators, too, have again entered the market, but we cannot learn their operations are based on any other than the ascertained short supply, the prospect of active hostilities, as we understand it, not entering into the chances for profit; &c. In this state of things holders are extremely firm, and business, in consequence, is restricted. We notice among the sales 2,000 half chests Green, in lots; 1,200 ditto Souchong, per *Intervale*; and 500 ditto Oolong, all at full prices, and almost entirely from second hands.

SPICES.—Cassia has again been in active speculative request, and the sales reach 46,000 mats at 19 to 20 cents, less 3 per cent. cash; besides which we notice 200 bags Pepper at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 17 kegs and 10 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, part 45, 6 mos.; and 105 bags Pimento, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. There is now no Cassia to be had below 20 cents. The absorption of vessels at the China ports by the British Government for the transportation of troops promising materially to interfere with regular trade.

FIRM CRACKERS.—Since our last, 1,000 to 1,500 Canton No. 1, at terms we did not learn; also sales of 3,500 boxes ditto, at \$1 45c. to \$1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. 6 mos.; the higher price for small parcels.

TIN.—Sales of Straits from second hands, at 32c. 6 months.

HEMP.—There is but little inquiry, and the market very quiet. At Boston 500 bales Manila sold at 6c., less 4 per cent. cash; 10 tons clean Russia, \$200, and 150 bales Jute, \$95 6 months.

SEEDS.—One hundred bags hemp seed sold, part at \$1 80c. 4 months; Calcutta Linseed has been very quiet lately, partly on account of the firmness of holders, and partly because buyers are not ready to pay the prices demanded.

SALTPETRE.—The Niagara Laboratory have advanced their price for pure to 14c., which is half a cent higher; the lower grades have not varied.

INDIGO.—The market is firm and quiet. We notice sales of five cases low quality Madras at 75c.; an invoice of 37 cases Manila, about 50c.; 42 ditto 45c. to 50c.

The following are the exports lately entered for China:—

Flour, bbls.	469	Drugs	311	Oars, No.	1,000
Beef	299	Preserved meats..	7	Coal, tons	1,387
Pork	105	Priming materials,		Boots & shoes, cs.	18
Hardware, boxes..	27	cases	16	Copper, bales....	20
Tobacco	313	Brandy	10	Iron, bbls.	6
Tobacco, tc.	5	Packing	7	Dried fruit, pkgs..	4
Tobacco, mfd. lbs.	2,275	Whiskey, bbls. ...	200	Dry goods, cases..	7
Ginseng, casks. ...	2	Domestic, bales..	3,765	Hams, lbs.	9,281
Earthenware	7	Lumber, feet	19,000	Pickled fish, pkgs.	60
Butter, lbs.	12,276	Woodenware, pkgs	1,000	I. B. goods, cases.	9
Bread, pkgs.	253	Candles, boxes ..	252	Groceries, pkgs...	18
Sugar	41				

ARRIVALS.—At New York from Shanghai: June 7, Canvas Back; 12, Edwin Forrest. From Manila: 12, Sweepstakes; 16, Superior. From Calcutta: 18, Miles Standish. At Boston from Calcutta: 9, Dashing Wave; 14, Norwester.

SAILED.—From New York for Shanghai: June 7, Western Continent; 14, Snow Squall. For Hong Kong: 5, Onward; 15, Samuel Russell. For Melbourne: 9, Kate Sweetland; 19, Joshua Bates. For Mauritius: Patmos. From Boston for Singapore: 13, Quickstep. For Bombay: 13, Inman. For Calcutta: 9, Ashburton. For Melbourne: 7, Clarissa Carrier.

LOADING.—At New York for Nagasaki: schr. New York. For Shanghai: Isar. For Singapore: John Jay.

THE ALLIED CONVENTION FOR PRIZES IN CHINA.

The following Convention entered into between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and his Majesty the Emperor of the French:—

Art. I. When a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the two countries, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action.

Art. II. When a capture shall be made by a cruiser of either of the two allied nations in the presence and in the sight of a cruiser of the other, such cruiser having thus contributed to the intimidation of the enemy and encouragement of the captor, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor.

Art. III.—In case of the capture of a merchant vessel of one of the two countries, the adjudication of such capture shall always belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. The cargo shall be dealt with, as to the jurisdiction, in the same manner as the vessel.

Art. IV. In case of condemnation under the circumstances described in the preceding articles:—

1. If the capture shall have been made by the vessels of the two nations whilst acting in conjunction, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be divided into as many shares as there were men on board the capturing vessel, without reference to rank, and the shares belonging to the men on board the vessels of the ally shall be paid and delivered to such person as may be duly authorised on behalf of the allied Government to receive the same; and the distribution of the amount belonging to each vessel shall be made by each Government according to the laws and regulations of the country.

2. If the capture shall have been made by cruisers of either of the two allied nations in the presence, and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, the payment, and the distribution of the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall likewise be made in the manner above mentioned.

3. If a capture, made by a cruiser of one of the two countries, shall have been adjudicated by the courts of the other, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be made over in the same manner to the Government of the captor, to be distributed according to its laws and regulations.

Art. V. The commanders of the vessels of war of their Majesties shall, with regard to the sending in and delivering up of prizes, conform to the instructions annexed to the present convention, and which the two Governments reserve to themselves to modify by common consent, if it should become necessary.

Art. VI. When, with a view to the execution of the present convention, it shall become necessary to proceed to the valuation of a captured vessel of war, the calculation shall be according to the real value of the same; and the allied Government shall be entitled to delegate one or more competent officers to assist in the valuation. In case of disagreement, it shall be decided by lot which officer shall have the casting voice.

Art. VII. The crews of the captured vessels shall be dealt with according to the laws and regulations of the country to which the present convention attributes the adjudication of the prize.

Art. VIII. With regard to the mode of division of trophies and booty which may be captured by the combined land forces of their Majesties, it is agreed:—

1. That flags, cannon, and other articles which may be considered as trophies, captured by corps, or parts of corps, belonging to the land forces of the two countries, and acting in common, with or without the co-operation of the combined naval forces, shall be equally divided between the two Governments.

2. That such division shall be made by corps.

3. That the first choice for each kind of trophy shall be decided by lot, between the two Commanders-in-Chief.

4. That the division of booty and of the value of trophies, such as cannon, tumbrils, and other articles which are capable of being valued, shall be made between the two Governments, according to the number of men who shall have co-operated at the capture, without deducting those who shall have fallen in the action, in order that the proceeds may be distributed according to the law of each country.

5. That disputed questions which may arise with regard to the distribution of booty shall be decided by a mixed commission, which shall sit at Paris, and shall be composed of two delegates, one English and the other French, appointed by their respective Governments. Those delegates, before entering upon the performance of their duties, shall name two persons, of whom one shall be chosen by lot to act as an umpire in all cases in which they may themselves differ in opinion. The decision of the delegates or of the umpire, as the case may be, shall be final and without appeal.

6. That whenever it may be necessary to make a valuation upon the spot of any article captured, it shall be done by a mixed commission, composed of competent officers.

Art. IX. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within ten days from this date or sooner if possible.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS OF THE FORCES.

Art. I. When, after a common action, it is your duty to prepare a report or statement of any capture, you will be careful to indicate precisely the names of the vessels of war present at the action, of their commanders, and, as far as possible, the number of men on board, without distinction of rank. You will send a copy of this report to the officer of the allied forces, who will have the chief command in the action, and you will confirm yourself to the instructions of that officer in all that concerns the measures to be taken in the adjudication of the prizes thus taken by common action. If the action has been commanded by an officer of your own country, you will confirm yourself to your national regulations, and you will send to the officer highest in rank of the allied Power present at the action a certified copy of the report.

Art. II. When you have effected a capture in presence and view of an allied vessel of war, you will mention precisely in your report if such capture is a vessel of war, and in your statement if it is a vessel of commerce, the number of men which you had on board at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank, as well as the name of the vessel of war in view, and the number of men on board, likewise without distinction of rank. You will send a certified copy of your report or statement to the commander of such vessel.

Art. III. When, in case of violation of blockade of transport of contraband articles, of enemy's troops, of land or sea, or of official despatches of or for the enemy, it becomes your duty to arrest and seize a merchant vessel of the allied nation, as soon as required.

1. To prepare a statement declaring the place, date, and reason of the arrest, the name of the vessel, of the captain, the number of men on board, and, further, a precise description of the vessel and of its cargo.

2. To collect in a sealed paper, after having made out the inventory, all the papers on board, such as acts of nationality or of property, passports, charter-parties, and other documents necessary for the declaration of the vessel and cargo, and place seals on the packages.

3. To place on board an officer, with such number of men as you consider convenient, to take charge of the vessel, and look to its management.

4. To send the vessel to the nearest port of the nation whose flag it bears, and to remit the vessel to the authorities of such port, with a copy of your statement and inventory, and with the sealed packet containing the papers on board.

Art. IV. The officer conducting the captured vessel will demand a receipt setting forth your having so remitted the vessel, and your delivery of the sealed packet and of the statement and inventory before mentioned.

Art. V. In case of distress, if the captured vessel cannot proceed on its course, or if the port is too distant, the officer in charge is authorised to proceed to a port belonging to his own nation or into a neutral port, and will there deliver to the local authority if he enter one of his own ports, or to the consul of the allied nation if he enters a neutral port, without prejudice of ulterior measures to be taken for the adjudication of the capture. He will in that case see that the statement and the sealed packet are delivered to the constituted authorities.

Art. VI. You will not consider any prisoners, and you will permit freely to disembark the women, children, and other persons not bearing arms or belonging to the naval service found on board such vessel. Except so far as is needful for your security you will not put under constraint any person on board, but in all cases you will retain the captain, the supercargo, and all those whose testimony is necessary for the adjudication. You will treat as prisoners of war, with the above exceptions, all persons found on board the enemy's vessels. You will not put any further restraint on the subjects of allied or neutral Powers beyond what is necessary to the security of the vessel. As to your own countrymen, you will treat them according to your general instructions, and you will not remit them under any circumstances to a foreign authority. Persons found under exceptional circumstances on board the captured vessels are to be finally sent back to their country if they belong to the allied nation, and if they are neutral or enemies, are to be treated as if taken by yourself, without reference to any other Power.

TRADE CONVENTION.

Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting Maritime Law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 16, 1856; and whereas her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said Declaration of Paris to all powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities:

Now her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral Power, the flag of any such Power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral Power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such Power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such Power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason only of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris, of the 19th of April, 1856.

And it is hereby further ordered that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture, under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th of April, 1856; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to or shall be construed, deemed, or taken so as to operate or apply to, or in favour of, any person, ship, or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking, or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships, and goods may be duly taken cognisance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with, and treated, in all respects and to all purposes according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subjects of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared that if any Chinese ship or vessels shall be captured or taken by any of her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bona fide* property of any subject or subjects of her Majesty or of her august ally the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall, on the proof of such property, as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to, or apply to or in favour of, contraband of war, or to trading in supply of, or dealing with, any articles or things which it may be declared by her Majesty and her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effective blockade by the ships or fleets of her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered, that her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially her Majesty's courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, do take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HONG KONG.—(28.) Earl GREY presented a petition from certain persons in Sheffield and Newcastle, complaining that an officer of the local Government at Hong Kong had been mixed up with a proceeding of so improper a character as a piratical attack on a Chinese village. The noble earl said he knew nothing of the transactions adverted to by the petitioners beyond what had appeared in the newspapers, but he thought the state of affairs at Hong Kong required serious consideration.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said he had as yet received no accounts from Hong Kong of the particular attack stated in the petition to have been made; and had he been aware that the noble earl intended to present the petition that night he would have inquired whether any despatches on the subject had been brought by the mail just arrived. He assured the House that there was not that neglect on the part of the Colonial Office which the petitioners—members of the foreign affairs committees of Sheffield and Newcastle—supposed to exist because every determination of the Government was not communicated to them. (Laughter.) An enormous blue-book had been printed by the Colonial Office in reference to all these transactions at Hong Kong, which reflected little credit on the parties concerned, and a careful inquiry had been instituted respecting them. On his appointment to the Colonial Office he found that his predecessor in office had nominated a new Governor for Hong Kong, in consequence of the anticipated return of Sir J. B. Wring. He, therefore, directed the new Governor to make an inquiry into the various charges raised by Mr. C. Anstey, cautioning him, however, against stirring up again all that mass of mud which appeared to have encumbered society in Hong Kong. He had not yet received an account of the result of the inquiry prosecuted by that gentleman. He was bound to add, though with the greatest possible regret, that in no part of her Majesty's dominions was libel so rife and flagrant as in Hong Kong. For men to libel one another in the most reckless manner seemed to have become the normal state of society in that island. There had been prosecutions for libel, some of which were successful, and some not successful, but he mentioned this to caution their lordships against placing the same amount of credit in statements in Hong Kong newspapers, unless authenticated by other circumstances, as, he was happy to say, they were accustomed to place in statements published in English newspapers. (Hear, hear!) The inquiries into these charges had not been neglected, and he hoped that those who were interested in the well-being and respectability of the society of Hong Kong would further any efforts which he might make to redeem the colony from the evil reputation which in consequence of these transactions attached to it. (Hear, hear!) The Earl of HARDWICK said it was quite impossible that the Government could undertake to enter into a correspondence with committees on foreign affairs; but he was rather inclined to applaud these associations, he believed generally of artisans—at all events, they were artisans who formed a deputation from one of the committees on foreign affairs which waited upon him. They took pains to read all the Parliamentary papers, and to instruct themselves, to the best of their ability, in foreign affairs. He believed they were extremely well-informed men, and he should be sorry if they imagined they were treated with indignity because the Secretary of State refrained from a correspondence upon subjects in which they took great interest. (Hear, hear!)

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—(July 2.) The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, in spite of appeals from Lords Derby, Granville, Shaftesbury, and other peers, who all urged him to delay his motion, moved a resolution—"That the British Government, as representatives of a Christian nation, is charged with the duty of promoting the moral as well as the social welfare of the people of India; and that it was the opinion of the House that the authoritative exclusion of the Bible from the Government colleges and schools ought to be removed; and to address her Majesty to give directions for carrying the above object into effect.—Lord BROUGHAM was so convinced of the impolicy of discussing the subject at the present moment that he felt bound to move the previous question.—The motion was negatived without a division.—(6.) The Bishop of OXFORD presented a petition on the introduction of the Bible into the Government schools in India, and urged the Government to repeal the measure which excluded the Bible from those schools.—A short discussion ensued on the subject between Lord Galloway, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Granville, and Lord Brougham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.—(29.) Replying to inquiries from Mr. Mildmay, Lord C. PAGET observed that the Trotman anchors, though possessing some valuable qualities, exhibited certain defects which had hitherto prevented the Admiralty from adopting them for the naval service.

CEYLON.—(29.) In reply to Sir W. Galloway, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said he was unable to state whether the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually appointed a governor for Ceylon, but he was aware that the subject had very fully engaged the attention of that noble lord.

THE CHINA WAR.—(July 2.) Mr. LAING brought up the estimate of the expenses relative to the China war.—(5.) Sir H. WILLOUGHBY gave notice that upon going into committee of supply he should call the attention of the House to the unsatisfactory nature of the estimates for the China war.—Mr. COCHRANE gave notice that on the vote of credit for the China war he should move a resolution to the effect that in order to remove one great obstacle to the 3rd article of the treaty, which provided that a minister of Great Britain was to reside at Peking, or to visit that city from time to time.—(10.) Mr. B. COCHRANE moved that the House will, on a future day, resolve itself into a committee to consider of a humble address, to be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to place the officers, marines and seamen of the fleet serving in China on the same footing as her Majesty's troops, with respect to extra pay and allowances, and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same. He complained, at some length, that an undue preference was shown to the land forces, who received rewards denied to the navy for similar services. Sir M. SEYMOUR seconded the motion, urging the claims of the naval forces under his command. Lord C. PAGET said that, by the regulations, our naval forces could not be paid their extra allowance as events went on, like the land troops. They were paid by a specified vote when the operations

were closed. A vote would be proposed for the seamen under the command of Sir M. Seymour in China, and votes would be proposed for future operations. Colonel NORTH asked why these useless regulations were in force? Why not pay the men at once? Sir C. NAPIER said that the conduct of the Government in this matter was of a piece with the rest of their proceedings. They were always procrastinating and putting off acts of justice. But for the efforts of Mr. B. COCHRANE, the sailors under Sir M. Seymour would have sued in vain for the rewards due to them. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE pointed out the dangers and fatigues of the Chinese service, which called for better treatment. Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the soldier was not so much better treated than the sailor. His ordinary pay was not equal to that of the sailor, and he did not always get his increased allowance. Mr. BAILLIE COCHRANE, complaining of the tardiness of the Government, and urging them not to delay bringing forward their promised votes, withdrew his motion.—(11.) Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for return of statements showing the total amount of grants made by estimates submitted to Parliament in the present session to meet the expenses of hostilities in China, including the estimate lately presented to the House; the additions (as nearly as the same can be calculated) made to the army and navy estimates of the current year, on account of the contemplated operations; votes to cover deficiencies in the estimates of last year, arising from the expense of preparing for these operations; and votes of credit—showing, up to latest date to which the same can be given, the amounts expended under following heads: 1. Pay and allowances of troops sent to China. 2. Cost of transport of troops to China. 3. Cost and freight of naval and military stores sent to China, including coal. 4. Other charges. And, showing dates of various orders given for sending troops and stores to China. The motion was agreed to.—(12.) On the order for the Committee of Supply, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the estimate for the expenses of the Chinese war, and insisted that a more detailed statement ought to be submitted to the House, distinguishing between the various heads of expenditure, and setting forth in particular the expenses on account of the British forces, and giving an abstract of the moneys that had already been paid or drawn for up to the present time on account of the Chinese war.—General PEEL entered into various details respecting the military expenditure, and remarked that as long since as February last he had declared that the £500,000 then asked for would prove altogether insufficient to defray the charges already incurred in anticipation of the war in China.—After a few words from Mr. B. COCHRANE and Mr. WARNER, the House divided. For going into committee, 198; against, 13—185.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. HERBERT moved a vote of credit to the amount of £3,800,000 on account of the war with China. Admitting that the estimate now before the House was given in the gross, and to a great extent upon mere guess, he submitted that it was impossible to state details on the subject, and that any attempt to specify particular items must prove illusory. After giving some explanations touching the despatch of troops, transports, &c., he observed that the vote comprised a sum of about £443,000 due to the Indian Government, arising out of charges left unsettled from the last China war. Of the total amount now asked for, he believed, on a rough calculation, that two millions would be required for expenses incurred in India; £1,500,000 for military and £300,000 for naval expenses in England.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY observed that the mixing up of India and home expenditure was introducing serious confusion in our finances. He trusted that means would be found hereafter to keep the accounts separate.—After some observations from Mr. T. Hankey, Sir S. Northcote, General Peel, and Sir F. Baring.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the announcement of the enormous sum required for the war with China had taken himself by surprise, as it seemed to have surprised the House. The demand was also so recent that he knew nothing about it when making his budgetary statement, and could not then even introduce the £443,000 for past transactions. He proceeded to explain the methods by which charges incurred for wars in Asia were defrayed in part by the Indian Government, and which placed it out of the power of the home Ministry to frame detailed estimates, obliging them to submit merely conjectural statements of the probable expenditure to Parliament.—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the House had a right to demand fuller information, not only as to the expense, but also as to the policy of the Government with regard to the China war. If the cost of the war could not be told when the budget was brought forward in February, the event was at any rate probable, and the Government were not justified, under the circumstances, in remitting taxes and tampering with the finance of the country. Mr. B. COCHRANE moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. RUSSELL recognised the serious responsibility arising out of the proceedings in China, but observed that the late Administration must share in that responsibility, the events which had culminated in war having occurred while they held office, and in consequence of orders from Lord Malmesbury and Sir J. Pakington himself. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE and Sir C. NAPIER having briefly spoken, Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the Committee would come to a vote that night. After some further discussion, in which Mr. B. COCHRANE and Mr. DISRAELI took part, the vote was reduced, at the suggestion of Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, by the sum of £443,896, to be voted separately. The vote of £3,356,104 was then agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress, the other vote being deferred.

POINT DE GALLE.—(6.) In reply to Mr. Baillie, Lord C. PAGET said he was not prepared to say that the Government at present intended to make any alteration in the arrangements in accordance with which the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessels called at Point de Galle, which, he was prepared to admit, was, during six months of the year, while the south-west monsoons prevailed, not a good harbour. At the same time it should be borne in mind that if any alteration in the present arrangements were to take place, great inconvenience to the Australian colonies by the prolongation of the voyage between them and this country, might be the result. Besides, there was this important point connected with the loss of the *Malabar*; that it was not due to the south-west monsoon at all, but to a very heavy squall of wind from the north-east; and the ship being made fast by her stern went on a reef of rocks. As far as appeared from present information it seemed doubtful whether she occupied the best berth in which she could have been placed on that occasion.

POST-OFFICE.—(12.) In reply to Sir G. BOWYER, Lord PALMERSTON said that as the Chinese question was not settled, it would be the duty of the Government to fill up Lord Elgin's office of Postmaster-General permanently.

Naval and Military.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The *White Star*, with the following troops for Hong Kong, sailed on the 8th inst. No further announcement has been made, although there are rumours of further reinforcements being despatched:—

From Deptford, 2 officers and 162 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 2nd Royals, from Walmer; 3 officers and 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 31st Regiment, from Chatham; 2 officers and 91 men of the 44th Regiment from Colchester; and 4 officers and 192 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles, from Winchester. From Cork, 2 officers and 1 man of the 1st battalion 3rd Buffs, from Limerick; 1 officer and 102 non-commissioned officers and men of the 67th Regiment, from Athlone; 4 officers and 54 men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Youghal; and 4 officers and 244 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 99th Regiment, from Cork; giving a total of 22 officers and 949 men of all ranks. Staff Assist.-Surg. G. F. Spray embarked at Deptford, in medical charge of the troops, and Surg.-Major W. Home, M.D., and Staff Assist.-Surg. F. T. McCarthy, at Cork.

Capt. C. E. Gordon, late Adjutant of the Royal Engineers, at head-quarters, Chatham, has received orders to proceed to China, to take the command of the 8th company of Royal Engineers, and several officers will be found in the list of passengers by the present mail.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote Lieutenant W. H. Blake, first-lieutenant of the *Niger*, to the rank of Commander, for gallant conduct in New Zealand. The captain's coxswain will also receive a warrant.

The *Volcano*, paddle, late floating factory in China, is being stripped and surveyed in No. 4 dock at Portsmouth, with a view to her being repaired for further service.

Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, vice Admiral Harvey, whose term of service is about to expire. Rear-Admiral Stopford has been appointed captain of the Channel Fleet, vice Rear-Admiral Elliott, who has resigned.

By an Admiralty order warrant officers in the Royal Navy may retire from active service at 60 years of age without survey or prejudice to their rate of pension. Warrant officers' widows will also be entitled to their annuity in the event of their husbands' death after one year's service as a warrant officer, instead of ten years' as heretofore. Seamen and Marines are also to be entitled to their good conduct badges at the end of three years, instead of five years as before.

Orders were received at Chatham for the following reinforcements of cavalry and infantry troops to embark at Gravesend for Madras:—Three officers and fifty non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, from Canterbury; three officers and 272 men of all ranks of the 91st Regiment, from Chatham; and one officer and 86 men of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich—total, seven officers and 408 non-commissioned officers and privates, the whole of whom are to embark on board the *Marborough*: per *Hulme*—two officers and seventy men of all ranks of the 17th Lancers, from Canterbury; one officer and eighty men of the 1st Battalion, 1st Royals, from Colchester; one officer and 139 non-commissioned officers and men of the 74th Highlanders, from Aberdeen; and three officers and 186 men of all ranks of the 43rd Light Infantry, from Chatham—total, seven officers and 475 non-commissioned officers and men per *Coldstream*. Three officers and seventy-six men of the 1st Battalion, 18th Royal Irish, from Buttevant; two men of the 68th Light Infantry, and three officers and 120 men of the 69th Regiment, from Fermoy. Per *Cospatrik* *Peppers*: 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 52nd Light Infantry; 35 men of the 81st Regiment; and 60 men of all ranks of the 94th Regiment. A detachment of the 24th Regiment was also ordered to embark for Kurrachee, but, owing to that regiment being about to return home, the reinforcements will not be despatched to India.

General Peel, when examined by the Transport Service Committee, said:—In calculating the expense of steamers and sailing vessels he made no allowance for the shortness of passage of the former; but he thought, taking even that into consideration, the expense of the steamers would be nearly double that of the sailing ships, because the Government had to find the coal, which was nearly one-third of the whole expense. The average passage of sailing ships from England to Hong Kong was from 100 to 110 days, and a steamer rarely did it in less than 90 days. He considered that a steamer would not carry so many troops as a sailing ship. Steamers were engaged by the gross tonnage, so that the Government derived no advantage from the room required in a large steamer for her engines.

A perfect squadron of line-of-battle and other frigates, and some screw steamers, are now building, and the greatest activity is observable in all the departments of that establishment, in order that the vessels now in hand may be completed with the least possible delay.

In order to substantiate the extreme strength claimed for the Armstrong gun, the gun was loaded and fired with every ounce of powder which the chamber was capable of containing, to which was added a long cylinder or bar of solid iron, equivalent to five ordinary shot. This charge was repeated and fired in a dozen rounds, and, after a careful searching of the interior, and the application of the ordinary means to test the solidity of the metal, the firing was continued, with the charge as above stated, up to the 50th round.

The *Bacchant*, 51, screw, Capt. D. Macleod Mackenzie, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, C.B., sailed from Spithead for the Pacific.

The death of the Earl of Strafford (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) has given somewhat more of a foundation to a rumour which has been from time to time mentioned lately, to the effect that the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Howard Douglas, and Lord Gough were likely to be created field-marshal. The two gallant veterans well deserve so great a mark of honour; while coupled with his high rank, the earnestness and good intention of the Royal Duke, while in command of the army, fairly entitle him to be associated

with them. It would be no expense to the country, as Lord Gough and Sir Howard Douglas would continue to receive their regimental pay only, while the Duke of Cambridge would doubtless readily follow the example of Lord Hardinge; who, on being appointed a field-marshal, accepted only the pay and allowances of a general on the staff.

The *Lord Pannure* delivered at the Tower the remnant of stores saved from the wreck of the ship *Harering*, stranded in Plymouth Sound, consisting of 1,000 cases and 440 hlds. of porter and ale, 500 bales of rugs and blankets, &c.

The Government, having decided on repairing the existing fortifications and erecting additional defences at the island of St. Helena, orders have been forwarded to Chatham, directing a party of the most experienced of the Royal Engineers to be selected for the purpose.

The *Gazette* contains a notice, dated from the Admiralty, July 3, giving a minute description of the uniforms which are in future to be worn by the officers, seamen, and boys of the Royal Navy. It also prescribes the uniforms to be worn by persons employed in the civil branches of the navy, and the inspector of machinery, and chief and assistant-engineers. The new regulations may be adopted immediately by officers requiring uniforms, and are to come into full force after the 1st of January next.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

MEMORANDUM.

Dated Horse Guards, June 29.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-General William Frederick Forster to be his military secretary, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., who has resigned.

J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Brevet-Col. George Robert Harry Kennedy, to be col., vice Ingilby, removed as a general officer; Brevet-Major Edward Mounrier Boxer, on the supernumerary list, to be lieutenant-col.; Brevet-Major Charles Scudamore Longdon, to be lieutenant-col., vice Kennedy; Brevet-Major William Henry Randolph Simpson, to be capt., vice Longdon; Lieut. Noel Hamlyn Harris, to be second capt., vice Simpson.

GENTLEMEN CADETS TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Charles Jones, Alexander Burton Brown, Henry Andrews Barker, Henry William Lovitt Hime, Charles Domett Egerton Parks-Smith, Leonard Downes, Banks Robinson Greig, James Walker Bernard, John Becher Ormsby, Frederick Augustus Hand, Rowland Walkey, John Walter Inge, Hardinge John Brown, Albert Edward England, William Augustus Cook, Edward Hunt Holley, Ferdinand Henry Wheeler Milner, Edward Albert Fitzroy, William Georges Mulloy, Richard Jackson Hezlet, George Arthur French, Robert Dundas Elliott Lockhart, Thomas Wood, Thomas Martyn Hitchins, Frank Galloway, James Fergusson Jenkin, Thomas Mickle Crutwell, Maitland Moore Lane, Francis Carminow Nicholas, Price Frederic Blackwood, John Archibald Campbell.

The commission of Paymaster Donald Stewart to be antedated to the 24th of April, 1860.

The commission of Paymaster Claudius Buchanan Piers to be antedated to the 26th of April, 1860.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—The undermentioned lieutenants with temporary rank to be lieutenants with permanent rank, viz.:—William Innes, Robert Mitchell Campbell, Hamilton Tovey, Richard Nicholas Buckle, Robert Athorpe, James Fellowes, Richard Henry Beaumont Beaumont, Richard Harry Williams, Jasper Gustavus Sylvester Davies, Edmund Donoghue Collins O'Brien, William Joseph Carroll, Samuel Anderson, Charles Woodward.

GENTLEMEN CADETS TO BE LIEUTENANTS WITH TEMPORARY RANK.—William Charles O'Connor, Henry Fowler, John Henry Urquhart, Henry Horace Baker, James Devereux Bowly, Charles Cunningham, William Alexander Wildman Orange.

96th Foot.—Lieut. John Thomas French, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hallitt, who retires.

STAFF.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., from inspecting field-officer of a recruiting district to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces, vice Major-General William Frederick Forster.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hope Graham, C.B., from the 59th Foot, to be inspecting field-officer of a recruiting district, vice Brevet-Colonel Sir Alfred H. Horsford, K.C.B., appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.

2nd West India Regiment.—Major-Gen. John Wharton Faith, to be col., vice Gen. Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., deceased.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Serg.-Major John Nethercote, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Elliot, deceased.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Edward Rowe Fisher, to be capt., by purchase, vice Webb, who retires; Cornet John Bosworth Smith Marriott, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Alexander George Dickson, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Bickerstaff, who retires; Lieut. George Silvester Davies, to be captain, by purchase, vice Dickson; Cornet Arthur George Smith, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies; Gentleman Cadet Owen Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Smith.

4th Light Dragoons.—Gentleman Cadet William Smith Cooke, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Rowley, appointed to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards.

5th Light Dragoons.—The promotion of Surg. Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be surg.-major, to be dated 22nd of May, 1860, and not the 22nd of May, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of June, 1860.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, to be adjt., vice Lieut. Moule, who resigns the adjutancy only.

11th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. James Affleck Stewart, to be capt., by purchase, vice Daniel Shaw Stewart, who retires; Cornet Somerset Sanderson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Affleck Stewart.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Arthur Randolph Mullings, to be capt., by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Cornet David Ricardo, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullings.

17th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Henry William Fortescue Harrison, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Waymouth, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Ensign Henry Sedley Bainbridge has been superseded, being absent without leave.

3rd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Philip Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Barnes, who has resigned.

4th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Edward Weyland Sawyer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brockman, promoted.

5th Foot.—Ensign Thomas D'Almaine Mackinlay, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cubitt, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Charles de Jersey Graeme, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Overton, appointed to the 44th Foot.

11th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John De Rune Dick, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Maskell, who has resigned.

13th Foot.—Brevet-Major William Henry Kerr, to be major, by purchase, vice Mundell, who retires; Lieut. Richard Nugent Clayton, to be capt., by purchase, vice Kerr; Ensign Arthur McGillicuddy Denny, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clayton; John Francis Bellis, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Denny.

16th Foot.—John Munn, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wetherell, promoted.

22nd Foot.—Ensign William Pilsworth, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, promoted.

25th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Sylvanus Roger Burnett Partridge, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilkinson, appointed quartermaster.

26th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Blakeney Burton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice the Hon. W. H. B. Ogilvy, promoted.

29th Foot.—Ensign Francis William Prittie, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires; John Charles Douglas, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Prittie; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Camden Lambert, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Everard, deceased.

32nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Arthur Grattan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Goad, superseded for being absent without leave.

37th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Handley Paul Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gilpin, appointed to the 84th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Russel Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Reilly, appointed quartermaster.

44th Foot.—Lieut. George Cuthbertson Bower, to be capt., by purchase, vice Staveley, who retires; Ensign Constantine Maguire, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bower.

46th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Philip Piercy Dovel'n Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Speke, promoted.

53rd Foot.—Major-General Frederick Maunsell, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sutherland, C.B., transferred to the 93rd Foot.

54th Foot.—Charles Frederick Colville, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

57th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. William Astle Hope, H.B., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Griffin, appointed to the Staff.

69th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Augustus Dawson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Shuttleworth, promoted.

72nd Foot.—Ensign George McKay, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Hon. Alexander Temple Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, from the 79th Foot, to be ensign, vice McKay.

75th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Chambers, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted; Sergt. William Henry Topp, to be Quartermaster, vice Dunlop, who retires upon half-pay.

76th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Francis Elliot Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Faussett, promoted.

80th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet John Christopher Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

90th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Wilmer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Haig, promoted.

91st Foot.—Ensign Horace Ralph Speerman to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Obbard, deceased.

92nd Foot.—Ensign Penny Boleyn Williams, from the 97th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hope Johnstone, who retires.

93rd Foot.—Lieut.-General W. Sutherland, C.B., from the 53rd Foot, to be col., vice General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

97th Foot.—John Ianroy Tweedie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

100th Foot.—Ensign Henry Edward Davidson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice McDout, whose promotion by purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th of June, 1860, has been cancelled; Gentleman Cadet Henry William Ashford, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Jarvis, appointed to the 87th Foot; Gentleman Cadet George Upton Prior, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Morris, promoted; Ensign Charles Arkoll Boulton, to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Morris, appointed adjt.

3rd West India Regiment.—James Salterthwaite Rudd, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mather, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 25th of May, 1860, has been cancelled.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps.—Albert Sharp, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Goodall, who resigns.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Osborne Broadley, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, without purchase; Lieut. John Bond, from the 13th Foot, to be capt., by purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—Assist.-Commissary-Gen. William Le Mesurier, vice Mends, deceased; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. John Salusbury Davenport, vice Williams, retired; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Humphrey Stanley Herbert Jones; Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Thomas Wroot Midwood.

TO BE ASSISTANT-COMMISSARIES-GENERAL.—Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Widdrington Tinling, vice W. S. Archer, retired; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Henry Maule, vice Le Mesurier, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Robert Henry Smith, vice M. Malassez, retired; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Charles Swain, vice Davenport, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Edward Archibald Ibbetson, vice Jones, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Robert Booth, vice Midwood, promoted; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. Justus Henry Thompson; Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-Gen. John Henry Sale; Deputy-Assist. Commissary-Gen. William John Fagan.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. Michael James Griffin, from the 57th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Atkinson, placed upon half-pay; Assist.-Surg. Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Hope, appointed to the 57th Foot.

BREVET.—Major-Gen. Alexander MacLachlan, to be lieutenant-gen., vice Dyneley, deceased; Col. William Bates Ingilby, to be major-gen., vice MacLachlan; Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Col. Andrew T. Hemphill, 26th Foot, to have the temporary rank of brigadier-gen. while in command of a brigade; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. William Fanshaw Bedford, retired full-pay, 60th Foot, to be major-gen., the rank being honorary only; Major-gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., Bengal Artillery, promoted on the 14th of September, 1857, for distinguished services, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment of General Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Forces from the 21st of September, 1859; Brevet-Major Richard Buckley Prettejohn, 14th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant-col. in the army; Capt. Charles Thompson, 64th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. Thomas Penton, 8th Light Dragoons, to be major in the army; Quartermaster John Dunlop, half-pay, 75th Foot, to be capt. in the army, the rank being honorary only. The promotion to the rank of Major-gen. of Col. James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry, on the 13th of April, 1860, has been cancelled.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General John McKenzie, on the 14th of June, 1860:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bell, G.C.B., Col. of the 4th Foot, to be gen.; Major-Gen. Horatio George Brooke, Col. of the 83th Foot, to be lieutenant-gen.; Brevet-Col. Charles Emilius Gold, from the 65th Foot, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Amelius Whimper, half-pay Unattached, Major of the Tower of London, to be col.; Brevet-Major Henry Charles Capel Somerset, half-pay 27th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. Charles Edmund Thornton, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Robert John Harvey, C.B., Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment on the 18th of June, 1860:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, K.C.B., Colonel of the 7th Foot, to be gen.; Major-Gen. Peter Edmondstone Craigie, C.B., Col. of the 31st Foot, to be lieutenant-gen.; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Algernon Lewis, from the Grenadier Guards, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. George Augustus Filmer Sullivan, of the 5th Light Dragoons, to be col.; Major Francis Carey, 26th Foot, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. George Lambbrick, Royal Marines, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Forces, consequent on the deaths of General Sir Edward Leighton, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 1st of June, 1860; Major-General Francis Spencer Hawkins, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 3rd of June, 1860; and General Samuel Goodfellow, Bombay Engineers, on the 15th of June, 1860:—

TO BE GENERALS.—Lieut.-Gen. James Stewart, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Gen. Peter Delamotte, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—Major-Gen. George William Aylmer Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Infantry; Major-Gen. Alexander Tulloch, C.B., Madras Infantry.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.—Col. James Edward Gordon Morris, Bombay Infantry; Col. Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry; Col. Joseph Hale, Bombay Infantry.

The commissions of the undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Forces to bear date as follows, viz.:—Major-Gen. Robert Thorpe, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 September, 1859, 27 September, 1859; Major-Gen. James Scott, Bombay Infantry, instead of 27 September, 1859, 25 October, 1859; Major-Gen. Charlton Holl, Madras Infantry, instead of 25 October, 1859, 28 November, 1859; Major-Gen. Charles Hewetson, Madras Infantry, instead of 28 November, 1859, 21 December, 1859; Major-Gen. Morden Carthew, Madras Infantry, instead of 21 December, 1859, 30 December, 1859; Major-Gen. Augustus Abbott, C.B., Bengal Artillery, instead of 30 December, 1859, 13 April, 1860.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—The promotion of Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., to be surgeon-major, to bear date May 22, 1860, not May 22, 1858, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd ult.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—The commission of the Rev. Robert Halpin as Chaplain of the third class to bear date the 11th of February, 1859, instead of the 13th of November, 1849, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 8th of March 1859.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT.—J. J. Martin who served as mate in the *Ata'tante*.

SECRETARY.—Paymaster A. Jones to be secretary to Vice-Admiral H. Johnstone.

MASTER.—G. H. Dowling who served as second master in the *Impregnable*.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Second Class: Francis Thornton, to the *Bloodhound*.

LIEUTENANT TO BE COMMANDER.—H. B. Woolcombe, recently serving as senior of the *Doria*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS TO BE PAYMASTERS.—J. C. Meagher, recently serving in the *Cressy*; E. W. Gordon, recently serving in the *Rhadamanthus*.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—C. F. Boughey, to the *Exmouth*.

CAPTAINS.—Charles Wise, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to be Captain-Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, vice Captain R. B. Watson, C.B.; William G. Luard, to the *Formidable*, to be commissioned as flag-ship to Vice-Admiral Johnstone, at Sheerness.

LIEUTENANTS.—William Seaward and Edward Hogge, to the *Wellesley*; Francis W. Bennett, to command the *Bloodhound*; Francis Osburn, to command the *Swanage Coast Guard Station*; C. G. T. Knowles, to the *Terrible*; S. G. Price, to the *Excellent*; John J. Martin, to the *Torch*.

Lieut. Edward F. Kerby, from the *Centaur* to the *Chesapeake*.

THIRD-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—W. A. Houghton, to the *Cumberland*, for service in the *Adder*.

ACTING THIRD-CLASS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—A. King, to the *Torch*; J. Purdie, to the *Greyhound*.

MASTERS.—Daniel J. May, to the *Forte* (additional); Percy V. James, to the *Flying Fish*; John Jones to the *Geyser*; G. H. Dominy, confirmed in the *Styx*; E. J. Maitland, to the *Adventure*; J. Waye, to the *Wellington*, for the *Desperate*.

CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Henry Jones to the *Blenheim*.

PAYMASTERS.—E. D. Herbert and J. Seldon, to the *Impregnable*, for service as clerks; J. W. Maddock, to the *Neptune*; G. Granditier, Secretary to Vice-Admiral Stopford; J. Pittis (additional), to the *Victory*; and W. Hamilton, to the *Monarch*; J. Lyall, to the *Asia*; J. C. Aldridge, to the *Ajax*; W. L. Norcock, to the *Impregnable*; R. Deveson, to the *Saturn*; F. G. Pearce, to be additional to the *Blenheim*.

SECOND MASTERS.—James Symons, to the *Impregnable*; George J. Tomlin, to the *St. Jean d'Acre*; William G. Atkinson, to the *Nile*; Robert J. Barret, to the *Victory*; J. W. W. bster, to the *Ariadne*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—R. Radcliff, to the *Melpomene*; J. Bishop, to the *Bloodhound*.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—A. R. Brown, A. W. Aphorpe, and T. Coward, to the *St. George*; Thurston Stringer, to the *Bloodhound*; Percy C. Smith, to the *Impregnable*; Patrick O'Connor, to the *Algiers*.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—N. G. Simmonds, to the *Imaum*; Francis H. Chown, Secretary's clerk to Vice-Admiral Stopford; M. O. N. W. Markham, to the *Castor*; H. W. Molesworth (in charge), to the *Rhadamanthus*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Thomas Cann, to the *Geyser*; Gabriel M. Kyles, to the *Agamemnon*; John Mockridge, to the *Chesapeake*, supernumerary; George E. Farr, to the *Magicienne*; John B. Nicoll, to the *Centurion*; Henry Rickard, to the *Impregnable*.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: H. C. Jones, to the *St. George*; W. L. Robinson, to the *Orion*; T. F. Simmons, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Grinder*; Second Class: Alfred Smith, to the *Dasher*; H. G. Constantine, to the *Asia*, as supernumerary. Third Class: J. Young, to the *Asia*, as supernumerary.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third Class: T. F. P. Shelley, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Lucifer*; T. Pringle, to the *Flying Fish*; J. Kelly, to the *Asia*, for hospital treatment; T. Young, to the *Flying Fish*, as supernumerary; J. Kay, to the *Wellington*, as supernumerary; John Adams, to the *Diadem*; R. Anderson (b), to the *Himalaya*; Josh. V. B. Thompson, to the *Himalaya*; J. Symons, to the *Wellington*, as supernumerary; G. A. Moses, to the *Geyser*, as supernumerary; J. Ferguson, to the *Wellington*, for the *Avon*.

MIDSHIPMEN.—C. G. Whitelock, to the *Donegal*; A. W. Benyon, to the *Algiers*; E. C. Drummond, R. H. Harries, E. S. Watson, C. W. Talbot, T. P. W. Nesha n, H. A. Mandeville, E. Bourke, and the Hon. H. G. F. Meade, to the *St. George*.

London Gazette.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, a Chaplain to the Forces, be promoted to be Chaplain of the Second Class, from the 17th May, 1860, in consideration of his meritorious services with the army in China. The announcement of this appeared in a previous issue of the *London and China Express*.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Adams, Esq., to be Chief Justice for the colony of Hong Kong.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sir Charles McCarthy, late Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, has been appointed Governor of the colony.

Major-General William Frederick Forster has been appointed military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., resigned—salary £2,000; Assistant-Commissary-General Le Mesurier has been appointed Deputy-Commissary-General, vice Mends, deceased; Assistant-Commissary-General John Salusbury Davenport has been appointed Deputy-Commissary-General, vice Williams, retired.

Mr. D. Brooke Robertson who has been a few months in this country on leave of absence, returns by this mail to assume the duties of the Consulate at Canton, to which port he has been appointed in consequence of his long experience. This is now the senior post, owing to the transfer of the plenipotentiary to Shanghai. Mr. Russell Brooke Robertson, his son, has been appointed Student Interpreter at Japan, and proceeds also by the present mail to Yedo.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.—Every year adds its contribution of experience in respect to the practical effect in the change in the navigation laws which was determined on in 1849. The general shipping trade of the country has more than doubled since 1843, the total entrances and clearances in that year having been 7,678,791 tons, while in 1859 they were 19,384,606 tons. The British tonnage which entered in ballast only was 625,813 tons in 1843, and 1,193,187 tons in 1859; and the foreign tonnage which entered in a similar manner was 296,056 tons in 1843, and 938,092 in 1859. The British clearances in ballast comprised 908,527 tons in 1843, and 503,985 tons in 1859; the foreign tonnage which cleared in a similar manner was 315,370 tons in 1843, and 931,389 tons in 1849. The total British entrances and clearances in ballast consequently exhibit an increase of nearly 11 per cent., and the foreign an increase of 206 per cent. in 1859 as compared with 1843, showing that foreign vessels now experience more difficulty than formerly in obtaining freights.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A. G.—We are not aware of the result you name.

G. T.—There is every disposition to do so.

O. G.—Not in the present year.

We beg to call attention to the extension of our news from the United States from our special correspondent, including commercial and shipping intelligence, and we shall be happy to receive suggestions for any further information which may be desired. We intended giving the export manifest of vessels, but regret that our correspondent finds considerable difficulty in procuring the same in detail, but in our present issue it will be seen that we give an approximation to the exports.

We beg also to direct attention to a new form we have adopted for the exports from England.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

All applications for Advertisements, Subscriptions, and general business of the Paper to be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Strand Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

WRECK OF THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "MALABAR."

In the letter of the special correspondent of *The Times* from Galle, on the wreck of this vessel, the unfitness of Galle as a station for the P. and O. Company was, among other things, pointed out, and not the least prominent feature in the letter was, that Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and the said correspondent, were the three leading men on board the vessel at the time of the wreck. Lord Elgin sitting calmly on deck, sending his compliments to the Captain wishing to know if he intended going to sea, and the curt reply, "going to sea, she is going down," certainly required an artist to photograph. The excitement at the time, however, must have been considerable, and it is perhaps hardly fair for us, not partaking of it, and "who sit at home at ease," to be too critical; certain it is that the public was once more indebted to that wonder of the world, *The Times*, for a full and interesting narrative of this addition to the many losses of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and no one can, we think, in this case blame the Captain. We do not agree with those who are of opinion that it was his duty to have had steam up, or rather the fires lighted and banked while lying there. The idea of going to sea was an error in judgment; the leak could not be expected to become less, and admitted that the engines would keep her from sinking, she must return to port sooner or later, and it was the wisest course to beach her before it was too late. That this decision, however, was adopted by the Captain, is not clear, it is only inferential. It is idle to quibble as to whether the Captain or Pilot was in charge at the time, we see no fault to find with either, the ship was properly moored at the time, and it was an accident which no human precaution could have prevented. *The Times* in a leading article condemning the discretion of the P. and O. Company in selecting Point de Galle—which appeared in the last issue of the *London and China Express*—has been addressed by the secretary of the company, with a copy of the following correspondence with the Admiralty, which clears the company from blame:—

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

"Sir,—By order of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty—

"1. An extract from a report made by Captain Twynam, the company's agent at Point de Galle, and

"2. A report from commanders of steam-vessels of the company, practically acquainted with the port of Point de Galle.

"A reference to these documents, the directors submit, will show that Point de Galle has, in consequence of the growing up of coral rocks and the large increase of steam communication with India, China, Australia, &c., become extremely inconvenient and even dangerous as a station for large steam packets.

"The directors, therefore, respectfully submit for their lordships' early

consideration and decision the expediency of making the harbour of Trincomalee the station for this company's steam-packets, conveying the East India, China, and Australian mails, in lieu of that of Point de Galle, as was contemplated and provided for in the former contract of the company for the India and China mail service, dated 26th of December, 1844.—I have, &c., C. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

REPLY.—"Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter of the 6th of June last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have received representations of the great inconvenience that would be imposed upon the commercial community, and upon the residents in the southern and western parts of Ceylon if the mails and passengers were disembarked at Trincomalee; and from the absence of effective means of communication between that port and Colombo, as well as from the delay which would arise from conveying the outward mails 260 miles beyond Point de Galle, and disembarking them at a distance of 185 miles of land carriage from Colombo, my lords fear that during the south-west monsoon it would not be safe to obviate this inconvenience by requiring the mails and passengers to be landed in the roads of Colombo. My lords have also had under their consideration the delay that would occur in the transmission of mails to and from China and Australia by requiring the packets to meet at Trincomalee, and therefore, without questioning the immense superiority of the latter port over Point de Galle for the reception of large steamers, their lordships are not prepared, at present, and without further consideration, to sanction the alteration.—I am, &c., W. A. B. HAMILTON.—25 Aug. 1854."

Point de Galle for situation is well selected as the terminus for the trunk steamers, but it is not the safest port in Ceylon. Trincomalee is undoubtedly more secure, being on the lee-side during the monsoon, but it is fully 100 miles out of the direct route for China and Australia. Some time since, when commenting on the loss of the P. and O. steamer *Alma*, we advocated the necessity of keeping always spare steamers at Galle and Aden for an emergency. This is more than ever manifest by the many "break-downs" of the P. and O. Company's ships. The *Jeddo* lately broke down, and the *Nubia*, with outward mails of the 26th of May, broke her main shaft in the Red Sea, in addition to the *Malabar* wreck. It is also open to dispute how far it is prudent to trust so many mails on board of one vessel. According to the present arrangement one vessel conveys the India, Australia, Straits, China, and Japan mails from this to Alexandria, and from Suez to Galle, and consequently any accident occurring to one of these boats the whole of these mails are jeopardised. The Australian interests should be sufficient to establish a separate line. An independent through line was bargained for when tenders were invited; but the Peninsular and Oriental Company having underbid other competitors, it has thrown the safety of the Australian postal despatches on to the Indian Mail Service.

The loss of this screw vessel has also opened another question, and that is the respective qualities of the screw and paddle. On this subject we quote the following from *Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*:—

"A few years ago, such was the rage for the stern screw, a man who should have predicted the building of a steamer to be propelled by a side wheel, in 1860, would have been considered either an enthusiast or a person with strong prejudices. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who are among the most enterprising of Steam-Shipping Proprietors, were so infatuated with the stern propeller that they had several of their vessels converted from paddle to screw, and went on building ships to be driven by screws. Mr. Anderson placed a beautiful working model of the *Simla's* screw machinery in the Crystal Palace. The Company have purchased, within the last few years, screw vessels, but they now appear to be building paddle-wheel ships. This change is owing, we suspect, to the dislike to their screw fleet so openly expressed by the travellers along their line, but more particularly to the constant breaking of the fans. Cunard's paddle-wheel ships, and the same description of vessels belonging to the Royal Mail Company, are notorious for their immunity from accidents. As a general rule, they are never driven into port with deranged machinery, and they manage to make their passages under steam. But is it not possible to have propellers that shall avoid, on the one hand, the necessity for ponderous paddle-boxes, or, on the other, screws at the extreme end of a ship? We have seen working models of a double screw; that is, a screw fitted on each quarter, and called "quarter" screws. Then why not try this medium between the side wheel and the stern screw? In a merchant steamer there would be a loss of space by the fans, on revolving, having to pass into a semi-circular box-formed recess; that is to say, the fans, after becoming level with the shaft on which they were set, would enter a covered way, and, as they emerged again, they would strike the water, propel the ship, and again revolve as before. The aperture in the fore part of the after run of the ship would be lost to passenger space, or cargo; but as only one-half of the blades of the screw would be covered by it, the space forfeited would not be of any serious consequence. The noise of the screw, working thus in a recess, would be very trifling; and the propulsion, in this manner, from underneath the quarter, would be more desirable than the present plan. The fins of the swiftest fish are on what may be termed the quarter; and if power can be got from a propeller under the broad part of the run, on each side of the ship, what has been so long desired will thus be accomplished. We observed the other day a small French steamer, with a double propeller, on the hard at Scott Russell's factory at Millwall; but the screws in this instance were in the ordinary place—near the stern, by the dead wood; and as the machinery was amidships, the objectionable shaft along the keelson, which assists so much the rolling propensity of vessels driven by the stern, could not be dispensed with. There are one or more vessels

propelled by double shafts and two screws, but we have not been favoured with the results of their steaming. Those we have seen have very small blades, and seem to take no hold of the water. By allowing the screw, on its upper round, to revolve in a kind of well, the fans can be nearly double the length, and their grip would be thereby greatly enhanced. When the blades of a screw vessel get fouled, or are broken, no matter what the emergency of the moment, the motive or mechanical power is destroyed. If a paddle-wheel is broken, there is still one wing left to work with. When a screw ship presents her stern to the shore, working ahead to gain sea-room, if there is a heavy in-shore swell, the chances are she strikes abast, and breaks the propeller. The screw also is liable to be fouled by chains or wreckage; but if the propellers are set further forward, there is less danger from accident from such causes. It has been proved in many instances, but in a marked manner in the burning of the *Austriar*, that the vortex made by the turning of the screw sucks everything to it. The boats of the *Austriar* were drawn towards the screw and disabled by the blades. Everything thrown overboard, or lowered from a ship when in motion, is carried aft; and if it is a rope, or chain, and the end is fastened on board, it is certain to swing into the stern and be caught in the screw. This is the insuperable objection to a stern propeller."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE journalist who loves only to ride the winning horse has of course 'ere this discovered that the local European Army of India is a hack which will not suit his purpose. *The Thunderer*, as Mr. Anthony Trollope styles our most influential contemporary, has for some time discarded that much abused animal. The Government, the House of Commons, and *The Times* have ridden him in turn, but his day is past—with wild whoops of exultation he is consigned to the slaughter. "The Horse Guards for ever! Down with Leadenhall Street!" is now the cry; but we did not think so well of the former when we contemplated the arrangements during the Crimean campaign, nor so badly of the latter when we first heard how the servants of the East India Company were with almost superhuman exertions and unconquerable heroism preserving our Empire in the East. On the evening of the 2nd inst. the Bill for the Repeal of the Act so recently passed empowering the Government to raise 30,000 troops for service in India was read a second time in the House of Commons. We have not been sorry to observe that the Opposition members, with a due sense of its importance, have refrained from treating this as a party question. The support which General Peel has given to the Government proposal as opposed to the views of his late colleague, Lord Stanley, is sufficient evidence of this. Each has doubtless only given utterance to his conscientious convictions. As it is not probable that Lord Derby will array the forces of the Opposition in support of the views so ably propounded by his son, the measure will doubtless secure the assent of the House of Lords. We suspect, therefore, that the Government scheme, or rather that part which they have been pleased to unfold, is practically carried. We are, nevertheless, scarcely prepared to credit the rumours which daily thicken around us. Surely that recent convert to the doctrine of Horse Guards infallibility, Sir Charles Wood, will pause before he proposes to disband the entire Indian Army, but if not, we trust Parliament will well consider before they overturn the military and political systems of India by reducing the men, high caste and low caste alike, who have won renown in countless battle-fields, to the position of an ordinary constabulary.

The scheme as at present unfolded is, however, of sufficient importance to occupy our attention. We submit that *prima facie* the matter stands in favour of the local European Army for India. It was for the Government to prove their case. It was for them to show that the system they were about to subvert had worked ill, and that the system they were desirous of substituting was one which, in the balance of experience, had not been found wanting. Now we are disposed to think that neither of these things is proved. They wisely decline to say much in favour of home efficiency, knowing that it is a phrase bearing too close an affinity with that rather ugly word *patronage*, but they detail with evident relish the evils which the existing organisation has generated. More particularly are we told to look to the acts of insubordination committed by the local European troops in 1858 and 1859. It appears, in truth, to have been the contemplation of their depravity that secured for the amalgamation scheme the glorious result of Sir Charles Wood's conversion. But the Governor-General Lord Palmerston appointed

wrote strongly on this subject to Lord Palmerston's Government. Scarcely more than two months since (the date of the despatch is only 6th May, 1860,) Lord Canning thus refers to these troops:—"I doubt whether due allowance has been made for the very exceptional circumstances which attended them. . . . The men themselves were at a disadvantage." And again,—“I do not think that the occurrences to which I refer furnish grounds for abolishing that army as being incapable of being brought into order.” Such is the deliberately recorded opinion of the statesman who has possessed, of all others, the best opportunities of forming a correct estimate of what the advocates of the Government scheme now term the “mutiny” of the local European forces. It is no doubt true that at the time Lord Canning wrote thus he was not aware of the decision at which the Home Government had arrived, but we cannot see how the feature in the Government plan of making a Separate Staff Corps would have altered the grounds upon which that decision was based. Unfortunately for the Government case, we all too well remember that, at the time, Lord Palmerston went quite as far as a statesman could go in excusing the disaffection of these men. Mr. Sidney Herbert must have forgotten this when, at the close of the recent debate, he so triumphantly contrasted the Queen's army with the European Indian army. “What,” he asks, “happened the other day?” He proceeds to tell us—“Some regiments were detached from India to go to China, under the command of Sir Hope Grant, and by some inexplicable blunder the authorities proceeded to pay the officers on a scale calculated according to Indian allowances, because they were drawn from the army in India, but did not pay the soldiers in the same manner. The men remonstrated.” Of course they did. “Ay,” says our War Minister, “but they didn't mutiny.” It would have been strange if they had. Their remonstrances gained them the extra pay, but the other men's remonstrances did not procure for them the coveted bonus.

The advocates of the amalgamation scheme leave the region of argument with all convenient speed, and fall back on “authority.” Here, however, if the case be fairly stated, the victory is not with them. *Vanitas vanitatum!* So sang Solomon; so sings Mr. Thackeray. The Governor whom our Ministers have recalled, Sir Charles Trevelyan (a man whose opinion is undoubtedly of considerable value *except where subordination is an element of the question*), is with them. The Governor they retain emphatically reiterates that “the interests of India require that there should be an army devoted to India.” Next let us bear in mind on this point of authorities that the Council chosen to assist the Secretary of State for India is, as we believe,—but if not it ought to be—composed of the men most capable of advising him on these difficult questions. It is well known that there is not one man who sits at that Board, with the exception of Sir Charles Wood himself, who is not opposed to this amalgamation scheme. We shall make no attempt to enumerate all the experienced advocates of the local European army, but where, we ask, shall we find men whose opinions are more entitled to consideration than Sir Archdale Wilson, Sir James Outram, and “the Saviour of India,” Sir John Lawrence? We admit that on either side high authorities are ranged, and we by no means contend that the United Army does not present some advantages, but to our minds they are small when contrasted with the benefits that will be lost: and we must at any rate remember that those now enjoyed are tangible, while such as may accrue are, of course, only prospective. It would be a work of supererogation were we to enlarge upon the objections which have been urged against the proposal of the Government, but we cannot refrain from expressing our earnest hope that in the arrangements which will be made consequent upon its acceptance by Parliament and the Crown, our ministers will not be unmindful of the immeasurable importance of the interests involved. This, viewed as a whole, is not a mere question of etiquette, of patronage, or of military organisation, but one on the right decision of which is probably dependent the retention of that vast empire which sprung from the enterprise and energy of some of the worthiest of our ancestors—which was consolidated by the genius of Clive and Hastings—which has been recently secured to us at so enormous a cost of treasure and of blood, and in our maintenance of which is bound up not alone much of the commercial prosperity of this great country, but, also, it may be, the safety, honour, and welfare of countless millions of the human race.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S SCHEME FOR THE EUROPEAN REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

The new regiments to consist each of two battalions; each battalion to be of the same strength as other local regiments. The non-commissioned officers and rank and file for each battalion, to the extent of three-fifths of the established strength, to be obtained by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India, to be confined to approved men of from three to twelve years' service. The remainder to be supplied partly by volunteering from regiments of the line in England, and partly by recruiting. The commissioned officers for one-half the number of battalions to be supplied from the local army by transfer, according to the established system on occasions of augmentation; and for the other half by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India. The regimental promotion of commissioned officers up to the rank of major to be made in each battalion, as in other local regiments, and to the superior grades in the line, agreeably to the established system; but the officers of each regiment to be liable to serve with either of its battalions, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and to be so posted by him for that purpose in the first instance as to equalise in each the numbers of each grade received from the line and from the local army. The commandant of each battalion to be appointed by selection from the whole of the infantry lieutenant-colonels of the local army of each Presidency; the adjutant and other commissioned staff from the subalterns posted to serve with it. The volunteers (non-commissioned and rank and file) to be enlisted into the local army for ten years, receiving the usual bounty; to be held entitled to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India; and to a full participation in all the advantages and privileges guaranteed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858. The volunteers (commissioned officers) to be held entitled to full participation in all the advantages and privileges, of whatever kind, guaranteed to the officers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858, and to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the battalions of the line to be reduced, to be draughted into other regiments of their own selection, to fill vacancies occasioned by the volunteering into the local army or that may subsequently occur; the recruiting for such regiments as may thus obtain supernumeraries to be suspended until the same shall be absorbed. The commissioned officers to be held entitled to succeed without purchase to the vacancies occasioned in other regiments by the volunteering into the local army; those who may remain undisposed of by that arrangement to be placed on half-pay, agreeably to the established system in the line army. The infantry regiments of the line, which will become supernumerary on the Indian establishment on the formation of the new local regiments, to be withdrawn to England as early as practicable after the completion of the arrangements; all recruits for those corps being retained in the meantime with their respective depots.

Literature.

MAGAZINES, SERIALS, &c.

Macmillan's Magazine.—The first paper in this number is on "Swiss-French Literature; Madame de Gasparin." Mr. Ludlow refers therein to several of the names which have made French Switzerland famous, and not unworthily closes the list with M. Guizot and Madame de Gasparin. We cannot accept her theology as orthodox, but her works overflow with beautiful thoughts, and have for their distinctive feature, as Mr. Ludlow well observes, their *passionate humanity*. "The Fair at Keady" comes next in order. We suspect that when Mr. Alexander Smith wrote this paper he was fresh from the perusal of the Heenan-Sayers fight. It is not by such contributions as this that the poet who wrote "The Life Drama" will fulfil the promise of his youth. "Tom Brown at Oxford," despite its fine gentleman's slang, progresses well. Garibaldi and Italy are treated of both in prose and rhyme. The number is not, however, the best we have seen of this magazine.

Colburn's New Monthly.—"Sicily" is the subject of the first essay, "Garibaldi" that of the last. They are both suggestive and well-written articles, the latter furnishing many interesting particulars of the hero. Of still greater interest, at least to Englishmen, is the paper on "Our National Defences," which, like that on the same subject in the *Cornhill Magazine* a month or two since, deserves more than cursory perusal. The other articles are for the most part of more than average merit.

Blackwood's Magazine.—*Blackwood* opens this month with a long criticism upon Sir Robert Wilson's "Secret History of the Russian Campaign of 1812." *Maga* accepts the work as a very valuable addition to our historical literature. In the third part of "Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land," we have, as usual, many interesting details of African travel. An essay upon poetry follows, in which the tendency of modern poetic writing is dwelt upon, Mr. Owen Meredith's works forming the subject of the concluding portion of the reviewer's remarks.

Fraser's Magazine.—The first essay in this month's *Fraser* is a review of the lately published volumes of Mr. Froude's "History of England," containing the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. The essay on "Rifle Shooting," by Viscount Bury,

Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service Volunteers, is written in a lucid, fluent, easy style. In the beginning he makes a few remarks on the good feeling that exists between the Line and the Volunteers. The author of "Gryll Grange" retains his old partiality for classical quotations. The following article on the "Importance of Energy in Life" is interesting and sensible. The essay on the "Physical Theories of Human Life" is a sort of analysis and review of Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Constitutional Press Magazine.—The most noticeable article in the present number of this Magazine is on "China." It embodies a narrative of the reception and the journey of the American Embassy to Peking, condensed from a paper written by Dr. Williams, the secretary of the Mission, and read by him before the Shanghai branch of the Asiatic Society. The writer is scarcely just to Lord Elgin, and is decidedly pro-American.

The Cornhill Magazine.—We regard the Lecture on "George the First" as an admirable substitute for the chapters of fiction with which Mr. Thackeray has been recently regaling his readers. We have ever numbered ourselves among his heartiest admirers, but we are bound to declare that we think "Lovel the Widower" as little worthy the author of "Vanity Fair" and the "Newcomes," as was "Little Dorrit" of the writer of "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist." We wish, too, that Mr. Thackeray would not meddle with verse. The lines he has contributed to this number, though not without merit, are unworthy of him. Mrs. Browning furnishes some lines on the "Great God Pan," of which much the same may be said. Is it quite honest for such writers as Elizabeth Browning and Alfred Tennyson to contribute a few ordinary verses now and then in order that their names may be placed in the editorial programmes? Mr. Sala furnishes a further instalment of his "Hogarth Papers." His examination of the eight plates of the "Rake's Progress" is admirable. "Framley Parsonage" progresses in interest, and is written with Mr. Trollope's accustomed talent.

Cassell's Illustrated Bible. Part 14.—*Family Paper*. Part 31: Vol. 6.—*Illustrated History of England*. Part 6.—*Ladies' Treasury*. Vol. 4: No. 41.—*Popular Natural History*. Part 16.—These serials are this month of quite their average merit. The illustrations to the Bible it is scarcely possible to commend too highly.

The Grand Volunteer Review, by G. A. Sala, is the most graphic account we have read of that memorable event.

NOTES.

Messrs. Trubner and Co., of Paternoster-row, are shortly to publish the very valuable "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit; undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. The work will consist of nine volumes of scientific text, and of an atlas in three volumes folio, containing views and maps, with explanatory letter-press.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons announce "Patriots and Filibusters; or, Incidents of Political and Exploratory Travel," by Laurence Oliphant; and "The Spanish Campaign in Morocco," by Frederick Hardman, Special Correspondent of *The Times*. They have also in preparation an authorised translation of M. de Montalembert's forthcoming historical work, "The Monks of the West" (*Les Moines d'Occident*). Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in the press a second edition of Dr. Vaughan's "Memorials of Harrow School," and a new volume of sermons by the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies, of Marylebone. Messrs. Saunders and Otley have in preparation "The Voyage of the Novara," the "Austrian Expedition Round the World," "An Autumn Tour in Spain," &c.; also "Life in China," by Chin Chin. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have in the press a new work on China, by Sir John Bowring. Messrs. Longman announce as forthcoming, "Central India in 1857 and 1858, including Generals Rose and Stuart's Campaigns," from the pen of Mr. T. Lowe, of the Madras Medical Establishment, and "The Philosophy of Nature; a Treatise on the Causes and Laws of Natural Phenomena," by Henry S. Boase, F.R.S. Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son have in the press a "Journey across the Desert into Sindh," by J. Thomas Prichard, late of the Bengal army. Messrs. Huret and Blackett announce for publication during the present month "The Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Nér Ali Moorad, with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus," by Captain Langley; "Bond and Free," a new novel by the author of "Caste," and another novel entitled "High Church."

An illustrated copy of the works of Shakspeare, based upon the text of Boydell's edition, and by the addition of engravings and drawings extended to 44 large volumes, has been sold by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. It was formed by the late Thomas Turner, Esq., of Gloucester, and sold for £495. A goblet made from the Shakspeare mulberry tree, also in the same collection, sold for £21.

The friends of Mrs. Gore, the popular authoress, will regret to learn that the recent operation for the restoration of her sight has not been successful.

The Times is now sold at the railway stations at 4d. per copy, instead of 5d. as heretofore.

A prospectus has just been issued of a Greek illustrated newspaper, entitled, *O Bretanikos Aster* (*The British Star*), to be published weekly in London, in the living language of modern Hellas. Its great object will be to promote the interchange of authentic and accurate information between the East and the West."

The facsimile of a Japanese work on Botany, with interlinear translation and notes, has been brought out by Messrs. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia, during the stay of the Japanese embassy in the United States.

The first number of *The London Review*, conducted by Charles Mackay, appeared on the 7th inst. It seems to be worthy its accomplished editor.

The value of gifts and loans liberally contributed by the public to the South Kensington Museum are estimated at £460,000.

Mr. Baily's noble bust of Blake has been received at Taunton, temporarily in the new Shire Hall.

Count Platen's "Diary" has just appeared (Stuttgart: Cotta), and promises to be a gift of value to the many admirers and friends of the late poet.

The first number of *Punch's* rival, *The British Lion*, has appeared, and promises a good addition to our weekly stock of jokes.

Spirit of the Press.

CHUSAN.

By the last mail we learn that Chusan is re-occupied, and that the first act of the new Chinese drama has commenced without opposition or bloodshed, although the long Bund and the fort on Joss House Hill, which cover Ting-hai, were tempting places to mount guns upon, and would have proved formidable obstacles to an enemy in any other than Chinese hands. Possibly the mandarins of Ningpo and Chipoo may remember the ineffectual struggle, and the terrible slaughter they twice endured in the first war, and probably the people of Chusan may not yet have forgotten the security and prosperity they enjoyed under the firm and mild rule of Brigadier Campbell and his Brigade-Major, now Lord Clyde and Colonel Haythorn, the latter just promoted from Chief of the Staff in China to be Adjutant-General in India, to the great loss of the former, and equal gain of the latter command. In re-occupying a spot with which we were so long acquainted, we have a great advantage, if we know sufficiently how to profit by the experience of our former campaign. We have, in the first place, to remember the terrible morality which all but exterminated the 26th Cameronians on the lonely range of wooded hills above Ting-hai, and the comparative immunity from disease of the 98th and of the Madras troops after they were quartered in the cantonment under the Bund, on the level of the paddy swamps; and it is the more indispensable to remember this, as the special correspondent of the *Times*, in his admirable report of his visit to Chusan, has pointed to the latter cantonment as having been, from its ill-chosen site, the cause of a frightful mortality, which might have been escaped on the hills. Actual experiment proved this very justifiable theory to be incorrect. The beautiful hills were so deadly as to give to Chusan the reputation of being so pestilential, that it was not worth retaining, when it might have been had for the asking; while the hospital and cantonment in the plain proved to be the healthiest place in China, or perhaps in the East; they quite reinstated the island in public opinion, and caused many a subsequent regret that it had not, rather than Hong Kong, been the military headquarters in China. It is well known among residents in malarious climates, that on the level of the plains there is less risk than on the hill-sides, owing to the gases evolved from decaying vegetation being slightly lighter than the air, which causes them to rise to a certain, but not considerable height, where they remain stagnant, unless not dissipated by sea-breezes or strong currents of air; thus the sides of tropical hills are often uninhabitable, when the plain at the foot or the exposed summit, are both comparatively free from malarious influences. It must, however, for the credit of the Chusan hills, be remembered, that other besides local agencies were at work to cause sickness. The force had just returned from Yang-tse-Kiang, where the seeds of fever must have been generally contracted. It had also been greatly exposed to the sun at the capture of Chin-Kiang-Foo, where numbers of men perished by *coup-de-soleil*, besides many other hardships and fatigues on shore, varied by long intervals of confinement on board ship. Thus the 98th Regiment, nearly 1,200 strong, were for six months shut up on board the *Belleisle*, till they landed under Colonel Coln Campbell for the attack on the Tartar camp, as a diversion in favour of Sir Hugh Gough's assault on the city. A sun which would have grilled a beef-steak, and made gun-barrels too hot to be handled, had a fearful effect, as may readily be imagined, on men whom want of condition, from long confinement and ship diet, had rendered too feeble for such exposure. More than twenty men fell dead in the ranks, and the entire regiment sickened; and it was only after long sojourn and rest in the Chusan Paddy fields, and with large contributions to the hospital and cemetery, and large drafts from home, that it recovered its original effective condition, and earned for itself and its officers in India the honours and rewards which a long and patient struggle with adversity of all kinds in China had so well merited. When first Chusan was occupied by the 26th Regiment, the men were chiefly fed on salt meat, cured at Calcutta, of a detestably bad quality. They were marched at daybreak from the hills to the Bund, there to wait for their rations to be served out, and to carry them back in the hot sun. They lived in tents, and got for a mere trifle as much Sam-shoo as would have poisoned a regiment. Moreover—and this perhaps was the chief cause of fever—the peasants were frightened for a time from their cultivation, and the paddy rotted over thousands of acres of irrigated fields, causing an amount of vegetable decomposition which even under a cooler sun would have been deadly. We have made an excellent step in the right direction from Hong Kong; and whatever may be the final result of the negotiations, whether peace or war, we have every reason to rejoice that our troops and depôts are so well placed. In Chusan, life will be less of a burden than at Hong Kong. The artist and sportsman may find ample congenial occupation. There is much to explore and to learn, and much good to be done in confirming and extending, by useful works and just treatment of the people, the good reputation we acquired in our last sojourn in these parts.—*The Army and Navy Gazette*.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

From time to time there has fallen upon the House of Commons, much meditating upon financial topics, startling hints of demands yet to be made for the war with China. In those alternations of deep despondency and high jubilation which took their turn while Mr. Gladstone was sounding the deep abysses of deficit and piling up the fanciful mound of increasing revenue, the minds of his hearers often turned to this unmeasured responsibility. The long shadow of a truculent Tartar stretched across the floor of the House, and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer drew out his balances the thoughtful representatives of the millions of rueful taxpayers were concluding within themselves that the truth or falsehood of all the arithmetic they were trying to understand must depend very much upon what might be the frame of mind of a small knot of ignorant and obstinate Mandarins, who were intriguing in a barbarous city of the extreme East. These distant forebodings are now assuming a palpable shape. They have not yet taken the form of a printed reality, we do not see them yet in units and ciphers, but in the Parliamtary report of our yesterday's impression these ominous words occur:—"Mr. Laing brought up the Estimate of the expenditure for operations in China." The phrase is gently worded. It is called the "Estimate;" in reality it is the Bill. The money is already spent. Months ago the dockyards were in full activity, the arsenals resounded with the din of metal upon metal, the stores were being shipped, the troops were moving from all points of our dominion to this one threatened spot; and, a little late as usual, the force of the Empire was being concentrated upon that shallow, muddy, prospectless bay, which receives the waters of the Peiho. Thither gunboats have been long ago struggling through the wide ocean, and round the Stormy Cape, and larger ships have been more deliberately following, freighted with British red-coats. From India, Generals and armies have been passing in a quick stream to the designated rendezvous. Across the Isthmus of Suez Plenipotentiaries of high fame, great titles, and tremendous powers, have been speeding to the spot of union. Gorgeous military and diplomatic staffs have been seen on the road of the general pilgrimage. In the House of Commons they may call this an Estimate; taxpayers who read the newspapers know that it is a Bill. It is not an obligation we may incur or refuse; it is an account of money spent. How much is it? Is it a matter of small importance? We have, according to the revenue accounts published on Monday a little surplus. Shall we toss this godsend into the China budget, and clear our memory of the matter? We fear we are not quit of the matter so easily. The sum has not yet been named in print, but it may be two, and it may even amount to three, millions. Three millions represent a threepenny income-tax; and however proud we may be of the seamanship of the lieutenants who navigate our gunboats, and of the promptitude which assembles such a force, just a little too late, in the Gulf of Pecheli; and of the generalship which will, as we may fairly anticipate, advance this force without much dysentery or ophthalmia across a hundred and twenty miles of flat undefended country; still we cannot but think of those three pennies to be surrendered out of every pound of earnings, and feel some curiosity as to whether there is to be any actual advantage forthcoming from the sacrifice. If we saw our way clear to a final settlement we would pay for it, not very willingly, but we would pay it, and wash our hands of all the dusty foolery and grotesque upholstery of these automaton Celestials. If we could be quite sure that all these ships and regiments, and magnificent staff, military and diplomatic, would settle all that requires to be settled, abate everything that requires to be abated, and for ever rout and discountenance, and put out of the possibility of future noxiousness, all these impregnable old gentlemen who are always hatching mischief at a safe distance, we should be inclined to make a great gulp and swallow this unpleasant demand. But is this so? What is going to be done for these our hardly earned two or three millions? If it is merely to keep the trade open, it would seem that the money is thrown away. According to all accounts Canton is very happy, Hong Kong goes on with its old comfortable routine of libel-trials and official squabbles much as usual, Shanghai increases in commercial movement every quarter, the teas come down to Foochow more regularly than the resident merchants choose always to admit, opium makes its way into the interior, and the exchanges can be so worked as to give reasonable inducements to a residence within the tropics. We have not heard of any massacre at Amoy, or of any difficulties at Ningpo. Tea and silk are coming out, and opium and cotton goods are going in. We are aware that if any difficulty occurred in any matter of this kind it would be the duty of the property-classes and professional-classes of England to turn their pockets inside out, and tumble all their coin into a heap to protect the China merchants, while they continue to make quick fortunes in short generations. But no necessity of this kind has occurred, or seems even to threaten. What, then, is going to be done for these two or three millions? Before we pay the money we think this ought to be thoroughly explained. Of course we must pay. The expedition is gone, and the cost has been incurred under the public eye and with out Parliamentary protest. There seems, however, to be some probability of this vast amount being utterly thrown away. There is at Peking a stupid, obstinate, faithless faction of old Mandarins who direct the affairs of the Chinese Empire. They have never yet been reached, and they do not believe that they ever can be reached. They hear of cities sacked by rebels, and of cities taken by foreigners, but they do not believe in Peking being reached by either. They have no notion that there is any arm long enough to extend to their haunts. At the worst they trust always to stop a barbarian envoy at Tien-tsin, or to buy a rebel leader before he gets inconveniently near. If we destroy this superstition, if we go straight up to Peking, as we might as easily as we might march from Salisbury to Devizes, this wretched clique might run or might stay, but we should never have occasion to go there again. The Mandarins would have had their lesson. If, however, all these plenipotentiaries and staff officers, and soldiers and sailors, with their Armstrong guns and their tremendous stores, are only going to rectify some wordy diplomatic subtlety, and to make something plain upon paper, our money is cast uselessly away. There may be some use in giving the Chinese a lesson at Peking, but we have positive proof that there is no use in making them sign any quantity of paper. We have got all that paper can give us; we have the Yangtse opened, and the North opened, according to paper right. All that we can possibly now usefully do is to show what happens when these paper rights

are violated. As to pressing, under such circumstances, for more paper rights it would be like prosecuting a man who had given you a forged note, and compromising the matter upon his giving you more forged notes. In the first instance the acknowledgment of the right to free transit in China was invaluable; but, this having been obtained, any mere diplomatic recognition of that right is, instead of being worth three millions and a three-penny income-tax, not worth the peacock's feather of the Mandarin who, with his tongue in his cheek, may sign it. A Chinese war properly conducted, and with a just and practical object, would be a paying and a decisive thing, justifiable upon every ground of morality and expediency; but a war for a certain number of scratches of Indian ink upon a certain quantity of bamboo paper—and this is what we fear this is likely to be—is something so absurd that we think it will be well for the English public to say of Chinese as they have said of Arctic expeditions, that the last has gone forth, and that, let who will get into a difficulty in those latitudes, we will spend no more lives and money there.—*Times*.

CHINA TO PAY FOR THE WAR.

Whether the £3,800,000 that are to form the expenses of the China war are introduced as a Bill or as an estimate is of little consequence, the important consideration, which seems to be left wholly out of sight, is the probability that this is rather money advanced than money expended. We certainly hope that the definite treaty of peace which will be concluded as the result of the present war will contain a stipulation, to be protected by adequate guarantees, for the repayment of the expenses which we have at present to defray. We have seen that this is an expectation to be defended by precedent. And not only was it a stipulation made in the treaty of 1842, and faithfully observed—material guarantees being had for its performance—but Mr. Bruce is represented as demanding the payment of the expenses lately incurred by the British Government in the ultimatum which he presented to the Court of Peking. We are compelled to find the money on the present occasion, much as Mr. Spring Rice and Mr. Goulburn were compelled to find the money for the war ended in 1842; but during the three years stipulated as the period of repayment in that case, the greater part, as we have said, of our expenditure was reimbursed to our Exchequer; and we need hardly apprehend, with such excellent prospects for the success of our arms, that we shall not elicit equally favourable terms from the enemy at the close of the present operations.—*Morning Post*.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE CHINA WAR.

Mr. Gladstone is one of those unhappy victims of superstition who are always under some dire necessity of passing the dearest children of their brain through the fire before some inexorable Moloch. He "never loved a tree or flower" but it somehow or other became his fate to pluck it up with his own hands. He cherished the design of relieving the country from the oppression of the income-tax, and, instead of removing it, he has confirmed it, increased it, and carried it to a height it never before reached in time of peace; he set his face against all expenditure for providing against the possibility of aggression from France, and behold it is becoming his duty to find money to fortify the arsenals and dockyards, which are the iron closets and strong boxes of the nation; he walked in the High Church altitudes and so revered authority that Oxford saw in him the incarnation of her own fond ideas, yet he is at this moment gathering around him all the desperate political condottieri of the time, and is hallooing them on to an onslaught upon the House of Peers. Lastly, but most inconsistently of all this composite giant, with head of brass and feet of clay, spent all his energies a while ago to paralyse the exertions of his countrymen when those exertions were directed to the vindication of our national honour and our military and naval prowess in the China seas; and he is now about to propose to the House of Commons to vote no less a sum than £3,800,000 for an expedition against China. Before we give Mr. Gladstone this very large sum we should like to know what he is going to do with the powerful fleet and army for which he requires it. If he has sent it out to take Lord Elgin up to Tien-tsin again, and to obtain a confirmation of the Treaty of 1858, or of any portion of that Treaty, will not only not be worth four millions, but not four farthings. All that paper can give us we have. If we are to be constantly making pressure with an army and a navy whenever we require performances of those paper promises, advancing as the promises are disavowed and retiring when they are renewed, it will be very much better to have no foreign relations with China whatever. We must hold these people to their treaty obligations, just as we should any other people, or we must let them alone. We must go at the head of an army to Peking, and show this truculent knot of intriguers that we can reach them, or we shall have to perform this march to Tien-tsin once every five years, till a wiser generation springs up in England.—*Times*.

THE CHINA VOTE DEBATE.

Mr. Bright, to whom the word "China" is what a bit of red rag is to a turkey-cock, may be expected to come out in full fury now that he is relieved from the pressure which his close alliance with the Ministry placed upon his combative instincts upon a former occasion. All the economists of the House of Commons will be inclined to second any crotchet which may stay the outpouring from the Treasury, and we must confess to great sympathy with this very practical section of the House. But these are only the normal and natural elements of the debate. John Bright protecting the Mandarins and justifying the slaughter at the Peiho, and Mr. Williams making awkward fight for the British Treasury, would be nothing remarkable. The curious spectacle will be the change of parts to be taken by the chief actors in the coming drama. Mr. Gladstone, the apologist and defender of Yeh—the English statesman who could shut his eyes to the evils of a system of government which comprehended the massacres of the execution-ground and the tortures of the prisons at Canton, and who could give all his sympathies to the cunning phrases which covered this pleasant system, and reserve all his vehement denunciations for those who ventured to interfere with it—Mr. Gladstone is to come forward and ask the House of Commons for a vote of £3,800,000 in order to enable himself and his colleagues to carry on a war with China. On the other hand, Sir John Pakington, who was the first to give voice to the general indignation when the news of the Peiho treachery arrived, and who had made public profession that the Tory policy had changed, and that they no longer preferred the glory of the Emperor

Hienfung to the lives of their own fellow-citizens—Sir John Pakington is about to make a motion which has all the superficial appearance of hostility to the war for which Mr. Gladstone is providing the sinews. No doubt, each of these gentlemen will show that he is perfectly consistent in all he is doing, but it cannot but be interesting to witness the dexterity of rhetorical fence by which this will be accomplished.—*Times*, July 12th.

[The italics are our own. The *Times* parliamentary reporter and the writer of this leading article alike seem to have been unaware that Sir J. Pakington moved for these returns at the morning sitting on the 11th inst. The motion will be found in our parliamentary intelligence.]

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

In another part of our impression will be found two "Conventions" entered into between England and France, for the purposes of the present war, and for "regulating the jurisdiction to which shall belong the joint captures made by the allied naval forces, or of the captures of merchantmen belonging to the subjects of either of the two countries, which shall be made by the cruisers of the other, as likewise the mode of distribution of the proceeds of such joint captures."

The various States by these conventions who have commercial relations with China will be enabled to carry on their trade during the ensuing hostilities without let or hindrance. This concession on the part of France and England will, of course, be as great an advantage to China as to the neutral States with which the Chinese have dealings. The tendency of modern international policy is to mitigate in every way the evils of war, more especially where it presses upon the industrial energies of nations. If the Chinese have not the full advantage of that policy in the exemption of the goods of neutrals, if found in a Chinese vessel, it is because the Chinese Government is no party to an arrangement entered into between the Maritime States of the West. The time, it may be hoped, is not far distant when a better spirit will prevail in the councils of the Celestial Empire, and when it will be possible to include China in the comity of civilised States. There is a remarkable point in one of these conventions, we allude to the sentence which provides "that the subjects of Great Britain and France shall and may freely trade at and with all forts and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China." Our readers will observe that no reservation is made, but we presume it is intended to apply to the Consular ports only, but a subject trading to others would have strong grounds in his favour, and we expect to see some use it.

THE VOTE FOR THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

A Parliamentary paper informs us that the amount required at present is £3,356,104 for naval and military expenses, to which add a repayment of £443,896 to the Government of India for advances on account of former expeditions, making together £3,800,000, or, in round numbers, Four Millions. A few years ago this would have seemed a large sum. In 1845-1846 it would have been equal to one-fourth of our war expenditure. However, there it is; if it do but settle our relations with the Chinese for the next half century the money will not be badly spent, but this is the doubt. The treaty was extracted, as Lord Elgin wrote at the time, from their fears, "and involving the surrender of some of the most cherished principles of the traditional policy of the Chinese Empire," and, as we designated it at first, it was too good to be true. The result to the farce of the ultimatum lately despatched to Peking by Mr. Bruce must have been well known to the interpreters. Our precedents in our dealings with the Chinese have shown that our demands are never rightly interpreted or understood, and the consequences of an evasive reply are not sufficiently appreciated or dreaded. Had our ambassador—after the Peiho disaster had been reported, and replied to by our Government—applied to the Court of Peking to send a special high commissioner to Shanghai to receive our demands on the subject of the Peiho affair, and the intentions of the Imperial Court in reference to this treaty entered into with Lord Elgin, we should have been spared the further subversion of a Government already crumbling and unable to control its subjects to the manifest injury of our trade. How can we push the sale of our manufactures among the Chinese, while they are being squeezed to the utmost to pay for the expenses of a war waged by us, and their exports on the other hand black mailed by the rebels who are fast increasing all over the kingdom in consequence of the destruction into which the Government is driven by our acts?

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following comments:—"We hope and pray that the omen of our peaceful occupation of Chusan may be auspicious, that we may not be called upon to renew the massacres of Chinghae and Ningpo, and that, even at this ninth hour, some loop-hole may

be found to escape from the toils of a mad and mischievous policy of our own warring. In folly it resembles the recent act of the mischievous fool who for a lark toppled over the rocking-stone in Cornwall. A very small impulse sufficed to send the tottering mass crashing and thundering down the cliff, but 'all the king's horses and all the king's men' might have vainly exerted every effort to replace and poise it on its base again. So with the present weak and unfortunate Government of China, which, though long, shaky, and tottering, ruled over half the world's population, after a fashion of its own, but pretty efficiently till we meddled with it. A very slight shock will now overthrow it, and no earthly power will be able to replace it, and we, the agents of the mischief, must repair as well as we can the evil work of our hands. Russia will look on with glee; for while we and China are doing ourselves mutual harm, she stands by and collects the spoil. While we were busy at mischief in Canton she acquired Saphaliere and part of Manchouria. Our presence at Peking will justify her annexing Corea and the remainder of Manchouria, whence she can exercise an overwhelming influence over Japan. We have already afforded a pretext for a further advance by our occupation of Chusan and Foofoo, and by the ominous pact we have made with the French for a division of the plunder which is to gild our unholy alliance."

INDIA MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—The committee entrusted with the management of the fund raised for the relief of sufferers in the late Indian mutiny, have issued their third annual report. In this document ample details are given respecting the administration of the large fund contributed in England by way of supplement to the Governmental provision for losses sustained during the mutiny, and for the benefit of sufferers whose misfortunes from particular circumstances conferred no claim for compensation either from the Company or the Imperial Government. The total amount raised for this purpose from the beginning to the 31st of December last was £453,737, including the sums received for interest or investments; and it tells well for the careful management of the committee that the deductions from this amount, on account of salaries, cost of collection, and other miscellaneous expenses, fall short of £8,000, being exactly £7,939 11s. 4d., or about 1½ per cent. of the whole fund. Of the amount contributed, £137,286 were remitted to India, and £71,450 appropriated in England for the relief of immediate distress, or as temporary loans. The residue, amounting to £239,145 has been invested as a provision for the more permanent claims upon the fund. These arise from the allowances granted to the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors who have no pension from Government, and it appears that no less than 1,458 persons of these classes are now dependent on the fund who would otherwise be left destitute. The allowances to widows cease upon re-marriage, and are reduced if the recipient obtains remunerative employment; those to orphans last until the children attain the age, if boys, of thirteen; and, if girls, of fifteen. The committee had at one time resolved that all temporary relief should be discontinued at the end of 1859. They have, however, relaxed this rule so far as to continue allowances for a further period of two years, that is to say, to the end of 1861, to about 1,370 widows and orphans of soldiers, besides paying pensions to 362 disabled soldiers for another year, unless they find means of earning a livelihood meanwhile for themselves. For the claims of all sorts which the committee have undertaken, it is calculated, by the ordinary rates at which assurance companies compute similar risks, that the balance now in hand, and invested in Government or Indian securities, will prove amply sufficient. The committee have, of course, carefully confined their liberality within this safe and prudent limit. With larger funds they might have done more, as the distress which required relief was wide-spread and intense.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "ORISSA."—The screw steamer *Orissa*, which has undergone a complete overhaul and refit, went out for an official trial trip before leaving for the India station. The maximum speed attained was 13·235 knots, and the average of four runs 11·688; indicated horse power, maximum 11000, average 950; weights on board, 670 tons; draught of water, 16ft. 7in. forward, 7ft. aft. The speed would have been greater under more favourable circumstances; a very strong tide, a high wind, and the large quantity of coal and stores on board combining to retard her.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A General Court of Directors of this Company was held at the East India House on the 29th of June to consider the provisions of a Bill for the future management of the affairs of the Company, proposed to be introduced into Parliament by the Secretary of State for India. Colonel Sykes, M.P., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, he stated that the Bill in question was now before them; it was exceedingly long, and would occupy a considerable time to read in detail, but the marginal notes would give information as to the contents. No notice of motion for leave to introduce the Bill had yet been given to the House of Commons, and therefore they were not yet in a position to present any petition. The preparation having been left to the directors, they had put themselves in the hands of counsel, and a petition had been drawn by them, fully meeting all the points in the Bill it was necessary they should refer to.—Mr. Beddome addressed the court at length, condemning the proposition to give up the security fund to the Secretary of State for India, and suggesting some minor amendments in the petition. He concluded by moving that the petition be revised by three of the directors, and printed and circulated, together with the Bill, amongst the proprietors.—Mr. Arbuthnot concurred with the preceding speakers as to the advisability of printing and circulating the petition, but he did not entertain the same alarm that many gentlemen seemed to do as to the result of this Bill if it were passed.—Mr. John Jones contended that Sir C. Wood was attempting to break up the Company entirely. The effect of this Bill was such that the Secretary of State would have to treat with each member of the Company individually. They then lost their organisation, and with it their power. So long as they continued to be a corporate body, with all the prestige that its age gave it, they could make themselves heard effectually. It was impossible to say what the Government would do; they might put on an income-tax of 10 per cent. on their shares, or an absentee tax, and if they did so, individually the proprietors could not protest effectually against it; but if they retained their corporate character they could remonstrate and protest against such impositions, and by some of their number who were in Parliament have their views properly represented there. He also suggested that the various proprietors should call the attention of the members representing the districts in which they resided to this matter.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHoy.—The will of this renowned merchant prince of India, who died on the 14th of April, 1859, at his residence at Bombay, at the age of 77, was proved in London on the 21st of June, 1860, by his eldest son, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., one of the executors—the deceased having property in this country which has been estimated for probate duty at £18,000. The will was first proved in the Supreme Court at Bombay on the 4th of August last, by his three sons, as executors. The deceased's relict, Dowager Lady Jejeebhoy, is executrix, but is not acting. The will, bearing date 9th of April, 1853, is in English. He bequeaths to his wife, Dame Awaboye Jejeebhoy, a furnished residence and all her acquired property, and requests that she will dispose of her "joys and jewels" to her children, one half to her daughter, and the other half equally among her three sons; and he also leaves her a sum of 200,000 rupees. To his only daughter (besides his former bestowals upon her) he leaves a sum of 100,000 rupees, and to his eldest son (the baronet) he leaves 300,000 rupees, and an equal share with his two brothers in the entire residue. There is a legacy of 50,000 rupees to his sister, and legacies to his friends and others connected with him in his public pursuits. The decorations presented to him by her Majesty Queen Victoria, and all other presents and tokens from public bodies he leaves to his eldest son, to be kept as heirloom.

THE MUSEUM OF THE LATE ALBERT SMITH.—The Chinese curiosities, forming the museum collected by the late Mr. Albert Smith, together with the large series of dioramic views of China, France, Italy, Holland, Germany, the Rhine, and Switzerland, have been sold under the hammer of Messrs. Oxenham, in the Chinese room of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Among the lots disposed of were a pair of the finest painted old Mandarin enamelled vases, 36 inches high, 14 guineas; a rare and curious ancient Nankin blue bottle-shaped vase and stand, painted with dragons, 30 inches high; and a Nankin blue vase, carved wood cover and stand, with elephant's head handle, of fine and brilliant colour, same size, £14 7s. 6d.; two very curious Chinese pictures, formed of numerous groups of figures, elaborately worked and raised in silk, representing Chinese theatricals, 8 guineas; the coat in which Yeh was taken fetched £2 8s., and several other dresses found in his house, £4 4s. The rolling panorama of the Canton river, painted by Mr. Beverley, the views from sketches by Mr. Baptista, of Hong Kong, and Yowqua, a native artist, and the figures from sketches by Mr. Chinnery, realised only £7 17s. 6d. A carved ivory junk, large size, in glass case, £8 5s. The well-known rolling panorama of the Rhine fetched twenty-five guineas. The two days' sale was well attended.

WRECK OF THE "FIERY CROSS."—A correspondent, signing himself "A Voice from Labuan," calls attention to the loss of this vessel on a coral reef in the China Sea. He observes that it is a wonder more vessels are not lost during the prevalence of the N.E. monsoon, as instead of going the Palawan passage they beat up amongst the coral reefs, where the *Fiery Cross* was wrecked. Our correspondent adds, that every rock and reef in the Palawan passage is laid down in the charts, and he insists, with considerable force, on its advantages. We are also reminded of the facilities which the position of Labuan gives as a harbour of refuge. Our correspondent observes, that neither the captain, officers, nor passengers on board the *Fiery Cross* were certain Labuan was still in the possession of the British; in fact, they appear to have been in complete ignorance of its existence as a British colony. They found in "The China Pilot" that Labuan was a coal station, but was soon to be abandoned, and landing as they did, first at the coal mines at the north end of the island, and finding the coal works abandoned, they mournfully made up their minds to go to Sarawak, 400 miles distant, when a policeman, who fortunately spoke English, came to their rescue, and piloted them to Victoria Harbour, where they joyfully found a flourishing settlement, and such hospitality as the island could afford.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "MALABAR."—In the letter of *The Times* correspondent from Galle, on the wreck of this vessel, it is narrated that "some time ago a plan was submitted to the Imperial Government which would give Galle a secure harbour of 210 acres, with 7½ fathoms' water, at a cost of £300,000, instead of the present limited and frightfully insecure anchorage. It was proposed to make a breakwater from Watering Point to Duemba-Deva Rock, behind which ships would ride securely in any weather. The dues from steamers alone would pay a large interest on the outlay, there being an average of twelve a month in Galle harbour. The work would present few difficulties, as the granite rock forming Watering Point could be easily blasted and tumbled into the sea. Sir Henry Ward strongly supported the scheme, and undertook that if the money were raised by loan one-third should be taken in the island. The home Government, however, did not consider itself justified in such an outlay on a colony, and the colony declares itself too poor for such an undertaking. Colombo is the shipping place for all the island produce, and Galle is a rendezvous for the China, Calcutta, Madras, and Australian steamers. The work is Imperial and not local; Galle is the key of our present communication with the East, and nothing whatever has been done to improve its port. The coaling and loading are performed by coolies who go above their waists in water to the barges which cannot approach the beach on account of the surf. Little more than half the value of the *Malabar* and her cargo would complete this harbour; and last year the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Brugal* nearly experienced a similar fate to the *Malabar*, and only escaped with considerable damage. In the new harbour steamers would lie alongside the wharf to receive their coal and cargoes, saving the expense, inconvenience, and danger incurred at present." Will it be done now, or shall we wait for another steamer, mails, and specie to be lost?

LOSS OF THE "MALABAR."—A second letter, dated from Galle, June 5, has been published by *The Times* from its own correspondent, condemning the laxity of the P. and O. Company, and the repudiation of the expenses of the passengers while detained in Galle.

MESSRS. DENT AND CO.'S STEAMER *Ly-ee-moon* made the passage from Greenhithe to Southampton in sixteen hours, and sailed from that port for Hong Kong on the 4th inst. She is to call at St. Vincent, Cape of Good Hope, and Singapore, en route.

DR. MACGOWAN delivered his lecture on Japan on the 3rd inst. in St. James's School Room, Clapham.

Sir Charles McCarthy has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, and proceeds by the September mail.

MR. JAMES WHITE, late M.P. for Plymouth, has presented himself as a candidate for Brighton, rendered vacant by the death of Sir G. Pecheil.

Monetary and Commercial.

According to the last accounts from the Far East the "Labuan Coal Company" have established at a happy moment. Coals at Manila were fetching \$30 per ton; at Singapore the Government supplies were entirely exhausted, and rates were at \$16 to \$17; at Hong Kong, \$18; at Shanghai, 12 taels.

It is reported that news has arrived *via* Panama and the United States to the effect that the colony of New South Wales has granted £75,000 as a subsidy to an English line of steamers to run from Australia to Panama; also that the British Government have agreed to take possession of the Feejee Islands.

There are scarcely any transactions in the Russian Loan. A quotation is made of par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, but it is merely nominal. The Committee of the Stock Exchange are engaged in seeking an explanation of the fact of the last loan of £12,000,000 having been stated by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, and Co. to be fully subscribed, while an announcement is now put forth by the Russian Government that only £7,000,000 was actually placed.

It is said that there are now 1,300,000 bales of cotton stored in and about Liverpool, and in order to watch the warehouses efficiently, and prevent any fires which might break out gaining head, twenty additional police officers have been taken from their ordinary duties, and added to the fire brigade, while 1,200 yards of spare hose had been placed in stock at the various stations.

The bankruptcy case of Bishop and Farbridge, East India merchants, in which the Mercantile Bank of India are interested, is not yet decided.

The quarterly returns of the revenue ending June 30, show an increase on all inland items of £702,559, and a decrease of £326,918 on the Customs, which is mainly attributable to the French Treaty.

The estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., paid a further 1s. in the pound, making the seventh, and another one may be expected.

A new journal has been established called the *Money Market Review*, which in some measure is a rival to the *Economist*, and from the great care and ability displayed in its production it will be no mean one.

Since the issue of the notice, stating that the Australian mail packets from Point de Galle would thenceforth proceed no further than Melbourne, and would land at that port the mails for New South Wales and New Zealand, arrangements have been made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for those packets to continue their voyage to Sydney, to which point, therefore, the mails for New South Wales and New Zealand will continue to be carried.

The amount of bullion by the last mail is £283,338 as follows:—For Hong Kong, in silver £147,414, of which £93,894 is on account of Government; for Singapore, £45,050 and £80 in gold; for Foo-Chow, £2,777; for Shanghai, £55,577; for Calcutta, £31,955; and £485 in gold for Madras.

The East India and China Association have just published their comparative statement of the number and tonnage of ships, both British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to 30th of June, 1859 and 1860. According to the statistics of vessels entered inwards, the Port of London shows an increase of 93 vessels, with a capacity of 46,814 tons; the difference between 421 vessels and 285,084 tons in 1859, and 514 vessels and 331,898 tons in 1860. The Port of Liverpool also exhibits an increase of 28 vessels, with a capacity of 13,428 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 123 vessels and 113,688 tons, and, in 1860, 151 vessels and 127,116 tons. The port of Bristol exhibits a decrease of seven vessels, with a capacity of 3,554 tons, the difference between 20 vessels and 9,660 tons in 1859, and 13 vessels and 6,106 tons in 1860. In the case of the Clyde, also, a decrease is presented of 9 vessels, with a capacity of 2,700 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 14 vessels with a capacity of 5,977 tons, and in 1860 only 5 vessels and 3,277 tons. The net increase has been 105 vessels with a capacity of 53,988 tons, the difference between 578 vessels and 414,409 tons in 1859, and 683 vessels and 468,397 tons in 1860. The principal increase has been in the arrivals of vessels from Calcutta, China, Ceylon, Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service	50		...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	30 to 32	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	London and Westminster	20	...	60
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	Union of London	12	...	27 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	73 to 74	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 74
50	Do. new	25	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 p.m.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	$\frac{1}{2}$ par	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There have been a few sales of good common Congou at 1s. 5d. per lb. The broken leaf and low descriptions have sold at a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Fair to good flavory kinds have been difficult of sale at a decline of 1d. per lb. The advance quoted in our last for fair to good Haws and Ning-Chows has been lost, fair quality having been sold at 1s. 7d. per lb. Second-class Monings and Wopaks show a reduction of fully 1d. per lb. Good and fine Kaisows have participated in the general flatness. Tayshans have been less in demand, and low descriptions have sold 1d. per lb. below last month's prices. In Oolongs there has been but little alteration, the demand being limited. In Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes transactions have been very small, and we have no material alteration to quote. Scented Capers of common to fair descriptions are still in over supply, and remain difficult of sale; good and fine have realised about former prices. In Scented Orange Pekoes there is scarcely any change to notice. Business in Green teas has been to a fair extent out of recent arrivals, which have brought a larger proportion than usual of Young Hysons, and these have commanded a ready sale at very full prices. Hysons up to 2s. per lb. are in demand at the full advance last quoted, but the finer descriptions are of very uncertain value. Gunpowders under 2s. per lb. have realised fully former rates, but good and fine are but little inquired for, and are difficult of sale at former prices. Canton Young Hysons have commanded a ready sale at former rates; but common Gunpowders were sold at a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. at the auctions of the 27th ultimo. At the public sales of the 27th ultimo, 41,830 packages were brought forward, of which 1,741 packages were Assam teas, and 10,325 packages for sale without reserve. Of these the whole of the Assams, and 15,000 packages China teas, found buyers. The Assams sold with spirit at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

RAW SILK.—The improved demand has resulted in a large business at advanced prices. During the last week there has been rather less doing, the accounts from the Continent inducing the idea that the European crop may be more favourable than was at first anticipated. The deliveries of the month were very large in all classes—in Chinese Thrown Silk especially, and this the first time for many months the had approached a paying figure. The sold stock on the 1st instant amounted to 8,098 bales, and of un-sold 6,114. Of Japan 543 and 602 respectively Thrown Silk 1,253 and 3,385. Total deliveries from 1st January to the 7th inst. have been 32,836, and 2,183 Japan.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	superior.	s.	d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	21	0	26	0			
" No. 3 and 4	22	0	23	0			
" No. 5	21	0	21	0			
Taysham	17	6	19	6	20	6	to 22 0
Ditto, long reel	17	6	18	0	18	0	19 6
Canton	9	0	15	0	17	0	19 0
Chinese thrown	17	6	21	0	22	0	23 0
Japan	18	0	20	0	22	0	29 0
Yucuta	14	0	24	6			

SUGAR.—Sales of 60,000 bags Clayed Manilla at 36 to 37s. 3d., and a floating cargo of 9,300 bags, for an out-port, at 24s. 3d.; 200 bags low greyish white Sam at 42s. to 42s. 6d.; 1700 baskets Java, good brown 39s., middling and good yellow 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d., fine yellow to superior strong grey 45s. to 47.

COFFEE.—The improving tendency of the Colonial market previously noticed, has been maintained. The total sales since the 8th ultimo, comprise:—2,600 casks, 1,100 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, fine ord. and low mid. 66s. to 72s., mid. to good m. d. 73s. to 77s., fine mid. 81s. 6d. to 83s.; 300 casks 5,000 bags native, good and fine ord. 60s. 6d. to 63s., ord. 59s. 6d., with par. lings from 41s. to 55s.

RICE has not maintained the extraordinary activity reported in our last: prices have gone back 3d. to 6d. per cwt., and only a moderate stroke of business has been done. Sales of middling at 9s. 3d. to 10s.; Rangoon, 9s. to 10s.; common old Moulmein, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. to 11s.; Bengal, fine white, at first, 14s 6d. to 15s.; recently, 14s. to 14s. 9d.; low to good old white, 10s. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; Moonghy, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Cochin China, 10s. cash, and a few Java, low middling white, 11s. 6d.; good middling, 13s. 6d.

PEPPER.—The demand has continued very steady, more particularly for the shipping qualities. The total deliveries of Black have reached 340 tons (fully two-thirds being for export), so that the large supplies by auction have been cleared off with freedom at fully our former quotations, comprising 7,600 bags Singapore, grey to fair Black, 4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3,000 bags common to fair dusty Penang, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in home-trade sorts, however, little of importance has taken place; a trifling parcel of heavy Malabar sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. White descriptions have been more easily disposed of, 600 bags having been sold at full prices, mostly common and middling Penang, at 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; middling to good Singapore, 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SAGO has been difficult to sell, and excepting superior small Peal has been disposed of at rather easier rates, only about 2,500 boxes being sold; mid

dling to good small, 16s. 6d. to 18s.; ordinary large and medium, 15s. 9d. to 16s.; good large, 17s. 6d., and fine small, which brought 22s. Sago flour has been neglected.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The business in this article has been of the same partial character, as usual, in the period intervening the quarterly sales. Cassia Ligna: There has been an absence of inquiry during the month, and as holders have refused to accept the very reduced offers, only trifling lots have been purchased. Cloves are still neglected, and the quantity brought forward being small business in Zanzibar is again inconsiderable; the small parcels Penang of recent import also have found buyers only on rather easier terms, viz., 22 cases middling to fair, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.; good and fine, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Mace: The limited business done has been at the previous value, viz., 40 cases ordinary to bright red, 10d. to 1s. 4d. Nutmegs continue in fair request, chiefly by the home trade, and 150 cases at public sale brought steady prices: small and middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; good middling to good, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

HEMP steady, and 859 bales Manila at auction mostly sold at £22 10s. to £23 7s. 6d. per ton for fair roping.

COTTON.—Uninterrupted dullness has existed in this market throughout the month, and only about 4,000 bales have been sold at prices which, for the common kinds of Surat, are ½d. to ¼d. per lb. lower, ord. to fully fair 2½d. to 4½d., good fair Tinnivelli Madras 5½d.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales since the last report.

TIN.—This market has become both more firm and more animated: limited trade in Banca upon fully former terms, but large business in Straits at a further slight advance, chiefly at £132 per ton. Regulus of Antimony £52.

TOBACCO.—Java: in good demand for all the better sorts; prices firm. Manila: a few bales of damaged and repacked sold privately at prices beyond all expectation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum, East India, dear and very slack quotations, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. India Rubber as last quoted but firm. Camphor, small sales at 150s. to 155s. Rafans, no sales. Sapanwood, 36 tons Manila sold at auction at £6 per ton. Small sales of Siam effected privately upon former terms. Soy, sales at 4s. and 4s. 1d.

RHUBARB.—Small sales, at 2s. 7d. for good flat. Mother o' Pearl Shells no change. Tortoise Shell, no sales. Coco Nut Oil market active sales £43 to £46 10s. for Ceylon. Elephants' Teeth: for Siam, 70lbs. and upwards £42 to £44. Stic-lac, sales of 100 packages at 47s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. for good Siam in block.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	...	...	£2 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	...	...	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	...	...	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	...	...	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	...	...	0 6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

		Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	...	£225,035	21,771
Foo-Chow-Foo	...	£20,086	1,118,193
Hong Kong	...	—	174,330
Manila	...	—	14,940
Singapore	...	—	—
Penang	...	—	—

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON AND STEEL.—The quotations for the various descriptions are the same as those last given.

TIN AND LEAD.—No change has taken place in these markets.

EXPORT OF METALS TO CHINA.—The exports for June have been 1,164 tons of bars and nail rod, 12 tons of hoop, 5 tons of steel, 2 tons of copper sheathing, and 50 of yellow metal, 356 pig head, 150 boxes of zinc plates, and 150 bottles of quicksilver.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—With the exceedingly large production going on, and with the India and China trade very much crippled, the supply is somewhat greater than the demand, and prices have a constant tendency to decline. The depression, as shown in previous trade reports, has already been very great, and is still progressing. Still, there are many circumstances interfering with this rule, which cause much irregularity in prices. The fine weather, giving hopes of an improvement in the home demand, has caused many spinners and manufacturers to refuse sales at the lowest rates previously accepted, and this is more particularly the case in the finer yarns, from 60's to 80's, and in printers, good T-cloths, and the better class of 40-inch shirtings. The general tone of the market, however, is one of dullness, and in the great majority of cloths and yarns the inclination of prices is in favour of buyers.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,	0	10.. 0 104	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,	3	6.. 4 9
per lb.	0	11.. 0 124	per yard.	3	6.. 4 9
Ditto, 26-32	0	11.. 0 124	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0.. 4 6
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to	7	3.. 7 9	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8.. 1 0
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	8	9.. 10 3	Velvets 18 to 26 in.	0	6.. 1 0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	9.. 10 3	Danasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0.. 25 0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,	8	0.. 10 0	Chintzes, per piece	7	0.. 8 6
per piece	8	0.. 10 0	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3.. 4 6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3.. 15 0	Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd	0	24.. 0 4
7 Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,	5	0.. 7 9	Jaconet White, 45 in. per	8	9.. 17 6
ditto	8	3.. 9 0	piece	8	9.. 17 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	7	6.. 9 0	Cambries, 42 in. 19 yard	7	6.. 13 0
Medium Cloths, per yard	30	0.. 96 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.	12	0.. 15 0
Camlets, per piece	30	0.. 96 0	by 24 yards	12	0.. 15 0
Long Ella, Scarlet, per pce	33	0.. 36 0	Maddapollams, white, 32	4	0.. 9 6
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0.. 36 0	in 24 yards	4	0.. 9 6
Lastings, per piece	30	0.. 60 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	24.. 0 6

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 23	Bremen	Akyab	Flying Eagle	Waal.
— 26	Falmouth	Akyab	Wm. Kidston	Scotland.
— 22	Texel	Batavia	Pieter	Scott.
— 22	Texel	Banjoewanjie	Nederland en Oranje	Bruce.
— 22	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Johannes Lodewyk	Waal.
— 26	Queenstown	Maulmain	Jane	Scotland.
— 26	Deal	China	Vanguard	Scott.
— 27	London	Shanghai	Westburn	Bruce.
May 23	Demerara	Hong Kong	Minerva	Minerva.
June 8	Havana	Macao	Messenger	Marston.
— 12	New York	Manila	Sweepstakes	McGill.
— 12	New York	Shanghai	Edwin Forrest	Crocker.
— 27	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Augusta	Robert.
— 28	Gravesend	Foo-Chow-Foo	Yaratilda	Browness.
— 27	Deal	Hong Kong	Banion	Graham.
— 27	Deal	Singapore	Tinandra	Sargent.
— 27	Queenstown	Maulmain	Enchantress	Pittendrick.
— 29	London	Shanghai	Cornubia	Ellison.
— 29	London	Shanghai	John Robinson	Gendler.
— 28	Deal	Batavia	Diligentia	Bentveld.
— 26	Off the Start	Batavia	Agatha and Maria	Van Gyp.
— 27	Havre Roads	Singapore	Canrobert	Diagre.
— 26	Off Plymouth	Bali Straits	Twice Anthony's	Valkemade.
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab	Bostonian	Burnham.
— 23	Stockholm	Sourabaya	Stad Assen	Haverbutt.
— 28	Texel	Batavia	Willemina and Clara	Abrahams.
— 28	Texel	Batavia	Dictator	Zerega.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Albrecht Beyling	Mulla.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Copernicus	Vieier.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Alcor	V. Oppen.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Hendrik Jan	vd. Meyden.
— 29	Brouwershaven	Banjoewanjie	Jande Witt	Guyt.
— 29	Texel	Batavia	Nieuw Holland	Tuk.
— 28	Helvoet	Pasaroeng	Amazona	Fock.
— 28	Off Plymouth	Batavia	Gf. vn Hdn. Reimensta.	Wamstekker.
— 23	Norkoping	Sourabaya	Antelope	Hallberg.
July 1	Helvoet	Banjoewanjie	Dorthea Henriette	Smit.
Jne 16	New York	Manila	Superior	Soule.
— 19	New York	Foo-Chow-Foo	S. H. Snow	Higgins.
May 9	Buenos Ayres	Hong Kong	Havelock	Striley.
June 1	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Rebecca	Mitchener.
July 6	Liverpool	Akyab	Forest Queen	Coote.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 23	Southampton	Hong Kong	Neekar	Haring.
— 24	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Catharine	Mo en.
— 24	Clyde	Singapore	Elizabeth	Young.
— 26	London	Cardiff and Manila	Elvira	Moller.
— 26	London	Hong Kong	Lyce Moon (s)	Reyervard.
— 22	Off St. Cath's Pnt.	Batavia	Maria	Argo.
— 22	Off Dungeness	Penang	An. Maria Wilhelmina	Eva Johanna.
— 23	Sunderland	Singapore	Jan Van Schaeffler	De Boer.
— 26	Cardiff	Macassar	Mary Goddard	Thwaites.
— 16	Liverpool	Singapore	Gil Blas	Jansee.
— 20	Liverpool	Manila	Hero	Haws.
— 28	Shields	Singapore	Isabella	Holm.
— 19	Gibraltar	Hong Kong	Reyervard	De Wyn.
— 28	Off Portsmouth	Batavia	Argo	Morton.
July 2	London	Singapore	Delhi	Laughlan.
Jne 29	Cardiff	Singapore	Brouwershaven	Storie.
— 30	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Lady Hobart	Nicolson.
July 1	Liverpool	Batavia	Joachim Christina	Kerr.
Jne 19	Gibraltar	Singapore	Maria	Hartmann.
July 2	Liverpool	Batavia	California	Lilley.
Jne 30	Aldborough Bay	China	Zenobia	Fiens.
July 3	Liverpool	Shanghai	America	Van Putte.
— 5	London	H. Kong and Canton	Spartan	Vallesen.
— 5	London	H. Kong and Canton	Red Riding Hood	Le Faune.
— 3	Cardiff	Hong Kong	White Star	Vau Duyn.
— 3	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Neptune	Slaughter.
— 4	Off Dover	Singapore	St. Vincent	Randall.
— 4	Off Dover	Batavia	Johanna en Gertuida	Thomson.
— 4	Cardiff	Batavia	Doelwyk	Meyboom.
— 4	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Nicoline	Zaal.
— 4	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Bahia	—
— 4	Cardiff	Singapore	Minister Thorbecke	—
— 5	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spray of the Ocean	—
— 5	Liverpool	Singapore	Richard Cobden	—
— 7	London	Hong Kong, &c.	Seawell	—
— 4	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Aldebaran	—
— 4	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Anna Lena	—

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

Ship.	For.	Cleared.	Calicoes Plain.	Printed & Dyed.	Hosiery &c.	Twist and Yarn.	Beer.	Bottled Beer.	Wine.	Sundries.
Delhi	Singapore	July 2	yards.	yards.	doz.	lbs.	£	£	gals.	
Alice	do. & Penang	Jne 18	41000	58800	24	11200	70	1910	2839	
Amalia Maria	Batavia	— 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1978	
Juanpore	Shanghai	— 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2455	
Patna & Bride of the Seas	Hong Kong	— 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	280	
Spartan & Red Riding Hood	do.	July 5	312480	1660	213	1721	2516	4597	—	

EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS—(Continued)

Ship.	For	Cleared.	Spirit.	Cocoa (Foreign).	Steel.	Spelter.	Woolens.	Sardines.	Quicksilver.	Sulphate Quinine.	B. Lard.	Long and Short-cloth.	Sundries.
Delhi	Singapore ..	July 2	gals.	£	tn.	tn.	£	c.	lbs.	oz.	...	...	...
Alice	do. & Penang	June 18	1333	275	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amalia Maria	Batavia	— 16	...	85	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juanpore.....	Shanghai.....	— 19	3479	...	...	...	110	80	...	...	...	...	...
Patna & Bride of the Seas	HongKong	— 14	462	...	...	...	400	12220	500	...	...	...	...
Spartan & Red Riding Hood	do.	July 5	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	70	351	...	...

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton, &c.: Vanguard, Mystery, Whirlwind and Yaratilda, Western Australia: For Hong Kong: Marion, Duke of Wellington, Pioneer. For Shanghai: Kent, Japan: For Bangkok: Siam, City of Nantes: For Singapore: Alliance, Hamilla, Mitchell. For Singapore and Penang: Irene. For Penang: Sea Belle: For Batavia: West.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Sales, Teide. For Shanghai: Aallotar, Victor Emmanuel. For Wosung: Greyhound. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Mencius, Humphrey, Nelson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, Ottholina. For Batavia and Singapore: Frederick VII. For Singapore: Mary Spencer, Procyntia, Harvest Home. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Harnett.

At GLASGOW: For Batavia and Singapore: Ralston.

EXPECTED.

From NAGASAKI.—At London: Kate Kleather.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Sophie, Lawrence Brown, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Maori, Saxonville, Osprey, Serampore, Antagonist, Kamehama IV., Sir F. Williams, Intrepid, Anna, Countess of Seafeld, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchymist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoirlich, Carioca, Sir R. Abercromby. At Liverpool: Corea. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Nith.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Wildflower, Hiawatha. At Liverpool: Glengarriff, Bndymion, Calder, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis. At Falmouth: Potosi.

From MANILA.—At London: Joaquina, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias, Oshawa. At Falmouth: Torre del Oro, Carmen.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator. At Cork: Edouard and Julie, At Bremen: Oldenburg.

SPOKEN.

QUEEN MAB, Liverpool to Singapore, May 10, 3 N., 21 W.
EARL OF WINDBOR, Shields to Hong Kong, 76 days out, 38 S., 56 E.
CORNELIS WERNARD EDWARD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, June 18, 49 N., 8 W.
ARGUS, for Singapore, May 20, 6 S., 25 W.
EQUATEUR, Singapore to Havre, June 20, 44 N., 23 W.
GOVERNOR VAN SWIETEN, Newcastle to Batavia, March 28, 26 S., 29 W.
WILHELM JOGGERT for Sombaya, March 29, 28 S., 29 W.
CERVANTES, Cadiz to Manila, March 24, off the North Watcher.
PHANTOM, New York to Shanghai, May 17, 8 N., 31 W.
CORTGENE, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 6, 33 S., 29 E.
EDWARD AND JULIE, Batavia to Queenstown, May 15, 35 S., 18 E.
CESAR, Samarang to Nantes, June 14, 32 N., 37 W.
NABOB, New York to Shanghai, June 15, 35 N., 36 W.
EVA M'CARTHY for Shanghai, May 22, 17 S., 32 W.
W. H. HAYES from Batavia, April 25, 14 S., 7 W.
ULIDIA, London to Singapore, May 7, 1 N., 21 W.
AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 24, 50 N., 6 W.
BELLATRIX, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, June 20, 49 N., 10 W.
ASSYRIAN, bound to Shanghai, May 11, 20 S., 36 W.
MORAYSHIRE, London to Shanghai, April 9, 39 S., 37 E.
WAGOOIA, London to Shanghai, May 15, 4 N., 25 W.
ROTTERDAM, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 28, 10 S., 102 E.
TJIELINGSIE, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 16, 3 N., 21 W.
HELENA AND ANNA, Newport to Singapore, June 25, 48 N., 10 W.
DILIGENCE, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 18, 38 S., 22 E.
HESTER ADRIANNA, Cardiff to Singapore, May 25, 5 N., 21 W.
SIR ROBERT PREL, Tjilatjah to Amsterdam, May 28, 4 N., 22 W.
QUEEN OF MAY, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 1, 21 N., 24 W.
HAZE, New York to Hong Kong, April 30, 22 N., 30 W.
EDITH ROSE, New York to Hong Kong, May 11, 18 S., 31 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Dora, from Liverpool for Shanghai, put into Queenstown, June 27, with mizen mast sprung.

The Ulysses, Mullinger, from Grimsby for Macassar, arrived at Simon Bay, May 13, with rudder damaged, loss of sails, spars, &c., having encountered heavy weather from N.W., in lat. 39 S., long. 20 E.

The Augusta, Barbot, arrived at Falmouth from Sourabaya, reports as follows:—Passed, June 16, part of a lower mast, with iron cap on, supposed to

belong to a ship of about 600 tons, also a quantity of bulwarks, part of a deckhouse and a deckhatch; same evening wind light from the E.N.E., passed two broken spars and a studding sail boom; wind light from the northward during the night, and at daylight picked up a case containing 24 boxes of cigars, lashed with bamboo, case marked 'R F & Co. 82,' boxes marked 'Fabri a de Tabaccos, Manila, Dec. 28, 1859,' by the appearance of the case it had been in the water about a week.

The Alma, Pellien, from Samarang for Nantes, put into Cayenne, May 17, in distress; she was leaky, and would have to land her cargo.

The Alblasserward, Newcastle to Macassar, was spoken March 19, 37 S., 20 W. She had lost foretop-mast, maintop-gallant-mast and jib-boom.

At St. Helena, May 10.—From Batavia, Nieun, Holland; 24, from Macao, Sophie, Martin, and sailed for London; 28, from Shanghai, Maori, Petherbridge, and sailed for London; 31, from Singapore, Calder, Griffiths.

At St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, May 31.—H.I.M.'s str. Imperatrice, Eugenie, from Toulon, and left June 2, for China; Hebe, Kiehl, sailed May 23, for Batavia, having repaired.

At TABLE BAY, May 1, from Canton.—Thomas Mitchell, Paul, and sailed 4, for Demerara; 4; H.I.M.S. Weser, from Toulon, and sailed 9, for China; Kitty, Simpson, Caulfield, from Macao, and sailed 10, for Havana; sailed, May 2, for Manila, Kate Howe.

At SIMON'S BAY, May 13, from Grimsby for Macassar.—Ulysses, Mullinger (see Casualties); 15, from Batavia, H.D.M.'s steamer, Prinz Mauritz; sailed May 1, for Singapore, Little Eastern, Bruce; 10, H.I.R.M.'s steamer, Razibonick, for China.

The Banian, Capt. Graham, got aground on the Toolong bank, on the East coast of Sumatra, on her passage from Hong Kong to London. The vessel was on the shoal for three days, and but for the great perseverance of the captain, officers, and crew, she would have remained there. Her run from the Cape was only forty-two days.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Several vessels have been taken up by the Government for troops to India, and emigrants to Australia, at even lower rates than those accepted in the previous week. For troops to Kurrachee, the Cospatrick was taken at £10. 6s. 6d. for 380 men, and the Peeress at £10. 18s. for 230 men; and for Calcutta the following vessels were accepted for 2,265 men, at rates ranging from a trifle over £9 to £10—say the Conflict, Tyburnia, Canning, Newcastle, Kate, and Surry.

Tonnage for rice from Arracan and Burmah has been in better demand, and engagements have been made this week at 62s. 6d., United Kingdom. 65s. Continent, or 70s. with the option of teak from Moulmein at 80s. United Kingdom, 85s. Continent, 90s. Mediterranean; Java to Great Britain, 60s. Calcutta, 62s. 6d., Bombay or neighbouring ports 57s. 6d., or Mauritius, 42s. 6d., &c.

Berth freights to India and China are dull—50s. per register ton for Bombay or Calcutta, 62s. 6d. Kurrachee, 60s. Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, or Penang, being the full rates offered. Coal freights in this direction are also without animation, the current quotations being £50 Aden, £35 Bombay, £48 Calcutta, £43 Ceylon, £35 Rangoon, £35 Andamans, £37. 10s. Kurrachee, &c. For Hong Kong, 57s. 6d. from Cardiff is still offered, and 62s. 6d. Shanghai.

Two vessels have been invited to tender for emigrants from Hong Kong or Whampoa to British Guiana.

The coal charters for 20,000 tons for Hong Kong are to leave in this and next month.

The tonnage required for guano to Mauritius has all been taken up at 65s. and chartering for this service has again closed. For United Kingdom or Continent the rate is still 60s., and for French ships to France 25 francs for orders.

The berth-freights for small parcels of goods and insurance is as last quoted. At New York and Boston rates are also unaltered.

IMPORTANT improvements in diving apparatus have been made and patented by Mr. C. E. Heinke, submarine engineer, of London. His apparatus has been lately used at Spithead for submarine operations in connection with the fortifications there, and has given great satisfaction. It has also been very successfully employed at the works of the New Westminster Bridge. It is stated that the apparatus is completely under the immediate control of the diver, and that it enables him to remain for several hours under water at great depths, without inconvenience, and with great freedom of action.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per Johannis Lodewyk, Capt. van der Wall, at Rotterdam, from Java: Messrs. J. Reiniersen and F. C. Luykx. Per Nieuw Holland, Capt. Tuck, at Texel, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bletterman and family, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Netscher, Mr. Doyer and family, Madame Schultz and two children, Madame Engels, Mr. Loman, jun., and three Javanese servants. Per Diligencia, Capt. Bentwelt, at the Texel, from Banjoewangie: Messrs. A. Martini and J. van Geffen. Per Willemina and Clara, Capt. Abrahams, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmer and four children, Mrs. Ravensway and child, Mrs. Muhlmitchel and three children, Mrs. van Rott and three children, Mrs. Osseman and three children, and three native servants. Per Agatha Maria, Capt. van Zyp, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. H. F. van der Ree, W. Leverstein, and J. M. Huiskens and two children. Per Copernicus, Capt. Visser, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Colonel and Mrs. Bade, Major and Mrs. Haitink and two children, Miss Voss Meyer, two invalided soldiers, and one Java servant. Per Twee Antonys, Capt. van Ryn, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Major and Mrs. Shukking and five children, Mr. J. H. Appellius, Mr. van Hoboken, three invalided soldiers. Per Graaf van Heyden Reynesteyn, Capt. Wamsteker, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. M. A. Herven, W. A. Rapper, J. Meyer, and A. C. Westenrood.

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Hong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

E.—THE SECOND EDITION OF

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK."

Revised, Corrected, and Greatly Enlarged (16 pages having been added), containing a full account of the Targe Shooing at Wimbledon, and Awarding of the Prizes at the Crystal Palace, will be ready on Monday next, July 16th.

Price Sixpence post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.

"ABOUT LONDON."

By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The Night Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c. "Mr. Ritchie ought to be a popular author, and largely read by a numerous and highly-respectable class."—The Athenaeum.

"A subject such as London is not easily exhausted. The enthusiasm with which the writer describes the scenery from General Wade's old mansion is quite delightful."—The Critic.

WILLIAM TINSLEY, 314, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all railway stations.



DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S CHOICE PERFUMES, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics Elixir, Dentifrice, Brillantine. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Country.

Wholesale Depot and for Export, 27, Cannon-street West, London.



CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND CO., EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM, AND

DYER'S HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.

Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by ROBSON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle. Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Eas Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE of GINGER. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitos, Moths in furs, and every other species of Insect in all stages of metamorphosis. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; or post-free for 14, or treble size for 36 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address.—See "The Field," Oct. 2nd and 9th, pp. 263 265, and 294.

FREEZING WITHOUT ICE.

KEITH'S AUSTRALIAN ICE MAKER is the only Machine ever invented by which Dessert Ice can be made by artificial means, with certainty of success, and at a trifling cost for material. It is of necessity an indispensable apparatus for all persons resident in India or hot climates. Price of machine for one pint, 32s.; for two pints, 45s. Freezing Powders, 32s. per cwt., to be had only of GEORGE KEITH, ICE MACHINIST and PATENTEE, 55, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,

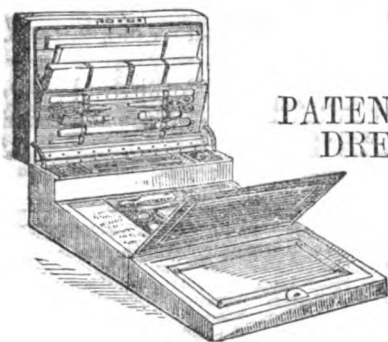
DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.

Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.



TOULMIN AND GALE

MAKERS OF
PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,
7, NEW BOND STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE CLARENDON.)

Manufactory—SISE LANE and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINS, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Heraldic College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 8s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked). Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.; Best Make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentleman—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 18s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Card, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Painting on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 6s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each. Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 6s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

"May, 15, 1864."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS cannot be equalled as a Family Medicine.—Testimonials are constantly arriving from all parts of the world as to their astonishing efficacy in destroying the cause, and removing the effects of disease. They purify the blood and correct such derangements of the stomach, liver, and other organs as are the primary causes of disease, bring all the bodily functions into healthful exercise, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Hundreds of cases of cure accompany each box. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 23, Broad-street, London.

KEATING'S

PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Faylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR supercedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN.—It is adapted for Boiling, Stewing, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT.
(Ed. Nelson, Naval Surgeon from 1832 to 1857.)

Gentlemen who are subject to pains in the back or loins, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or who are given to corpulence, are advised to wear NELSON'S MEDICATED BELT, as it gives a great support to the entire frame, and a comfortable and genial warmth to the back and abdomen, promoting health and digestion. Gentlemen who ride for business or pleasure should wear this belt as a preventive of Rupture, &c.

NELSON'S MEDICATED MARINE BELT for the prevention of Sea Sickness and the support of the back and loins during a long voyage.

"All those whose duty or pleasure calls them to sea should possess this Belt, for, putting aside its use on board ship, it is invaluable as a riding belt, fitting easily, and supporting the back."
"MARK PERCIVAL, Lower Parade, Leamington, August 3, 1858."

These Belts are sold by Mr. WHITBURN, Chemist, 174, Regent-street, price 21s. each, or direct from the Maker, WM. ELSTON, 12, Avery-row, New Bond-street. Circulars free. Orders from the country must have the size of waist and hips, and a post-office order for 21s., payable to Wm. Elston, at Cavendish-street.

These belts can be had of any tailor in the kingdom.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

PLEASURE TO THE HEALTHY.—There are many ailments which, without endangering life, sadly prevent its enjoyment. The patient says he "is neither ill nor well;" things once pleasing to him now cease to be pleasurable. Let such an individual try the corrective powers of Holloway's medicaments. When this Ointment is rubbed over the stomach, liver, or kidneys, it penetrates and regulates each function that is disordered; expels all noxious matters, and adjusts the secretions of every organ respectively so as to secure happiness to the healthy. Nausea, bilious attacks, sick-headache, and diarrhoea all succumb to this treatment, aided by the proper use of Holloway's Pills; the appropriate doses of which are printed to accompany each box.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections.

In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons have been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly

journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP-MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chesham, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
LAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.**

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO**, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING
DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE
REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING
APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET
DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

BROWN & POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

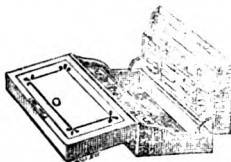
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;

PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings. These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.

Orders and Prospectuses through Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s., 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 73, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

CRICKETING OUTFITTER.

JOHN LILLYWHITE.

(LATE LILLYWHITE AND SONS, AND LILLYWHITE, BROTHERS),

5, SEYMOUR STREET, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

THE largest wholesale Cricketing Outfitter in England. Every article connected with the game may be had. His celebrated Cane-handle Bat, manufactured expressly for foreign use; the handle warranted not to break. Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, Leg Guards (warranted), Boxing Gloves, Foot Balls, Quoits, Dumb Bells, and every article for British sports.

First-class goods only kept, and every article warranted. Export orders with immediate despatch.

Illustrated lists of prices post free. No connection with any other house.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.



ROBERT DARK, Sole Inventor and Original Manufacturer of the TUBULAR INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, Improved LEG GUARDS, and WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, (vide "Bell's Life" and "Denison's Cricket Companion," 1844) which are warranted to be made of the best materials and workmanship; as are also his celebrated CRICKET BALLS. The above may be had of the Proprietors of Cricket Grounds; of the respectable Shopkeepers and Fancy Warehouses that sell Cricketing articles in all towns in the United Kingdom; and of the Foreign Agents at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Quebec, New York, Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., and may be ordered through Mr. George Holmes, Hong Kong.—N.B. The M. C. C. "Laws of Cricket."

DARK'S CRICKET BALLS.—The Prize Medal and honourable mention Class XXIX., No. 198, of the late Great Exhibition, has been awarded to ROBERT DARK for his Cricket Balls, Tubular India-Rubber Gloves, Leg-Guards, Gauntlets, &c. The lovers of this truly national game are respectfully informed that R. D. has manufactured several hundred dozens of Cricket Balls, from carefully selected materials, and of the best workmanship. He, therefore, feels confident that they will give perfect satisfaction in the cricket field, as they are the only balls used by the Marylebone Club for many years in all their Grand Matches at Lords, and now in play at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Harrow, and Winchester Colleges. A List of Prices forwarded.

ROBERT DARK, Tennis-court, Lord's Cricket Ground, Marylebone, London.

CRICKETING OUTFITTERS.

JOHN WISDEN AND CO.,

LATE F. LILLYWHITE AND WISDEN,

2, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

EVERY article connected with Cricket may be had at this Establishment. Their large stock of OLD and WELL-SEASONED BATS cannot be equalled, and they invite noblemen and gentlemen to inspect them. The wants of clubs, regiments, colleges, schools, &c., are particularly paid attention to, and their list of prices will convince officials that a great saving is effected by purchasing at their establishment, which contains articles, not only of their own manufacture, but of those who are acknowledged first-rate makers, and whose goods are selected by J. W. & Co., themselves, and therefore will be warranted.

Models of L. & W.'s New Patent Catapult can be seen and worked at the above address. Illustrated list of Prices forwarded Post Free. Export Orders with immediate despatch.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book and receive Cargo and Passengers for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices: 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. For HONG KONG & CANTON, the splendid Clipper Ship WHIRLWIND, A 1 (belonging to Messrs. Somes Brothers), 978 tons Register, EDWARD D. EDGELL, Commander, lying in the West India Docks. This beautiful Ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To follow the WHIRLWIND, for HONG KONG & CANTON, the celebrated Clipper Ship VANGUARD, A 1 18 years, 626 tons Register, ARTHUR SCOTT, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship is well known in the China Trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



WITH DISPATCH. FOR SHANGHAI, DIRECT, the splendid New Clipper Ship, JAPAN, A 1 13 years, 682 tons Register, ROBERT WARREN, Commander, lying in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, to follow the JAPAN, with dispatch, the splendid clipper ship HARKAWAY, A 1 15 years (belonging to Messrs. Somes Brothers), 899 tons register, DANIEL W. STEPHENS, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This beautiful ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For freight or passage apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



SINGAPORE direct.—First Ship. Notice to Shippers.—The ALLIANCE, A 1 13 years, 598 tons register, will receive goods in the West India Docks until the 18th inst.—Apply to the owners, Messrs. R. and J. HENDERSON, 7, Mincing-lane; to JAMES THOMSON and Co., 6, Billiter-square; or to DOUGLAS and MILLS, 23, Billiter-street.



WITH QUICK DISPATCH. FOR HONG KONG AND CANTON, the fast-sailing Clipper Ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, A 1 12 years, JAMES DOWNE, Commander, 599 tons register, loading in the St. Katherine Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

W. O. YOUNG, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Commander.	To Sail.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Mystery	1000	E. Matthews	July 21.
Bombay	Mary Scott	588	R. Thomson	July 14.
Singapore & Penang	Irene	470	S. Pier	July 14.
Singapore & Penang	Roseau	371	T. Miles	With dis.
Calcutta	Wentworth	521	H. Tomlins	July 12

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 65, King-street, Manchester.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class, British-built, clipper vessels:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.
Calcutta	Anie Archbell	A 1 10 years	706	W. India.
Cape of Good Hope	Sir G. Grey	A 1 10 years	376	St. Kath.
Cape of Good Hope	Cuban	A 1 10 years	477	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Jane Pardev	A 1 9 years	394	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled expressly for Exportation, and in suitable condition for all climates, may be had at all times on favourable terms from H. ROXBY and Co., 40, Lime-street, London, whose Brands are now commanding the best prices in the Indian, Chinese, Australian, and American Markets.

SPICER BROTHERS, PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS. 19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest current rates.

R. W. WRIGHT (LATE GEORGE BACCHUS and SONS), WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURER. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied with every description and variety of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from the most extensive stock in London, at the lowest possible prices.

8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, Near the Bank of England, London. Established 30 Years.

BOTTLED PORTER and STOUT. BRIDGES and SONS CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE. 5, WARFORD-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH. USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND MACHINERY AGENT, 7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, PUMPS, &c., FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

CHARLES GRANT and CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE and CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

BOTTLED ALES and WINES, &c. "NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C. **JOHN LITTLE and CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS and COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.**

TALBOT DEVINE and CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America. WILAMPOA, CANTON.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, and CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, by DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane. Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

TUPPER and COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK of SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 161, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

BILLIARD TABLES. THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS. 14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

MACHINE BELTING. FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS. All descriptions of Leather for Exportation. **S. E. NORRIS & CO., SHADWELL, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTERS.**

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading, and 25, Philipot-lane, London. All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to keep in any climate.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Goutteux Genevois).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnut is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c., and is the bottle. The FER QUEVENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

FRENCH, 9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810. Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase. N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS. JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash. "Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860. WATCHES and CLOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City quay, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH. THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 25s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities	Post-Office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDELS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LOBBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTLEY, Houghton, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Swatow, and Amoy	GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATKINS.
Cape Town	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TAYLOR, at the Office of the "LONDON and CHINA TELEGRAPH," at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, July 14, 1860.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 41. | LONDON MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			
Nagasaki			May 24
CHINA—			
Peking			
Shanghai	Apr. 10	May 26	" 30
Ningpo			" 31
Foo-Chow-Poo	" "	" "	June 1
Amoy	" "	" "	" 7
Swatow	" "	" 20	" 5
Hong Kong	" "	" 21	" 2
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" "	" 25	" 26
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			June 1
SIAM—			
Bankok			May 20
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 30
Sarawak			June 7
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 16
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 10	June 13	" 18
Penang	" "	" 11	" 18

A message was received on the 18th, announcing the Aden portion of the Red Sea cable was in order, and that the incoming mails were at Aden. On the 21st the cable was announced again broken.

A telegram was received on the 2nd inst. announcing that the P. and O. str. "Simla" had put back to Aden with main shaft broken. Her mails, passengers, and cargo were transferred to the "Norma" and "Malta," and arrived here with the Bombay and Australian mails ten days over due. The Red Sea Cable continues out of order.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH
commenced at 3 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, from Hong Kong for Singapore: Messrs. W. C. Hartmanns, R. H. Dana, Burgoon, Hernandez, C. G. Allen, and Kniffier. For Bombay: Capt. King. For Southampton: Major Mowbray, Lieut. Mason, 3rd B.N.L., Messrs. A. F. Lee, clerk to Naval Yard, T. M. Brown, M. Thompson, Wm. Druiner, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Capt. and Mrs. Blackhead, child, and nurse, and Lieut. Hickman. For Marseilles: Capt. Castilla, Mr. and Mrs. Lavanuth and children, Messrs. Gammell, J. P. Watson, Barelio, A. Tournei, and Geo. Harper. For Malta: Mr. M. P. Ribeira. From Singapore: Lieut. Mackeson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per N. B. Palmer, from New York: Mrs. Hunter, three children and nurse, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Porter, Mrs. Low, and two children, Messrs. Burge, Rawle, Lewis, Whitney, and Goodhue.

Per Tournay, from Singapore: Messrs. Blanchard and Dickson.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Macleod, Mr. M. C. Cohen, Messrs. J. Hunter and Kolfe. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias, Capt. Pilsbury. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marsh, Hon. S. Annesley, Mr. A. Fortune, Assistant Commissaries-General Unnack and Ross, Surgeon-Major McDonald. From Suez to Singapore: Capt. Martinez, Gen. and Mrs. MacRohan, 3 young ladies and governess, son, and aide-de-camp, Brigadier Solcedo and aide-de-camp, Major-General and 2 European men servants, and native female servant, Don Daria Ormao, Don Luis Yanotold and lady, and 2 children, Don Juan Lassera, Colonel Yusa. From Marseilles, 12th August to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Noble. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. McLaren. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Warden. From Alexandria, to Singapore: Mr. P. Wille.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton, Mr. C. Hagen, Mrs. Hanley, Mr. W. Burdum, Mrs. Rutherford. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley. From Marseilles, 28th August, to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Ommen, Miss E. Fortigaar, Miss Kool, Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Paddy and Mr. H. L. Smith. To Hong Kong for China: Staff.

Surgeons Hanley, Cunningham, Burdon, McNab and Cross, Mr. Maslin, Rev. Mr. Halfen.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan, Mr. C. H. Platt. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Diehlwart. To Shanghai: Mr. H. W. Hardy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Sept., from Southampton to Singapore: Mrs. Bernard and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dickinson. From Marseilles, 28th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. Lawrence. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean. From Marseilles, 5th Oct., to Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. T. Borrodaile.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer. To Shanghai: Mrs. Davies. From Marseilles, 12th Oct., for Hong Kong: Mr. R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reid.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg.

Per Japan, for Shanghai: Mr. Mackenzie. Per Whirlwind from Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Buchan.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, June 6.

When last I wrote I was expecting to be away before this, and, in fact, I have made one attempt, but was obliged to return with the rest of the fleet. This makes the second little episode of the kind which has occurred lately. Admiral Hope justifies an old saying, if a little altered, "Hope delaying makes the heart sick."

It is necessary for me to observe that the summer season is the only time when foreign troops, especially those whose base is a sea force, can act against the Chinese at the north. The date at which I write from Hong Kong will show you that no wonderful energy has been pursued to advance our troops. Five days since we made a move to Deep-water Bay by we, I mean steamers, transports, gunboats, and all the etceteras. Bumboats were in despair; and as we steamed away we left the harbour looking comparatively desolate. It was not for long, however; the Admiral sent for us back again, and we once more adorn the harbour of Victoria. The cause of all this cannot be divined.

Admiral Hope is, I am told, a man of sufficient private property to enable him generously to refuse the pay which his appointment would give him, and raising a pedestal to himself out of this; he seems to feel that he may from its summit dispense the nation's money with even a more liberal hand. To those who look upon the Chinese expedition as a mere excrescence of the strength of England, I can inform them that, exclusive of men-of-war, gunboats, &c., Admiral Hope has detained for two months in inactivity vessels which, if it be allowable, to use Whitbread's way of explaining the number of his casks to George the Third, would, if joined end to end without bowsprits, reach to six miles. Of steam transports alone we have one mile and a half, and of sailing vessels four and a half, all these be it remembered at a monthly charge to the taxpayer of England.

So much now is he laughed at, that the Chinese merchants of Canton offered, some time ago, a bet of \$50,000 that whenever we reached the Peiho we should again be disabled.

After so dismal a tale you will not be astonished to hear that one of the finest vessels in our service has been wrecked, irretrievably wrecked. The *Assistance* now lies with only her topgallant forecabin above water, and this the result of what

every one calls incapacity, or something worse. In my last I had to congratulate the arrival of the troops as being without disaster. The luck was too good to last, and at least £30,000 now lies at the entrance of Deep Bay. It is possible that Lord Elgin may, amongst other items, include this derelict, in his claims; if so, it will be of a piece with the justice of the war, and the British Lion may receive payment for its cub, although lost by its own officers. The facts are these, which I take from an eye-witness and give in his own words, not being present myself.

"Ship ———"

"June 1, Friday.

"Left Hong Kong in the afternoon (with three ships in tow for Tee-liu-hisa-Bay) for the North, but obliged to put back through stress of weather into Deep Bay, about twelve miles from Hong Kong, where we found several other vessels similarly situated. About 7 P.M. a gun was fired from the *Assistance* troop ship as a signal of distress. We immediately got under weigh and proceeded to where she was at anchor, and found that she was on a rock. It appears that she anchored at 3 P.M. in nine fathoms of water, apparently in perfect safety, but very close to the land. As the tide receded she sank, when her forefoot struck upon a rock, which soon beat a hole in her bottom, through which the water rushed, and soon found its way astern, not being divided into bulkheads. Down she went. Gunboats and boats were rapidly at the scene of the disaster, who took out her crew and the coolies that were on board; not being able to render any assistance we returned to our former anchorage."

During the next days hands and boats were employed in doing all they could to save, if possible, the vessel. Her masts were cut away, and all that could be got out was brought away, with a view of lightening her. This, however, had no effect, and she is now left as a memento of the incapacity of her commander and master. This much appears certain, that had she escaped the rock which was under her, she could hardly have escaped the jutting portions of the point she anchored off, not being 120 yards from the shore.

With the exception of this, and our yachting trips, we have done literally nothing. A murmur, not loud but deep, is heard against the Government who have entrusted the carrying out of this expedition to the hands of one who, through his being headstrong and unable to govern himself on the first occasion, brought dishonour on the British flag at the Peiho, and now leaves it floating idly at Hong Kong to be scoffed at by every Tartar who mans a junk.

The French troop-ship *Reine des Clippers* took fire at Macao, and was scuttled; all hands saved. The *Stone* put into Amoy leaky. General Robert Napier arrived at Chusan on the 18th May, en route to Shanghai. The vessel which conveyed him, the *Encounter*, proceeded on to the Gulf of Pechele.

The weather at Chusan had been very fine and cool, and the health of the troops most satisfactory. The natives are all kindly disposed towards them.

It is announced that according to instructions from home, Colonels Haythorne and Bruce, and Major Howe, leave the China staff and proceed to India. The work of the Indian commissariat has merged into the English.

The number of merchant vessels and steamers under charter to the British Government, on account of the expedition, amount to 114.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, 6th June.

During the past week a good deal of the obscurity which hitherto has hung over the proceedings of the authorities in reference to the scene of active operations in the north, has been removed; as it is now clear, that whether an attack is forthwith to be made on the forts of the Peiho or not, at any rate the naval and military forces of the English portion of the expedition are to rendezvous—not at Chusan, as was supposed, but in Talienswan Bay, a harbour on the eastern side of the point of land in the Gulf of Petchele, known as Lian-tie-Shan Peninsula, and which is on the side of the gulf opposite the Taku forts, distant from them by sea about 200 miles. Talienswan Bay, it is presumed, will be the base of our operations; the permanent store and hospital ships will be stationed there, the sick and wounded from the Peiho being brought over in steam hospital ships. The following is the detail of the expeditionary force as at present determined on, though it is by no means improbable that the disturbed state of Chinese affairs at Canton and Shanghai, contingent on the approach of the rebels, may render some changes indispensable. Already it is rumoured that the regiment of Loodiannah will have to reinforce the garrison at Canton, and the 99th garrison Shanghai. Be that as it may, the following is the official detail of the force at the present time:—

Commander-in-Chief: Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B.

Artillery Reserve: Rotton's, Bedford's, and Pennyquick's Batteries; two Batteries Madras Artillery.

Engineer Reserve: Head-quarters, and one half of 8th Passellow's Company Royal Engineers; two Companies Madras Sappers and Miners, Expeditionary Force.

1st Division: Major-General Sir John Michael, K.C.B.; Royal Artillery: Desborough's Battery; Royal Artillery, Barry Battery, (Armstrong); Royal Engineers: Fisher's Company.

1st Brigade: Brigadier General Staveland, 44th Foot; 2nd Battalion Royals, 31st Foot, the Regiment of Loodiannah.

2nd Brigade: 1st Battalion 2nd Foot; 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles; 15th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Division: Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.; Royal Artillery, Moubay's Battery; Royal Artillery, Govan's Battery; Royal Engineers, Gordon's Company.

1st Brigade: Brigadier General Jephson, 2nd Foot; 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot; 44th Regiment, 8th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Brigade: Brigadier-General Reeves, 99th Foot, 67th Regiment, 99th Regiment 19th Punjab Infantry.

Cavalry Division: Brigadier-General Pattel, King's Dragoon Guards. King's Dragoon Guards, two squadrons, Royal Artillery; Millward's Armstrong Battery, Probyn's Horse, Fane's Horse.

Three hospital ships have been already prepared and furnished with their permanent staffs. 1st: The *Mauritius*, steamer, Staff-Surgeon Lewins; Staff Assistant-Surgeons Barnwell and White. 2nd: The *Sir William Peel*, steamer, Staff-Surgeon D. R. Rennie; Staff Assistant-Surgeons Watson and Low. 3rd: The *Lancashire Witch*, Staff-Surgeon C. C. Rutherford; Staff Assistant-Surgeons Kearns and Bailey.

The two first vessels, being steamers, will be employed solely in the conveyance of sick and wounded to the station or hospital ships, of which the *Lancashire Witch* is the first that has been taken up—she will be stationed in Talienswan Bay. It is intended to take several other vessels up for the same purpose; as soon as they shall have completed the transport of troops to the North. The *Earl of Clare* is one named. The *Melbourne* steamer will also be employed as a stationary hospital ship, her machinery being so much injured as to render her unfit for steam service. She arrived here yesterday, having left Rio, under canvass on the 4th of March. Staff-Surgeon Martin, and five assistant-surgeons arrived in her.

In my last communications I gave the details of the force that had already started north, indicating Chusan as their probable destination—from facts, however, which have since transpired, Talienswan Bay is the most probable place they have started for.

It was determined by Admiral Hope to start off the remainder of the expeditionary force prior to the arrival of Lord Elgin, and one of the days of most unusual bustle was Friday last, the 1st June; the whole day steamers with transports in tow leaving the harbour. As evening was closing in, H.M.'s steamer *Vulcan*, with the head-quarters of the 2nd Foot on board was seen leaving the harbour with the transports *Daniel Runkine* and *Clarendon*, in tow, both containing portions of Probyn's Horse—immediately following her was the *Bentinck* (recently purchased by H.M.'s Government from the P. and O. Company) with the Artillery transports *Pioneer* and *Queen of the East* in tow, both laden with Armstrong Batteries. Just as these vessels were emerging from the harbour by the Lymoon pass, the news was received in Hong Kong of the total loss of H.M.'s ship *Assistance*, a magnificent steamer of 2,000 tons. She left Hong Kong Harbour that morning, and was on her way round to Deep-water Bay to take in tow for the North ships with Artillery on board, when, unfortunately, she struck on a rock just as she was entering the Bay, and soon became a wreck; time, however, was afforded to save her live cargo, consisting of some troops and 850 of the Chinese Coolie Corps (Bamboo Rifle Brigade)—the latter were in considerable tribulation when the vessel first struck, and were, with difficulty, prevented from jumping overboard and making for the shore, but in a short time they became reassured and were all safely landed. At the period of her striking, the *Assistance* was not much over her own length of the shore. A considerable quantity of government stores have been lost in her, and all idea of saving the vessel has been abandoned. Only seven of the Bamboo Rifles deserted after they got on shore. Fortunately, about 400 of them were veterans who had served in the late operations against Canton; and therefore, from their being familiar with the service, were probably mainly instrumental in preventing a general bolt of the coolies the moment they were landed, more especially as they had all received two months' pay in advance. Deep-water Bay is an anchorage on the opposite side of the island from Victoria, and has been used as a rendezvous for Cavalry transports for some weeks back, owing to its affording some little facilities for giving the horses a run on shore. The

greater portion of the expedition was got fairly afloat and out at sea by the 2nd instant. The start was an unfortunate one, as the wind was foul outside, and the practical result of it has been that between the 3rd and the present date upwards of sixty transports have put back to Hong Kong, where they are now laying, and likely to remain for some days. This has involved a sad and useless expenditure of coal, which is the more to be regretted, the article in question being very scarce at the present time.

There is now no prospect of the expedition sailing until the arrival of Lord Elgin, who is hourly expected with the mail of the 20th April from Southampton. The force to be left for the defence of Hong Kong consists of a Provisional Battalion composed of various depôts of the various regiments serving at the North—the 21st Madras Native Infantry, and detachments of Royal Artillery and Engineers, with a corps of Gun Lascars. At Canton, the garrison consists of the 87th Regt., Barstow's Battery of Royal Artillery, two regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, a corps of Mounted Police, and 500 French Marine Artillery. The troops in harbour at Hong Kong at the present time are the head quarters, 31st Foot in the steamer *Armenian*; the 2nd Foot in H.M.'s ship *Vulcan*; the 3rd Foot in the *Simoom* and the *Sidney*; the whole of the Cavalry and Artillery, and detachments of the 44th Foot, in several vessels taking up the Coolie corps—a considerable number of which corps has already sailed, amongst others 200 in the *Forerunner*, with a large detachment of the 44th Foot and Military Train. The enlistment of Coolies continues to be vigorously prosecuted, but desertions, after receiving the advance for service in the North, are so numerous as seriously to counteract the endeavours which are being made to complete the corps to 5000.

The only corps remaining in camp at Kowloon, is the Lodiannah Regiment, and I have just heard that in place of forming the 3rd Regiment of the 1st Brigade, or proceeding to Canton, it is forthwith to be dispatched to Shanghai, to aid the Chinese authorities in defending the town against the rebels; this information is authentic, and involves a national anomaly that could not possibly occur anywhere but in the Celestial empire, where, at the same moment, we are the ally and enemy of his Celestial Majesty; what it will all end in, time will only show; but my own belief is that the ultimate fate of the great expedition to China of 1860, will be to form an auxiliary force to support the Chinese monarchy, and prevent the ancient structure, rotten as it is, tumbling to pieces under the pressure of domestic troubles; of the French we know nothing, we hear as little of them as if they were still at Toulon; report says, however, that they are not yet ready to take the field. In the *Isere*, the wreck of which was alluded to in my last, they have lost two rifled cannon, as well as equipments for field artillery. The camp ground at Cooloon is hired from the local authorities of the Chinese Government, at a rental of 500 taels per annum, equal to about £200 per annum; another of the anomalies of this most anomalous campaign.

JAPAN.

A correspondent, writing from Nagasaki, on the 24th May, says:—"We shall soon be able to supply any quantity of tea, of good quality and cheap. As for tonnage, there is none to be got, we are giving beastly old tubs \$6 per ton hence to Shanghai! which not long ago was the rate from Shanghai to New York, and we should now ourselves be glad to charter a 1,000 ton ship (at the present moment I mean) at a high rate, to go over to Shanghai—nothing to be got but little barques and brigs, owing to the Government taking up every available vessel of decent size; of course they will all be released by and bye, and we shall have too much tonnage for a time. At present we are hard up. We ourselves work three vessels constantly between this and Shanghai (*Syrian*, *Neva*, and *Emma*), and they are not near enough, although they make the round each in three weeks.

"This is a most magnificent place. Reams of paper would not describe its beauties,—the splendid scenery, the glorious climate, and delightful contrast it makes with China."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The London mail of the 10th of April arrived on the 26th May, being forty-six days en route.

A panic of considerable extent has taken place at this port. The following summary is taken from the *China Overland Trade Report*:—"An Imperial army had for some time in-

vested the city of Nankin, the stronghold of the rebels, on three sides. The river face was open, and as the communication with the opposite bank could not be cut off, it is needless to say that the investiture was a tedious operation. So much vigor however appeared to have been instilled into the Imperial ranks, that it is generally supposed a result highly favourable to their cause must ensue. The alarm and consternation were so excessive as to stop all communication between the two places for three days, during which period the panic which existed in Shanghai is beyond description. At the solicitation of the Taoutai, the French and British Ministers took military possession of the city. A notice issued to that effect tended to pacify the people somewhat, but trade was utterly stagnated and was the last thing thought of.

The steamer *Remi*, under charter to the Russian government through Messrs. Augustine, Heard, and Co., was totally lost on the 25th April, on the Korean coast, in lat. 33 degs. 56 mins., and long. 126 degs. 16 mins. Crew all saved, and well treated by the natives. The vessel was bound from Hakodadi to Gulf of Pechalee.

The following narrative of the landing of the crew, &c., at a Korean village, is taken from the *North China Herald*:—

We obtained permission from the natives to erect our tents a little way up the hill, and through the kindness of these people we were regularly supplied, night and morning, each with a cup of hot congee. The vessel was broken in small pieces, and the remains cast high and dry upon the rocks. April 30: strong wind with rain; not visited by the Koreans, their guard, consisting of about fifty men, never leaving us day or night. All our people employed making themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit—congee supplied by the natives—built a second tent for the servants, preparing the boats, drying and arranging the stores saved from the wreck.

On the 7th May five officers held a second interview under a tent which they had erected for themselves, but came to no definite arrangement for sending us away. On this occasion they alluded to sending us away on horses; from this inferred that they would send us across to the mainland, and from thence on horseback around the Gulf of Leontung into China.

"The island on which we were wrecked is called by the natives Chow-a-Sing, the centre being in lat. 33.58 N., with Mount Auckland on Quelpert Island bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. On May 12th, wind fair but light, all the boats leaking, the chief officer's in particular. Taking to our oars we reached Port Hamilton at 6 p.m. May 14th, we left our anchorage, the boats running well before a fresh westerly breeze shipping but little water. Continuing favourable we anchored at Nagasaki on the 16th after a trip free from accidents. The crew were disposed of by the British Consul, and the *Nimrod*, with Captain Laen and Russian officer (his passenger), was despatched to the wreck to bring away the party left there, which she reached on the 20th: during our absence the people had been well taken care of by the Koreans, who visited the *Nimrod* and were received and well treated by Commander Wynniatt. Stopping but a sufficient time to embark all our people, we parted from our Korean friends with very favourable impressions of them, and arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd.

The British and French Ministers had issued the following notification:—

"Shanghai is a port open to foreign trade, and the native dealers residing therein have large transactions with the foreigners who resort to the place to carry on their business. Were it to become the scene of attack and of civil war, commerce would receive a severe blow, and the interests of those, whether foreign or native, who wish to pursue their peaceful avocations in quiet, would suffer great loss. Her Majesty's naval and military authorities will take proper measures to prevent the inhabitants from being exposed to massacre and pillage."

HONG KONG.

The London mail of the 20th April, which was wrecked at Galle, had not arrived at the latest date, 7th June.

Sir Hope Grant and Amiral Hope are still at this place awaiting the arrival of Lord Elgin. The details of the progress—or rather non-progress—will be found under the head of "Third China War." Telegraphic news from London to the 18th April had been received *via* Calcutta, per *Lancefield*, at Singapore, and from thence to this place, per Russian war steamer *Seeltam*.

The British steamer *Cheney Chase*, belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., was in Aberdeen Dock undergoing repairs, having struck on a rock in the river Nien, when coming out of Foo-chow on the 24th May. Considerable injury has been done to her hull and machinery, and it is expected she will have to be sent home for efficient repairs.

The *China Mail* makes the following announcement in reference to the Colonial Government:—"There is some talk at present, in quarters not unlikely to be well informed, on the subject of the establishment of a new arrangement in this part of the world, in the shape of a Governor-General of H.M.'s Insular Possessions in the East. The insular possessions which would be placed under him would be Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Labaun, and also, we trust, Hong Kong. Mauritius is so far distant, and has so little connection with the Anglo-Asiatic islands, that it is not likely it would be included.

Returns of shipping and emigration at Hong Kong and Canton have been published—particulars of which will appear in our next.

The case Caldwell v. Murrow has not yet come on for trial.

CANTON.

It is reported that the revenue of the Chinese Custom House is to be appropriated towards paying the French indemnity to the extent of two millions of dollars, the instalments to run over six years, the first having actually been paid. The English authorities, it is stated, have also received the sum of 150,000 dollars, which, it is supposed, is intended for distribution amongst the claimants whose property was burnt and destroyed at Canton in 1856.

The rebels continue their incursions in the neighbourhood.

The price of rice has fallen, and arracan is quoted \$2.10 to 2.25. Siam, best, \$2.50 to 2.55.

The *Cumfa* has been quite busy of late with her exploratory expeditions on behalf of the Chinese Imperial Customs. There was a sale of confiscated goods, consisting of opium, &c.

The refugees from the rebel villages are no longer to be met with in the streets, for whom a mat shed has been erected by the aid of subscriptions collected from the foreign community, through the indefatigable exertions of our esteemed chaplain.

The *Melée*, which was built at Tatu, and which has since undergone alterations in her machinery, promises to become a powerful competitor to the *Spark*. Report has it that her expenses of fuel are comparatively trifling, only \$25 for the run, and as she gets up in less than nine hours from Macao with adverse tide part of the way, her builder and owner may well be proud of her.

COCHIN CHINA.

It is reported, although not officially announced, that hostilities have recommenced in Cochin China, and the blockade of Saigon has been renewed. This intelligence has had the effect of putting a stop to any further engagements for shipping to that quarter, as it is said that the ships already in Saigon cannot procure cargo.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The telegraphic cable between this and Batavia has been broken for the last six weeks, and great difficulty is experienced in repairing it. The fracture is close to this; but what with the rocky bottom and the coral banks, it is a matter of great difficulty to overhaul it without breaking it; added to which, the current, generally running four to five knots an hour, increases the difficulty of the operation.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Red Sea cable only worked for three days. H.H. II Haim Pasha, son-in-law to the Sultan, left for Constantinople; at the last moment, the manager of the Bank of Egypt applied to the viceroy unsuccessfully to stop him, as it appears that the Bank has advanced him something like £170,000. There has been a great deal of talk on this subject, and opinion generally condemns the bank for its hasty and ungenerous mode of acting, and says that the produce of his estates have been mortgaged to the bank for some time to come.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails delivered this morning are ten days overdue, owing to an accident to the steamer *Simla* in the Red Sea, the dates are from Shanghai to the 30th May, Hong Kong 7th June, and Singapore 16th June. The markets in China for imports continue to be moderately active. At Shanghai, owing to the rebel panic, sales had ceased. The *Simla*, with these mails, left Aden on the 9th, at 10 a.m., and on the following night, when near Gibbel Teer, her main shaft gave way. The *Candia*, which sailed from Suez on the 7th, fell in with her on the morning of the 11th, and remained by her for 36 hours, in hopes that she might continue her voyage with one engine. This was found to be impossible, and she was towed back to Aden. The *Simla* mails and passengers were taken on to Suez by the *Norna*.

TEA.—Notwithstanding the black mail levied on the new teas on its transit to the various stripping ports, there appears to be no delay in its arrival. The prices, however, must necessarily be high on this account. At Foo Chow the market has been opened for the "New Season's Congous," by the settlement of some 10,000 to 11,000 chests, at 32 to 35½ taels ship off—which is fully one tael over last year, taking quality into consideration. About 35,000 chests have arrived. The quality is considered an average one.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
	6s. 7½d.	6s. 8d. to 6s. 8½d.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	4 11
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 9½
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 10	4 10½
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	4 4½	4 4½
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	30,312,106	21,354,666	26,749,250	78,416,052	61,441
Comparative period last season.....	16,579,245	17,369,142	23,318,564	57,266,978	69,281

TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	31,661,426	1,886
Comparative period last season.....	..	..	..	29,952,616	2,264

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	2,041,531	4,971
Comparative period last season.....	..	..	..	801,311	8,430

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	Packages. 33,955	..
Comparative period last season.....	..	..	..	35,690	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, June 6, Iconium, 535 packages of tea.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	Total lbs. 10,336,681	..
Comparative period last season.....	..	..	..	8,145,835	..

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
" 1845 to 1846.....	..	..	..	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848.....	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
" 1849 to 1850.....	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
" 1851 to 1852.....	..	..	..	92,240,300	50,480
" 1853 to 1854.....	..	..	..	76,290,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856.....	..	..	..	65,769,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: May 19, Peterborough. From Cardiff: 27, Dakotah. From London at Hong Kong: May 24, Robin Hood; 26, Esmeralda; 28, Polmaise. From Cardiff at Hong Kong: May 22, Rebecca; 27, Flying Cloud; 28, Carin; 29, Nabob. From New York at Hong Kong: May 26, Winged Racer; 28, Lucy E. Ashbey.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: June 5, Melbourne. From Cardiff: 5, Salem, Bertha; 6, Tollens. From Swansea: 1, King Fisher. From Newcastle: 4, Ardville; 5, Golden Eagle. From New York: 4, Penguin. N.B., Palmer. From Boston, May 28, Fearless. From Liverpool.—May 27: Christopher Hall, Chrysolite; 28, Glendune, Crest of the Wave, Romeo. From Sunderland: 25, Hellevoetsluis; 27, Electric, Beatrice; 29, Willie. From Plymouth: 27, Brederode. From England: 30, steamer Ad-laide.

At MANILA.—From London: May 18, Idas; 28, Amoor; 29, Clifton. From Liverpool: 27, P. A. Santander, Julian de Unzueta; 31, B. del Oceana.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff: May 31, Joanna Maria Christiana. From Glasgow: June 14, Commodore.

SAILED.

From NAGASAKI.—For London: May 5, Acastus; 17, Veloz.
From SHANGHAI.—For London: May 16, Invincible.
From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: May 26, Asia.
For Cowes: 29, Jupiter.
From MANILA.—For New York: May 31, Free Trade; June 1, Home.
From PENANG.—For London: June 4, Golconda. For New York: 2, Borneo; 14, Resolute.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: June 5, William Gilles. For Liverpool: 9, Sebastian Cabot. For Boston: 12, Minstrel.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For New York: Union.
At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Ellen Rodger, Falcon, Ziba.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Southern Cross.
For Europe: Mercedes. For Hambur: Prince Regent. For New York: Judge Shaw, Waverley. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Santa Lucia.
For San Francisco: Meta, Moonlight, Oracle.
At MANILA.—For London: Ethereal. For Liverpool: Cervantes, Idas. For Cork: Casas. For Boston: Indianman. For Havana: Enigrante.

At PENANG.—For London: Rob Roy, Sir Robert Peel. For Boston: Rocket

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Napoleon III., Prince, Alfred, William Stewart. For Liverpool: Eliza Hands, J. Waddington, Tigris, Versailles. For Boston: Hollander. For New York: Keystone, St. Louis.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: May 24, Bold Eagle; 27, Emperor; 30, Planter, Sea Serpent, Magna Bona. To Singapore: May 23, Resident Van Son; 25, Johanna, M. Christiana. From China to England and Continent: 30, Malacca. To New York: 25, Kureka. To Havana: 24, Aq ila. From Singapore to New York: 23, C. C. Dow. From Manila to Liverpool: 28, Oshawa.

CASUALTIES.

SINGAPORE.—The B. barque *Exolite*, for Bassein, was abandoned off that coast, as she was sinking rapidly; captain and crew arrived safely at their destination.

HONG KONG.—The Am. barque *Bersha*, from Cardiff, encountered strong gales on the 27th Feb., and lost everything attached to the masts. On the 9th April shipped a very heavy sea, which stove in bulwarks, after-hatch-house, and cabin windows, filling it with water.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—No vessels loading for London, and the Union is full for New York. Although there is no trade doing, there is a good demand for ships, especially small ones, which arises from the offers still made by the Allied Powers at 22s. per ton per month for suitable craft, and from the Chinese desiring to remove their property from this place. The *Kate Hooper* and *F. McHenry* have been taken up by the British Government at 20s. per ton per month, and the *Richard Busted* by the French at \$150 per day.

At AMOY there is a good demand for shipping, and rates are upwards. There are no disengaged ships in port.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: £3. For New York: \$10 general cargo; \$25 silks. A good business has been done since our last, although nothing has been dispatched either to London or United States. The *Albatross*, *Edouard*, *Albion*, *Drie*, *Gebroeders*, and *Hollands Frow*, have been taken up by the British Government at 17s. 6d. per ton per month for the transport service. The *Flying Fish* was sold for \$17,000, and then chartered by the French as the *Fama Fillipina* to take horses from Manila to the Gulf of Pechelee for 40,000 francs. The *Caroline Chisholm* has been chartered to Shanghai, Japan and back, for \$5,000. The *Cowasjee Family* to Saigon and back, at 75 cents. The *Myrtle* and *War Eagle* to Bangkok and back, at 55 cents.

At MANILA.—For London: £4. For Liverpool: £3 to £3. 10s. For Boston: \$10 per 4 bales hemp.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: £3. For New York: \$10 for cargo, \$25 silk. Tonnage is not so much in demand, and those at present on the berth have great difficulty in filling, owing to the scarcity of produce. The *William Giles* has been chartered to load from Penang to London at £3 per ton dead weight, £3. 10s. light weight, and 4d. per gallon for rum; and the *Louisa* to Adras and back, from Singapore, for \$4,200 in full.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Free Trade, for New York.—Hemp, 12,800 piculs; sugar, 8,018; sapanwood, 592; hides and cuttings, 355; indigo, 114 qts.; cigars, 458 mls.

Per Home, for New York.—Hemp, 3,970 piculs; Sugar, 1,620; sapanwood, 200; hides and cuttings, 191.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Hidalgo to London: 1,629 bales gambier, 2,644 piculs; 2,329 bags black pepper, 1,634 piculs; 113 bags white pepper, 112 piculs; 217 baskets India rubber, 294 piculs; 83 boxes camphor, 78 piculs; 134 bags Cutch, 104 piculs; 5 bags cubebs, 8 piculs; gutta percha, 209 piculs; sapanwood, 60 piculs.

Per Zambia to London: 2,432 slabs tin, 1,883 piculs; 74 cases tin ore, 2,363 bales gambier, 4,923 piculs; 2,131 bags sago flour, 2,310 piculs; 102 boxes pearl sago, 112 piculs; 4,925 bags sugar, 4,273 piculs; 6,377 bags black pepper, 4,462 piculs; 539 bags white pepper, 526 piculs; 243 bags coffee, 215 piculs; 120 bags betel nut, 107 piculs; 74 bags cubebs, 84 piculs; 99 baskets India rubber, 201 piculs; 18 boxes dragon's blood, 16 piculs; 2,627 pieces sapanwood, 341 piculs; 78 bags galangal root, 78 piculs; 10,336 blocks, 85 baskets, gutta percha, 1,106 piculs; 1,207 buffalo hides, 215 piculs; 1,389 cow hides, 78 piculs; 11,208 buffalo horns, 253 piculs; 649 deer hides, 33 piculs; 2,927 boxes tea, 149 piculs; 197 boxes nutmegs, 3 piculs; 18 boxes mace, 19 piculs; 12 boxes of benjamin, 100 piculs; 110 boxes dammer, 18 piculs; 3 boxes tortoiseshell, 279 boxes shells, 64 bales tobacco, 6 bales sponge, 29,030 bales Malacca canes, 3 boxes Japan ware, 32 packages private effects, 1 package sandalwood, 8 cases transhipped.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CAPEL.—On the 20th inst., at Higham-hill, Walthamstow, the wife of James Bury Capel, Esq., prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

HARDING.—On the 10th inst., at Camberwell, Mrs. William Harding, of a daughter.

HARWARD.—On the 30th May, at Saugor, Central India, the wife of Captain T. N. Harward, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, of a son.

HEAD.—On the 24th inst., at Dorking, the wife of Charles H. Head, Esq. of a son.

MACLEOD.—On the 19th inst., at Lee, Kent, the wife of Malcolm Anderson Macleod, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a son.

FITTON.—At Shanghai, on the 22nd of May, the wife of Edward Brown Fitton, Esq., of a daughter.

FITZGIBBON.—At Amoy, on the 27th of May, the wife of Captain Fitzgibbon, of the receiving ship *Pathfinder*, of a daughter.

MARQUES.—At Hong Kong, on the 6th of June, the wife of F. F. Marques, Esq., of a daughter.

MEDHURST.—At Foo-chow, the wife of W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAZALAS—WOODFORD.—At Singapore, on the 5th June, by the Very Rev. J. M. Beurel, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mr. Joseph Cazalas, to Miss Rose Regina Woodford.

WOODFORD—WITTY.—At Singapore, on the 5th June, by the Very Rev. J. M. Beurel, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mr. Henry Benjamin Woodford to Miss Ada Anne Witty.

DEATHS.

BLAND.—On the 23rd inst., at Poyle Cottage, near Stanwell, Middlesex Maria, wife of Joseph Bland, Esq., and third daughter of the late Rev. S. Hemming, D.D., of Hampton, Middlesex, in the 54th year of her age.

CRANE.—On the 23rd inst., Maria Henrietta, the beloved wife of Mr. George Crane, of Park-treet, Camden-town, in her 35th year, greatly respected.

COTTON.—On the 16th inst., at 78, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde park, John Cotton, Esq., late Director of the East India Company, aged 76.

CHAPE.—On the 22nd of May, on the passage from Saigon, of fever, Captain George Chape, late of the steamer *Toeywan*.

CURTIS.—At Singapore, on the 5th June, at his residence, Charles Julius Curtis, Esq., Coroner and J. P., aged 51, years, deeply lamented.

D'SOUZA.—At Singapore, on the 2nd of June, Maria Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. R. D'Souza, aged 3 months and 4 days.

FREELY.—At Hong Kong, on the 31st of May, Edmund Freely, aged 40, late chief officer of the barque *Sarah Lucy*.

FAGAN.—On the 11th inst., at Charlcombe Rectory, near Bath, Eliza Lucilla, widow of Captain Mitchell Henry Fagan, late of H.M.'s 64th Regt.

MACLELLAN.—On the 27th April, at Shanghai, on board U.S. vessel *Forest Eagle*, after a few hours' illness, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Capt. Charles A. Maclellan.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The tea has continued very dull, and the delivery of the letters this morning will operate in keeping prices down. No change in the silk market. Bar silver and Mexican dollars as quoted.

From Rio de Janeiro we learn that the Prussian frigates *Ancona* and *Thetis* sailed from that port early in June on a scientific expedition to China and Japan, calling at the Cape.

ARRIVALS.—July 24, at Helvoet, from Padang, Benin; at Havana, 26 June, Solid; 23, at Callao, from Shanghai, Oscar; and sailed, 26, for Chinchas; July 29, at Liverpool, from China, Corea; 2, at Martinique, from Whampoa, Galilee; Aug. 1, at Falmouth, from Aykab, Selene; 2, Ballarat; 3, Gustav; 1, at Liverpool, from Macao, Glaucus; at Queenstown, from Aykab Alarm; 3, at Deal, from Hong Kong, Anna; 4, in the Downs, from China, Kanchaha IV.; Aug. 4, at London, from Hong Kong, Anna; 3, at Falmouth, from Whampoa, Helene; 4, Jane Henderson, from Aykab, Valkyrien; 3, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Crisis; 1, at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Scotsman; 4, at Deal from Batavia, Cortgene; 6, in Downs from Whampoa, Osprey; from China, Dominion; from Queenstown, from Sourabaya, Delphine; from Manila, Sappho; at Falmouth, from Aykab, Seringapatam; at Ascension, June 8, Nathalie, from Singapore, for Nantes.

DEPARTURES.—July 25, from Glasgow for Batavia, and Singapore, Ralston; 23, from Queenstown for Hong Kong, Octavia; 25, from London for Cardiff, Hong Kong, Pioneer. July 25, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Vier Gezusters. From Liverpool for Hong Kong, Leonidas; 23, from off Lundy Island, for Singapore, Nederwaard; 26, from Liverpool for Manila, Hero. For Hong Kong: Hollandia; 30, from London for Hong Kong, Marion; 27, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Emma Jane; 28, for Manila, Saes; 22, from off the Start for Batavia, Bezoikie; 26, from Cardiff for Singapore, Apollo; 28, from Sunderland for Singapore, Aristides. August 1, from London for Shanghai, Japan. July 26, from off Dungeness for Singapore, Notos; 29, from Sund island for Singapore, Macao; 30, from off Dungeness for Sourabaya, Herman, Louise Roeloffiene. August 1, from Newport for Singapore, Ferdinand and Louis. Aug. 4, from London, for Cardiff and Shanghai, Anna Maria; 2, from Cardiff, for Manila, Elvezia; for Singapore, Japan; 4, from Deal, for Batavia, Prins v. Orange.

A St. Helena.—June 3, from Padang, Benin, Graafthuis, and sailed 4th for Rotterdam. 4, Cortgene, Dunlop, from Batavia, and sailed 5th for Rotterdam; Edmond Wulpan, Roullier, from Singapore, and sailed 5th for Bordeaux; Johannes Antonius, Mantz, from Batavia, and sailed 6th for Schiedam; 5, Galilee, Le Blanc, from Canton.

SPOKEN.—Atheletan, Singapore to Liverpool, 12th May, 35 S. 21 E.; Delphin, Sourabaya to Queenstown, 6th June, 15 S. 6 W.; Carmen (Spanish ship), Manila to Falmouth, 18th May, 35 S. 20 E.

CASUALTIES.—The *Solides* (French ship) *Forneau*, which arrived at Havana on June 26, from Macao, with coolies, had been on shore on Cape Verde, near Meritas, but got off with the assistance of a boat's crew from the *Crusader*. The *O'Thyen* Addicks, from Somabaya to Rotterdam, put into St. Helena. 7 June, very leaky, and was ordered by the surveyors to discharge the cargo between decks. A further survey has been held, and the leak found to have decreased five inches, the vessel making then only four. She has been recommended to have her top sides caulked, and proceed for her destination. The cargo landed is to be forwarded, and is being loaded by the *Renshaw* and *Circassian* (schooners). The *Admiral de Ruyter* de Witt, from Passarveang to Amsterdam, put into Simon's Bay, June 8, leaky, and with part o cargo thrown overboard, and is discharging the cargo to get at the leak. The *Tellus* (Hambro' ship), from Batavia, was spoken June 8, in lat. 35 S., lon. 21 E., with loss of fore and main-topgallant masts. Helvoet, July 29.—The *Henriette Elizabeth* Susanna Meyboom, bound to Somabaya, has anchored near Goree, after being aground on the North Pampers.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

In a late number of your journal you noticed the Island of Formosa. As I have taken much interest in that place, I shall be glad if you can find space for the following, which, to make it more readable, I have encroached on the privilege of the Fourth Estate, and adopted the immaculate "we."

Let us first glance at the population of Formosa, which, by unanimous descriptions, given by the most recent authorities, appears to consist of three distinct elements, viz., 1, the natives dwelling on the west coast who have been subjugated by the Chinese; 2, the free and independent Aborigines on the east side of the island; and 3, the Chinese who have emigrated from the opposite parts of the Continent, and located themselves chiefly on the west coast of Formosa. These Chinese colonists appear to form the principal part of the population of the towns, whilst the agriculture is carried on by the natives of the soil, who inhabit the numerous villages which so thickly dot the country on that coast. They are divided into forty-seven rural districts, of which, according to Ritter, thirty-eight are in the northern, and nine in the southern part of the island. Separated as they are from the eastern half of Formosa, by the natural barrier of an impassable range of lofty mountains, there is no communication between the respective inhabitants, and of the Aborigines on the eastern side, but little is known, and that little is not of a favourable character. They were described to Commander Brooker as "bad people; very strong and blood-thirsty, who wear large rings in their ears, and eat for supper their Chinese captives." A German of the name of Hartman, who accompanied the expedition of Commodore Perry, had an opportunity of seeing three of these "bad people," who, however, did not appear to be so bad as they were popularly represented; for he fearlessly went up to them, and for a Mexican dollar bought the bow and arrows of one of the three. He describes them as a tall and well-made race of people, with prominent cheekbones and projecting chin, straight black hair reaching to the shoulders, and wearing no clothing except a piece of coloured cotton print over their shoulders. He says they reminded him very strongly of some tribes of North American Indians.

When the Americans coasted up the east side of Formosa, in the *Old John*, to examine these wild tribes, and search for a safe harbour, they could not find a place even to land at, as the whole coast consisted of an unbroken line of reefs and rocks, on which the waves, continually impelled by the drift of the current, broke with incessant roar, forming a most dangerous surf, in which no boat of theirs could have lived, though with seaman-like courage they made several ineffectual attempts to land. From the decks of their ship, however, they had several opportunities of seeing large groups of the natives, "an excited concourse of good looking, copper-coloured people, of both sexes, but very scantily clothed, as they had only a piece of cotton wrapped round their head to preserve them from the rays of the sun, and the women were dressed in a loose bag, closed at the neck and reaching to the knee. Some of the men were armed with bows and arrows, whilst others carried very formidable-looking mat blocks. The women all carried something in their hands, as if to invite us to land and trade with them, and when they found we were prevented by the surf from landing, they expressed their disappointment by setting up a loud howling, accompanied by the most frantic gestures. With their telescopes the officers could plainly perceive the dwellings of the natives, which they describe as comfortable well-built stone houses, surrounded by large patches of green fields and well cultivated gardens; no doubt those alluded to by the natives of the West coast, who had told them that they were cultivated by the captive Chinese before being eaten up by the savages.

Commander Brooker, of H.M.S. *Inflexible*, was more fortunate, for he found in Sawo or Suau a good harbour for that inhospitable iron-bound coast, where he anchored, and allowed some of his men to go ashore, who visited several native villages and found the inhabitants peaceably inclined. They are described as a remarkably fine race of people, much finer than the Chinese, with a lighter coloured skin, and in figure, language, and general bearing more nearly approaching the Malayan type. The country was here found to be well watered and extensively cultivated. The natives took the Europeans for inhabitants of the Loo-choo Islands, the only foreigners with whose existence they were acquainted.

For what information, imperfect as it is, we have been able to glean of the north part of Formosa, we are chiefly indebted to the report of Captain Abbot, U.S.N., who, in obedience to his instructions, proceeded in his ship to Keelung or Kylong (called by the Dutch Quelou). It is situated in 25 degs. 16 min. 48 secs. north latitude. According to the sketch map compiled by the above officer, but which he confesses to be made merely by the eye, the town is built on the Eastern coast of a bay that runs into the interior to a considerable distance. Further up on the same side of the bay, which widens very much, there is a smaller town among hills, in front of which is the anchorage ground of the native junks, and which from that circumstance he called "Junk Town." Before the entrance of the bay, and half closing it to the east, is a small island surrounded by high mountains, with a village on the south-east side. Between this island and the coast of Formosa is a narrow passage for boats and junks. At the head of the bay are two semicircular creeks, called by the natives Quasekou and Keulaou. The chaplain, the Rev. G. Jones, here executed the special orders he received from his commodore, to examine the coal mines. His report has not been officially published, but there is a German translation of it in W. Heine's "Reise nach Japan" (Vol. 2, pp. 318-335), the author of which, though a painter by profession, accompanied Commodore Perry's expedition in the capacity of master's mate. The reverend chaplain speaks in his report very highly of the quality of the coal, as being admirably adapted for steamers, and the coalfields are able to supply inexhaustible quantities at very moderate prices. The following extract gives his description of Keelung and its neighbourhood:—

"On doubling the north cape of Formosa, the three little islands Agincourt, Pinnacle, and Crag, came in view—good landmarks in coming in from the north, but rather dangerous for sailing-ships, on account of the current. The entrance to the harbour of Keelung is not visible at a distance, but a high rocky islet lies about three miles to the north, and prevents the possibility of making a mistake. In going to the westward of this rock and steering south one can't go wrong. The harbour is about two miles long, and is surrounded by a pretty and well-cultivated district. On the western side are two villages, and one on the eastern part (the

above-mentioned Junk-town), with a number of junks lying at anchor. Keelung is a town of about three thousand inhabitants. It is surrounded by walls which are sufficiently strong to ensure it against a sudden attack, and the fronts of the houses project so much over the street as to form a covered sort of arcade. This mode of building is good for keeping off the sun, but it also excludes the fresh air, and makes the atmosphere close and disagreeable."

To the eastward of the town opens a valley with a navigable river running through it into the bay. It was up this valley that Mr. Jones proceeded in paying his visit to the coalfields, which are situated on both sides of the stream. On the following day that gentleman visited some of the islands at the mouth of the harbour in company with Capt. Abbot. These islands have a very peculiar and extraordinary appearance. The substratum of the rocks all about is a soft white sandstone, above which lie a hard black formation (which he omits to describe more geologically); the winds and waves have the usual effect of washing away the soft sandstone exposed to their influence, and have thus reduced them to a number of white columns, each covered by a broad flat black cap, which have a most curious effect, and induced Capt. Abbot to call the place "Image Point."

In the execution of his orders to examine the coalfields, Mr. Jones went in a boat through the above-mentioned passage for junks between the island to the east of the harbour of Keelung and the coast of Formosa. They then rounded a promontory about two miles distant, and there perceived several coal mines quite close to the shore. At this spot the rocks rise suddenly about 200 feet out of the water, and plainly show their stratification. The place was considered highly favourable for the shipment of coals. They then proceeded still more to the east, and came to a village on the west side of the Bay of Keelung, the inhabitants of which conducted them to another village on the other side of the creek, and about two miles off, where they found several large stocks of coal, heaped up ready for shipment, which the natives assured them were brought from a place in the interior twelve miles distant. A few days afterwards, when Mr. Jones visited this village again, he obtained a guide to these coalfields, which were, however, not twelve miles distant, but not more than half a mile off. After examining the beds of coal, Mr. Jones returned to Keelung by land (distant about seven miles), and reports the whole district he traversed as one large coalfield. The natives had built up terraces along the shores of the river for their paddy-fields, and in doing so had cut away in many places the steepest part of the hills, so that in several directions he found the coal exposed to view and cropping out at the surface.

The Americans experienced no difficulty in their dealings with the natives, who, on the whole, appear inclined to cultivate friendly relations with foreigners. They furnished the ship with large supplies of fresh provisions. There were plenty of fowls, ducks and geese, and they could obtain as many oxen as they wanted, whilst the market afforded an abundance of fruit and vegetables—pine apples, mangoes, bananas, pears, potatoes, &c., of excellent quality and remarkably cheap. Mr. Jones bought a full-sized fowl for a bright button. Four small (waistcoat) uniform buttons were considered the equivalent of a dollar, and two large buttons passed current for 1 dollar 25 cents.

H.M.S. *Inflexible* also anchored in the Bay of Keelung, and Commander Brooker found the coal mines in full operation. An excursion was made into the interior to visit some sulphuric springs near a volcano among the hills. They found a large quantity of sulphur in its most perfect state of purity, but the mandarins objected to their collecting any of it. This excursion lasted three days, and the distance they performed was about twenty-five miles. On her return from the North, the *Inflexible* again visited the ports of Tamshui, Lampaw, Go-chee, and the Ta-wan, everywhere being kindly received by the natives, and exchanging courtesies with the Mandarins. They here learned from the latter the shipwreck of the Ham-burgh schooner *Alba*, Captain Meinecke, at Lokhinun, but ascertained that the crew had escaped and proceeded in a native lorcha to Amoy, where they subsequently arrived in safety.

This beautiful island is about 240 miles long by 40 wide—equal to the length of Ireland, with half its width—most favourably situated for commercial purposes, being just opposite the important Chinese ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow, and other places of trade on the continental coast. Though in about the same latitude as Calcutta—the Tropic of Cancer runs through the centre of the island; its climate is salubrious, and not so severely hot, the temperature being cooled by the sea-breezes and the immediate vicinity of the magnificent chain of mountains which, towering up to the height of ten or twelve thousand feet, run through the whole length of the island, forming as it were its back bone. Now that the recommencement of hostilities with China appears to be an accomplished fact, it will no doubt become a part of the policy of this country to demand a material guarantee for the future good behaviour of the Chinese, and under these circumstances we would venture to suggest the expediency of either stipulating for the cession of the whole of the island to Great Britain, or taking forcible possession of it by our army and navy. No one can pretend to deny that our foreign possessions and colonial empire are sufficiently varied and extensive, and excite the admiration and wonder—and in some instances the jealousy—of foreign nations. But still the expediency of obtaining possession of Formosa may be urged as an exceptional case on the plea of humanity, civilisation and trade, to say nothing of its importance in containing inexhaustible coal fields of easy access and excellent quality, an article now of paramount value in these days of steam navigation. It would, moreover, form our advanced post in the North Pacific, give us a naval station commanding the whole of the Chinese coast, and tend to check the future encroachments of Russia, which in that quarter have assumed of late a very marked character; whilst situated as it is within a few days sail of Japan, its importance would be greatly increased, for there is every reason to believe that our commercial relations with that empire will never be satisfactorily adjusted till they have had an opportunity of learning to their cost the full weight of Britain's arm.

The late Commodore Perry, who commanded the United States expedition to China and Japan, was fully impressed with the importance of Formosa, and the advantages to be derived from the possession of it, pointing out to his Government how desirable it would be to form a settlement at Keelung. In concluding our observations on this subject we cannot do better than lay before our readers the following extract from Commodore Perry's official report:—

"The geographical position of Formosa stamps it as a well situated central spot eminently adapted for becoming the staple market for the commerce of America in the Chinese seas, from which centre-point the trade would radiate to China, Japan, the Amoor, Loo Choo, Cochin China, Cambogia, Siam, the Philippines, and the other numerous groups of islands in the North Pacific ocean. The importance of the island is vastly increased from its being able to supply inexhaustible stocks of coal, an article of such general and increasing consumption, especially for our trade to the East. A further recommendation may be found in the advantages the island possesses from its situation in a maritime and strategical point of view, exactly opposite some of the most important trading ports of China. With sufficient naval forces at command, the possession of Formosa would secure and cover the approaches to the whole of the north eastern part of China, just as Cuba, in the hands of a powerful maritime nation could defend the coast of America, south of Cape Florida, and command the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. At the same time it ought not to be overlooked that the extent of Formosa, and the fertility of its soil, would render it capable not only of producing its own natural requirements, but of furnishing a large quota for export to other countries. The formation of a settlement in the shape of a free port, and without any restrictions on import or export trade, would soon attract the attention of merchants and shipowners of all countries, and it is no exaggeration to anticipate that in a very short space of time it might successfully compete with Singapore and Hong Kong.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS POST-OFFICE.

The Correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* gives the following:—
"It is the fashion to extol loudly the administration of affairs in France; and by none have these laudations been so loudly bawled as by those who are utterly ignorant of the subject—*omne ignotum pro magifico*. People are too apt to apply Sterne's ejaculation, as he set forth on his sentimental journey, 'They manage these matters better in France,' to everything that goes wrong at home. Will you permit me to draw the curtain, and let you behold the scenes at the French Post-office, that you may listen to a dialogue, the *dramatis personæ* being your Correspondent and the French Post-office employees? To the clerks in the office—'Will you be so good as to tell me the days of departure of the China mails?' Clerk searches for precedents, like the House of Commons in their dispute with the Lords; at last, from the depths of bundles of dusty papers, he replies—but not without some hesitation—'The 11th and 26th.' As this information was not delivered by him with the air of a settled conviction, I pressed him upon the subject; when he inquired whether the letter which I held was for an officer in the army. On my modestly disclaiming the honour of knowing any French officers in the flowery land, the clerk admitted this impression that the dates which he had given to me applied only to letters for the army, and suggested that I should institute inquiries with the director. On wending my way through a labyrinth of dusty passages where the nasal organs revealed the intensity of the struggle raging between choler and lime and ammonia, I discovered a hui-sier in the Post-office livery or uniform; he bore my compliments to the Director, with a request for information about the China mail, and presently returned, 'The mail leaves Paris for China on the 27th of each month.' I expressed the conviction that there were two departures monthly. He was of an opposite opinion; but, after instituting searching inquiries in other quarters, he again returned, and reported that the head clerks believed that letters posted during the night of the 10th for China might be forwarded, but he was not certain. The impartiality of these officials is beyond all praise. None have any particular preference for any day or any hour. Some tell you that these letters must be posted during night, others early in the morning; and some strongly recommend the usual post hour—six P.M. After a short experience, you come to the conclusion that putting a letter into the French Post-office is much like putting it into a lottery, unless your letter contains money, in which case you may as well invest it in Pennsylvania or Spanish bonds, or even derive some little amusement from it, by standing on a bridge and watching the bubbles as you drop your money into the water below."

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, July 24.

By Royal decree of the 8th inst. (No. 74) the King has been pleased to raise the salaries of ministers of the Reformed Church in Netherlands India as follows:—Of the twenty-nine clergymen doing duty in those colonies, the eight senior ones are to receive a remuneration of 6,000 florins (£500) per annum, and the remainder a salary of 4,800 florins (£400), with the usual allowances for house-rent, which have also been raised.

The Second Chamber reopened on the 12th inst. The greater part of the members who had to retire by rotation have been re-elected, and two ministerial supporters lost their seats. Mynheer van Hall's cabinet finds itself therefore with an opposition equally strong as that in the last session, and must prepare itself for a severe struggle. This had already commenced during the recess, as is abundantly proved by the reports of the sections charged with the task of investigating several ministerial measures, the most important of which are the Railway and Emancipation Bills. This result goes to show that the Chamber is determined not to sanction any measure originating with the present Cabinet, and it will probably end with another ministerial crisis; for although it is true that more than 500,000 electors have abstained from making use of their constitutional prerogative from political apathy, yet the result

of the elections plainly demonstrates how deep-rooted is the opposition, and how its ramifications are extended all over the country.

The *Staats Courant* publishes the text of a Bill for regulating the cultivation of sugar in the island of Java, which the Government are about to introduce for the approval of the States General. This Bill will not, however, interfere with the arrangements of private planters, but has merely reference to the cultivation of the sugar-cane on Government lands.

According to the published draft of the Bill the existing contracts are to be prolonged for a term of ten years, under new conditions more favourable alike for the Government and the inhabitants of Java generally. Grants of land intended for new plantations will be made in blocks of 400 to 500 bouws (a bouw is equal to 500 square rods). The remuneration to the native workmen is fixed at the following rates:—For the production of sugar not exceeding 30 piculs, 3 florins per bouw; for a larger quantity up to 45 piculs, 2 florins more per bouw; and for a still greater product on, an additional florin per bouw. Native chieftains are to receive, besides the pay, an additional remuneration of from 1 florin 50 cents to 2 florins 25 cents per bouw, in proportion to the increased produce. The Bill also regulates the quantity of sugar which the contractors are bound to furnish to the Government, and which varies from 30 to 70 per cent. of the total produce, according to the quality of the sugar.

The only embarkation of troops for India that has taken place this month was a small detachment of thirty recruits, under command of Captain Heiligers, accompanied by First Lieut. Schiebelhout and the Second Lieuts. H. Boers and H. J. Schwartz, who embarked at Rotterdam last week, on board the *Burgomester Hoffman*, Captain de Wit, for Batavia, which vessel is under orders to call at St. George d'Elmina, on the African coast, to take on board a further detachment of 150 negro recruits, enlisted there for service in Netherlands India.

Mr. A. Fraser has received his exequatur as consul at Batavia for the Emperor of Austria.

The Commander of the Forces in India having offered a premium of 500 florins to the first transport that should arrive at Batavia with troops, on their return from the expedition to Boni, the prize has been awarded to the *Aegidia and Pauline*, the captain of which died on the passage, when the chief officer assumed the command.

Mr. Stieltjes, whose appointment as chief railroad engineer in Java I mentioned in my last letter, is to receive 15,000 florins for his outfit and passage, with a salary of 1,250 florins per month (£1,250 per annum), during his stay in Java, to commence from the day he quits Holland.

On the 12th inst. the first stone of the new military hospital for invalided soldiers of the E. I. army was laid at Bronbeck, with the usual masonic honours and ceremonies.

The examination for medical officers for the Indian army took place last week, and about a dozen gentlemen were selected.

As all attempts to form private companies for the construction of the railways have hitherto failed, and as the necessary funds are ready, the nation has a right to claim the active interference of the State. The making of the railways will not in any way affect our financial prospects, as we take annually ten millions of florins from the surplus of the colonial revenues.

The murder of the Dutch Consul in Syria has caused orders to be given for three vessels of war to proceed to that coast.

HAMBURG.

July 25.

From the official tables of the trade and navigation of this city for the year 1859, published annually by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, and which have just appeared, I am enabled to give you the following information respecting our commerce to the East during the past year.

The number of vessels that arrived at this port direct in 1859 was as follows:—

From China.....	4 vessels.....	2,325 tons
" Dutch East Indies.....	16 ".....	10,324 "
" Singapore.....	4 ".....	1,329 "
Amongst the departures are the following:—		
To China.....	17 vessels.....	6,837 tons
" Dutch East Indies.....	4 ".....	1,336 "
" Singapore.....	2 ".....	474 "
" Asiatic Russia.....	2 ".....	992 "
" Philippine Islands.....	3 ".....	2,016 "

The direct imports from China consisted of 13,953 chests and 12,000 mats

cassia lignea,	
1,188 chests tea	115,560 canes
162 " oil of star anise	74 chests rhubarb
41 " " cassia	154 " galls
380 bales gallanga root	30 " vermillion
81 chests silk manufactures	64 " camphor, &c.
100 " cassia flores	

and various other articles, of the total value of 719,080 marks banco.

From Singapore the principal imports were—

7,132 bags pepper	1,113 packages terra catechu
3,550 chests terra japonica	19,441 bundles rattans
3,084 " sago	10,483 buffalo horns
and other articles, of the aggregate value of 355,330 marks banco.	
The imports from Netherlands India comprised 86,654 bags rice,	
3,427 baskets and 3,557 bags sugar	374 chests vegetable wax
501 baskets India-rubber	178,792 canes
170,481 bundles rattans	2,019 centner sapanwood
207 pipes arrac	404 packages terra catechu
and other articles, of the total value of 1,629,650 marks banco.	

It must here be observed, that by far the greater part of the East India produce was imported into this city indirectly.

The following is a table of the general imports of the principal Eastern articles brought to Hamburg in 1859:—

538,202 bags coffee	542 chests rhubarb
20,805 chests tea	1,621 bales gallanga root
167,038 bags sugar	206 chests star annis
188,796 " rice	2,591 centner camphor
11,057 chests sago	346 " gutta percha
13,379 bags pepper	1,344 chests and 1,022 bags
10,170 centner cassia lignea	India-rubber
194 " " flores	114 casks and 1,296 chests
1,250 bales cinnamon	gum damar
2,280 gounjes cloves	424 chests oil of star annis
473 centner mace	109 " " cassia
469 " nutmegs	6,043 blocks of tin
773 " preserved ginger	49,541 buffalo hides
736 pipes arrac	40 chests tortoiseshell
837 centner galls	8,514 centner mother-o'-pearl
16,006 packages terra catechu	84,221 buffalo horns
4,209 " japonica	625,495 bundles rattans
43 lbs. musk	1,418,555 canes

In the sittings of the commonalty of citizens, the Constitution, as proposed by the Senate, was adopted by 116 against 23.

The old aristocratic, but free, Constitution of the Republic of Hamburg is no more. An extensive scheme of reform, in the sense of representative institutions of modern shape, which, under the name of "Constitution of the Nine," has been ventilated since 1848, has been first, with but little variations, adopted by the Senate, and now by the body of freeholders, or, as they are called at Hamburg, hereditary burghesses.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Cable is now repaired between Suakim and Aden. The first message after this long interruption was sent on Sunday morning last, the 8th inst. Large numbers of Christians continue to arrive from Syria, and they report that an outbreak was feared at Jaffa. The town of Alexandria is now fully supplied with water, the new water works erected by a French Company being entirely finished. The large square is now likewise finished, the trees around it are in a very promising state, and the fountains which ornament it at either end are playing daily. This embellishment of our square has cost the Pasha £25,000, and he has to pay for the water laid on to his palaces, &c., and otherwise used by the Government, 1,000*l.* per day, which more than covers the interest of the capital expended on the water-works.—[Since this was in type we have news of the cable again breaking].

SPAIN.

The inhabitants of Cuba have petitioned for the maintenance of the Chinese coolie trade, and it is believed a new code of regulations will be enforced for that purpose.

General Mac Rohon has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1860.

The past fortnight has been one of great excitement, attendant upon the Japanese Ambassadors, and the arrival of the *Great Eastern*. The former, after having been entertained at an immense expense, embarked on board the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, on the 29th ult., and sailed on the following day. They had made preparations for their departure, previous to the arrival of the *Great Eastern*, and went on board the day after she entered our harbour. After taking passage in the U.S. revenue steamer *Harriet Lane* they were conveyed by her to view the *Great Eastern*; and in the afternoon of the same day, the *Niagara*, after having received them on board, set sail for Japan, via the Cape of Good Hope. The Government of the United States appropriated \$50,000 for their entertainment; about \$26,000 of which was expended, and the remainder was returned to the treasury. The City of New York exceeded the Federal Government in liberality and hospitality of the General Government. The corporation at first appropriated \$30,000 for their entertainment, but it is said that the total expense will not fall much short of about \$100,000. The grandest, and, at the same time, the most costly fete got up in their honour, was the grand ball at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which at least 10,000 persons of both sexes were present.

On their relations with China and Japan the *New York Herald* says:—

"Scarcely have the ambassadors from the Government of Japan left this country, after an interchange of the commercial treaty which opens to us the trade of that exclusive nation, when the Secretary of our Legation in China arrives at Washington bearing the ratified treaty between our Government and that of the Celestial Empire, together with an autograph letter from the Emperor to the President of the United States, as announced in our special

despatch from Washington yesterday. It is a matter of some congratulation for us to reflect upon that while England and France are fitting out hostile armies against the Chinese, our administration is receiving assurance of the most peaceful and friendly relations with that people, and the ratification of a highly advantageous treaty from the hands of the Emperor of China.

The arrival of coolie ships from China is thus reported:—

"*Kitty Simpson*, from Macao, some days since, reported took on board 342 coolies; she delivered here alive, and in good health, 313; died *en sea*, 29. In regard to the American ship *Messenger*, an article from THE CHINA TELEGRAPH has been travelling the rounds of the British and American press stating that on the voyage of that vessel down the China sea, that ship was the scene of a terrible conflict, and that before order could be enforced, and the coolies subdued, one hundred were killed, or words to the same effect. No coolies died on board of that ship from violence—no such conflict took place. 378 coolies were taken on board at Macao, of which sixteen died of the ordinary ship diseases, and two fell or threw themselves overboard. 260 were delivered here in good health, and none even with wounds from any violence in the enforcement of discipline. The deliveries made by American vessels to this date, of this more than slave traffic, show in transit a loss of eleven per cent. In British vessels the loss goes up to fourteen per cent. It is feared that the story was got up through jealousy, to do injury to the American ship *Messenger* in particular, and to our vessels generally looking for this sort of business in those waters. The injury, if any has been done, will be corrected by this notice in the *Herald*, which states all the facts, and neither more nor less."—[Our readers in China will be aware that such a report was made, and we noticed it in the LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH, and in the same issue gave the particulars of the affray on board the American ship *Staghound*, about which, at all events, there was not mistake.]

The Havana correspondent of the *New York Herald* reports a conversation he had with one of the crew of the *Messenger*, from Whampoa, with coolies, who confirmed all the statements published in the Hong Kong papers as to the system of kidnapping and harsh treatment of the victims.

British Columbia dates are to the 9th. The ship *Lawson* had arrived at Victoria from China, with 70 passengers. The *Leonidas* and *Daniel Elliot* were overdue with 600 more. The taxable property in Victoria was estimated at 15,000,000 dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

Since my last the Money Market has become firmer, and rates of interest have undergone a decided advance.

We now quote loans on call at 5½ to 6 per cent., and at 90 days to six months, at 6 to 7 per cent. These were the ruling rates up to yesterday, when a large amount of dividends was paid off, which relieved the market, and the quotations to day were easier. The closing rates were 5½ to 6 on call, and 5½ to 7 for 90 days and six months, and dull at that. Sterling closed without animation at 109 to 109½ per cent. for Commercial Bills on London, and at 109½ to 109¾ for six day bills. French bills were unchanged.

United States Five per Cents. of 1874 we quote at 101½ to 103 asked; Virginia Six per Cents., 92; Tennessee Six per Cents. 89½; Panama Shares, 124½ to 125; Illinois Central, 62½ to 63; Ditto, ditto, Bonds, 91 to 91½.

TEA.—The market is active and firm. We notice 1,500 half-chests Blacks, mostly Oolongs, per *Flying Childers*, and 2,000 ditto, in two or three parcels, at full prices. Greens are quiet, with sales of 2,000 half-chests assorted green on private terms.

TIN.—In Straits Pig there have been further sales of 850 slabs here and to arrive at 31½ to 32 cents 6 mos., and 235 ditto on the spot, 30½ cash; with 400 ditto at 30½ cash. Banca is without change; 200 slabs sold, to arrive, at 32½ cents cash.

GUNNY BAGS are firm and rather higher. Sales of 1,500 bales, and 300 ditto in Boston, the former at 11 cents for 425*lb.*; less 3 per cent cash. The latter, 425 to 440 *lb.*, at 11½ cents; 380 ditto, also there; 375 to 390 *lb.*, 10½ to 10¾; and 100 ditto, here; 440 *lb.*, 11¼, 6 mos.

GUNNY CLOTH remains quiet, but is held at previous rates; sales of 500 and 100 bags ranging from 16 to 16½ cents; part less 3 per cent. cash; and part 6 mos.; 170 and 100 in Boston at 16 to 17 cents for 6 mos.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Since our last sales have been made of 1,400 boxes Canton, No. 1, prices ranging from \$1 42½c. to \$1 50c.

SALT-PETER.—We have heard of transactions in Crude since those noted in our last. At Boston 200 bags Crude sold at 11c. to 11¼c. for 6 mos.

HEMP.—At this season of the year business is very small, and we have but to notice sales of 200 bales Tampico at 6¼c., 6 mos., and 30 ditto, Sinal, 6, less 3 per cent. cash.

SPICES.—Within the past few weeks large sales have been made, and the market is active and unsettled; the sales embrace 28,000 mats Cassia at 21c., part at 6 mos.; and 60,000 ditto, and 22,000 ditto, in Boston, on private terms. The business besides is small; 100 bags Pepper sold at 8¼c., 6 mos., and 150 cases Nutmegs on private terms.

INDIA RUBBER.—We have only to note sales of Para Fine, in small lots, at 70c., 6 mos.

INDIGO is steady and firm; 23 cases Manila sold at 45 c., 6 mos; 5 chests Madras on private terms, and a small parcel Caracas, equal to \$1 05 cash.

SEEDS.—Clover is dull, but in few hands, and not offered; quotations nominal. Linseed is without material change, though apparently rather firmer, especially for lots to arrive.

ARRIVALS.—Sarah H. Snow, Higgins, at New York, June 19th, from Foochow. Arthur Cloutman, Pickering, at Salem, June 19th, from Zanzibar. Abbott Lawrence, Paris, at Boston, June 20, from Calcutta. Saracen, Osgood, at Boston, June 25, from Calcutta. Golden Rule, Mayo, at New York, June 27, from Shanghai. Vindolana (br), Lorain, at New York, June 27, from Ceylon. Art Union, Nicklason, at Boston, June 26, from Calcutta. St. Bede (Br.), Wood, Colombo (Ceylon), at New York, July 2. Belle of the West, Howes, at Boston, July 6, from Manila. Beaver, Smith, at New York, July 9, from Shanghai.

SAILED.—Uriel, Walker, from Boston, June 20, for Calcutta. Norway Major, from Philadelphia, June 21, for Hong Kong (and put into New York June 30, leaky, &c., where she would repair). R. B. Forbes, Ballard, from Boston, June 22, for East Indies. Philomela, Ellms, from Boston, June 23, for East Indies. Fortuna, Hansen, from Boston, June 25, for Manila. John Jay, Dotz, from New York, June 30, for Singapore. Bold Hunter, Crosby, from Boston, June 30, for Melbourne.

ARRIVAL OF LORD CLYDE IN ENGLAND.

Lord Clyde arrived from Calais at Dover on the 18th ult., in the mail packet *Alliance*, on his return from India. As soon as the *Alliance* drew towards the pier, the figure of Sir Colin (as he was still called by everybody) was easily discernible on the quarter-deck. He was standing with his usual erectness, and looking much the same as when he embarked from the very spot to which the boat was now approaching, except that the bronze on his countenance was a tinge deeper, and his hair a trifle grayer. The characteristic decision and firmness of the old General were as easily recognisable as ever in his slightest movement. On the vessel being moored, the Mayor of Dover (Mr. J. C. Ottaway), accompanied by the town clerk, Mr. E. Knocker, proceeded on board to solicit from his lordship the honour of presenting an address. A minute or two's conversation ensued, during which the crowd lining the Admiralty pier waved their hats and handkerchiefs and cheered enthusiastically. The Artillery Volunteers, under Capt. Wollaston, with their band, were in attendance as a guard of honour; but, owing to the short notice which had been given of his lordship's arrival, Genl. Craufurd, the commandant of the garrison, and the other official personages, who under other circumstances would have been there, were not in attendance. The reception, therefore, was in all respects a civil one, Lord Clyde walking with the mayor, and preceded by the mace, from the landing pier to Birmingham's Lord Warden Hotel, in the principal saloon of which an address was presented to his lordship in the presence of a very distinguished assemblage.

At the conclusion of his reply, Lord Clyde, who throughout was visibly affected, shook hands with the gentlemen of the corporation near him, who then withdrew. His lordship, who was accompanied by Major Alison and Col. Stirling, his aides-de-camp, left by the 3.45 train for London, amid further demonstrations of joy at his safe return to the shores of England.

We understand that his lordship has received her Majesty's commands to pass a few days at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Consort.

The *Times* has the following account on his lordship's return:—

"It has been observed of Wellington, and was certainly felt by himself, that, whatever his powers, he had not the opportunity of those brilliant enterprises which have placed his chief antagonist among the half-dozen great conquerors of history. Fortune itself had dictated his tasks, and impressed duty rather than glory on the successful results. Something of the kind may be said of Lord Clyde's career, but in a much more evident degree. His services show rather a struggle with fortune, and a rolling of the stone up the hill, than the sort of career the young cadet would choose for himself. Walcheren, Vimiera, the retreat of Sir John Moore, Corunna, Barossa, Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, and the passage of the Bidassoa, were some of the trials which made the hard cradle of this career. Sent, like many other brave soldiers, to America, Captain Campbell missed Waterloo, and except in quelling an insurrection in Demerara, he passed a long period of inactivity till the first expedition to China in 1842. Twenty years ago there seemed very little prospect of a soldier past the meridian of life beginning a career of usefulness and fame, and having the alternative of a Peerage or Westminster Abbey. The Punjab, Peshawur, and the mountains of the North-Western frontier, as they have contributed the materials for the suppression of the Indian mutiny, so have they been the school, and Colonel Campbell there acquired the experience which he was afterwards to find so valuable. But few would have guessed six years ago the work still in reserve for the man who had been hunting down savages in their strongholds of Central Asia, and was now glad to be relieved of that duty, even at the expense of idleness and poverty. There were greater men than in the service than Colonel Campbell, but none wiser, or safer, or more fortunate. It was, doubtless, through a just appreciation of these qualities that he commanded the Highland Brigade and Highland Division throughout the war in the Crimea. So good a man and such good troops were not to be thrown away. General Campbell led his Highlanders at the Alma, and no doubt it was a comfort to everybody in the camp to know they were at Balaklava, which the 'thin red line' nobly defended when the foe had the temerity to attack it."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CHINA WAR.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Mr. S. HERBERT moved a vote of credit to the amount of £3,800,000 on account of the war with China. Admitting that the estimate now before the House was given in the gross, and to a great extent upon mere guess, he submitted that it was impossible to state details on the subject, and that any attempt to specify particular items must prove illusory. After giving some explanations touching the despatch of troops, transports, &c., he observed that the vote comprised a sum of about £443,000 due to the Indian Government, arising out of charges left unsettled from the last China war. Of the total amount now asked for, he believed, on a rough calculation, that two millions would be required for expenses incurred in India; £1,500,000 for military and £300,000 for naval expenses in England.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY observed that the mixing up of India and home expenditure was introducing serious confusion in our finances. He trusted that means would be found hereafter to keep the accounts separate.—After some observations from Mr. T. Hankey, Sir S. Northcote, General Peel, and Sir F. Baring, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the announcement of the enormous sum required for the war with China had taken himself by surprise, as it seemed to have surprised the House. The demand was also so recent that he knew nothing about it when making his budgetary statement, and could not then even introduce the £443,000 for past transactions. He proceeded to explain the methods by which charges incurred for wars in Asia were defrayed in part by the Indian Government, and which placed it out of the power of the home Ministry to frame detailed estimates, obliging them to submit merely conjectural statements of the probable expenditure to Parliament.—Sir J. PAKINGTON thought the House had a right to demand fuller information, not only as to the expense, but also as to the policy of the Government with regard to the China war. If the cost of the war could not be told when the budget was brought forward in February, the event was at any rate probable, and the Government were not justified, under the circum-

stances, in remitting taxes and tampering with the finance of the country. Mr. B. COCHRANE moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. RUSSELL recognised the serious responsibility arising out of the proceedings in China, but observed that the late Administration must share in that responsibility, the events which had culminated in war having occurred while they held office, and in consequence of orders from Lord Malmesbury and Sir J. Pakington himself. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE and Sir C. NAPIER having briefly spoken, Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the Committee would come to a vote that night. After some further discussion, in which Mr. B. COCHRANE and Mr. DISRAELI took part, the vote was reduced, at the suggestion of Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, by the sum of £443,896, to be voted separately. The vote of £3,356,104 was then agreed to, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress, the other vote being deferred.—(13.) Mr. COCHRANE moved, "That in order to remove one great obstacle of peace with China, the British Plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that the ambassador, minister, or other diplomatic agent, appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain may reside with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government."—Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected to the form of the motion. The instructions to ambassadors emanated from the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be altered by the House of Commons. The proper mode of proceeding would have been by an address to the Crown. He proceeded to combat the policy advocated by the hon. member, insisting upon the expediency of securing for the British envoy the same privilege of residence at Peking already enjoyed by the Russian ambassador. The amendment was negatively without a division.—A vote of £443,000, as repayment to the East India Exchequer, on account of expenses incurred in China, was then moved by Mr. S. HERBERT. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into various details respecting the financial and other results arising or anticipated from the war. He also vindicated his own consistency, and that of some of his colleagues, in opposing the war with China in 1857, and supporting the present one. Lord J. RUSSELL also justified the declaration of war, which he contended had become indispensable to vindicate the honour and dignity of England, after the outrage committed on the Peiho. It was a terrible calamity, but one which the present Government could not avoid, and which they had inherited from their predecessors. Mr. T. BARING observed that the war was said to be waged for the promotion of trade. The fact was that traders did not wish for war, and felt the gravest suspicions of diplomacy. Lord PALMERSTON said that trade could not be safe in any country where Englishmen did not enjoy rights and securities formally recognised and secured by treaty. The vote was agreed to. Colonel DUNNE asked the Secretary of State for War what knapsacks had been forwarded to our troops in China by the ship *Clavering*; whether those knapsacks were fit for immediate use, by whose orders they were sent, and by whom supplied. The knapsacks were not fit for the soldiers who had gone to China. They required to be altered, and they had no means of altering them. The forks and knives also were very inferior in quality. He wished to know who were responsible for sending these stores to our army in China. Mr. S. HERBERT admitted that these stores sent out to China were not of the latest pattern. It was only just to say that no practical evil had arisen, because the stores in question, though called second class, were so called from no inferiority in the material, but only because of some little difference between them and those of the last pattern. The whole matter had been referred to Colonel Hudson, on whose judgment every reliance could be placed.—(16.) On the report of the Committee of Supply of the vote of £443,896, Mr. RUSSELL took occasion to condemn the war with China as utterly indefensible as regarded either the interests or the honour of England. The war began, he said, by an attempt to force opium upon the people of China, and he asked whether the people of this country would tolerate the forcible introduction of arrack into Liverpool. We bombarded Canton, and compelled the Chinese Government to agree to a treaty stipulating, among other things, to allow a British Minister to reside at Peking. But the origin of the war being unjust—and this had been admitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—we were now sending a large force and spending millions of money to enforce a treaty the result of that unjust war. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that this was a question which could hardly be too much discussed, and that, in dealing with Eastern nations, we should adopt the principles of truth and fair dealing. As to the merits of the quarrel with China, he denied that the treaty was one which the Chinese Government was not bound to fulfil; he thought it was a valid contract. The question was not whether this or that provision in it ought to be enforced, but whether a treaty recognised by the Emperor of China should be set at naught.—(3.) Mr. GREGSON inquired whether the four million taels stipulated by the treaty of Tien-tsin on account of losses sustained by British subjects, and for the expenses of the war, were in course of payment?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that none of the money had yet been paid. Under the French treaty a larger amount had to be paid, but there was a distinct stipulation for payment at certain fixed periods, and he believed the French Government had received between £300,000 and £400,000 on account of their expenditure in the Chinese war. The British claim had been reiterated in the last despatch from Mr. Bruce to the Chinese Government, and would not be allowed to drop out of sight.—[This statement is totally incorrect, the French like ourselves have not yet received any portion of their indemnity.]—ED. of L. and C. T.

INDIAN BUSINESS.—(19.) Sir Minto Farquhar, Mr. Vansittart, and Sir J. Elphinstone expressed alarm at the proposal of the Secretary for India to introduce a Bill affecting the civil service in India. The Minister was at issue with his council on the subject, and any attempt at present to modify further the Indian administration would be highly dangerous.

CANTON BOOTY.—(27.) Sir M. SEYMOUR asked the Secretary to the Admiralty the cause of the delay in the payment, and when the distribution of the Canton booty to those engaged in the capture of that city would take place.—Lord C. PAGET said the delay had arisen in consequence of the claims which had been made by his hon. and gallant friend subsequently to his original return of the numbers engaged. Those further claims had been allowed, and as soon as the amount due to the troops engaged could be adjusted, the money would be paid.

Naval and Military.

No further reinforcements for the CHINA EXPEDITION have taken place, nor are there any in progress at present. Stores and coals continue to go forward by merchant vessels.

The *White Star*, with the troops for Hong Kong, as already detailed, sailed from Queenstown on the 14th ult.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following in reference to General Mansfield. We stated at the time that the announcement was indiscreet and premature.

"Some time ago it was stated in this journal that Sir William Mansfield had declined or refused to go to China as second in command to Sir Hope Grant, and the information thus given, though somewhat modified in a subsequent number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, was rather confirmed by the general tenour of the news from India. We have, however, been informed, on the best authority, that Sir William Mansfield neither declined nor refused to go as Sir Hope Grant's Lieutenant-General. When the Government requested him to accept that office, as much on their own confidence in his ability as on the urgent representations of the Indian Government, General Mansfield did indeed strongly represent the inconvenience to which the course of the public services might be exposed if the Government persisted in an arrangement which would place him under the orders of an officer to whom for nearly three years he had been giving orders, and whose senior in rank he had been during warlike operations in India. He further pointed out that Generals Mitchell and Napier had actually left India for their commands in China, and that considerable difficulty would therefore be experienced in arranging those matters with his own; but, in conclusion, Sir William Mansfield having thus stated his case, informed the Government that he would proceed to Bombay and there await their orders. This statement is due to General Mansfield, and it shows that the general was ready to obey orders."

The following officers and troops are embarking for India:—2 officers and 63 men of the 1st Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 2 officers and 81 men of the 38th Regiment; 2 officers and 100 men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders; 2 officers and 88 men of the 54th Regiment; 3 officers and 93 men of the 75th Regiment; 1 officer Royal Artillery and one assistant staff-surgeon; 4 officers and 76 men of the 34th Regiment; 3 officers and 146 men of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 4 officers and 77 men of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade; 2 officers and 25 men of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards; 47 men of the 6th Dragoon Guards; 2 officers and 55 men of the 1st Battalion 4th King's Own; 1 officer and 68 men of the 83rd Regiment; 9 officers and 122 men of the Royal Artillery; 2 officers and 40 men of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment; 1 officer and 156 men of the 88th Connaught Rangers; 1 officer and 72 men of the 97th Regiment; and 4 officers and 60 men of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment.

The colonelcy of the 2nd (or Royal North British) Dragoons has become at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief by the death of Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, making the sixth Waterloo officer within little more than a month.

In reply to an application recently forwarded by the clerks employed in her Majesty's naval service, soliciting the indulgence of twenty-eight days' leave of absence as an annual relaxation from duty, a circular memorandum has been received at Woolwich dockyard from the Board of Admiralty, announcing that their lordships were pleased to accede to the request.

The largest brass gun in England, bored as an eighty-pounder, was recently cast at Woolwich. Upwards of eleven tons of metal were required to fill the gun mould, which, with the dead head, was twenty feet deep.

Ten of the Armstrong forty-pounders arrive weekly at Woolwich from Elswick, and are proved and stored with others for the service. The first proof of the 100-pounder guns took place yesterday at the Royal Arsenal butt, and it is stated that by the end of the year there will be upwards of 400 of that class of guns ready to be shipped for naval service.

An experiment has been made on the London and North Western line, of transporting troops by rail. The point from which the combined force departed was the Caledonian-road station; it consisted of the Grey battery of the Royal Artillery, which had arrived from Woolwich on the previous night, and between 400 and 500 cavalry, composed of the 2nd Life Guards and the 10th Hussars. It required six immense trains, each of more than thirty carriages, to bring them down from the Islington station. The last train started thence at a quarter past 11, and had not disposed of its martial freight till nearly 4 o'clock. The first train down arrived within sight of the platform at 10 o'clock, but, for some reason—it was, perhaps, part of the test—was halted there, and the men kept locked up in the carriages till 1 o'clock. When released, the men rushed and leaped out, halt stewed. The horses, being in open carriages, did not suffer so much. They stood, seven in each carriage, ready harnessed. The guns and ammunition-carts were on railway-trucks. The nicest part of the operation was adjusting the train to the platforms, so that each carriage should have its roadway exactly leading from it. That arranged the rest was easy.

The Channel fleet has been anchored in Bantry Bay, and are to proceed to Dublin.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

2nd Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Capt. Arthur Cassidy, from the Military Train, to be capt., vice Bushman, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between in'antry and cavalry; Ensign Thomas Gerard Edrington, from the 91st Foot, to be cornet, without purchase, vice Betty, promoted.

4th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Capt. Fienes Cornwallis, to be major, by purchase, vice the Hon. Charles James Keith-Falconer, who retires; Lieut. Warden Sergison, to be capt., by purchase, vice Cornwallis; Cornet Theophilus Gist, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Sergison.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Henry Norman Salis, to be capt., by purchase, vice Rendall, who retires; Lieut. William Lloyd Browne, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., vice Ridley, superseded for being

absent without leave; Cornet John Chaffey, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Salis.

7th Light Dragoons—Lieut. William Edward Shaw, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., vice Giles, whose transfer from the 14th Light Dragoons has been cancelled.

Royal Artillery—Assist.-Surg. George Evans, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Cumming, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Col. Richard John Nelson, to be col., vice Wright, removed as a general officer; Brevet-Major Paul Bernard Whittingham, to be lieut.-col., vice Nelson; Second Capt. Richard Hugh Stothard, to be capt., vice Whittingham; Lieut. Constantine Phipps Carey, to be second capt., vice Stothard.

Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—Major and Brevet-Col. Frederick William Hamilton, C.B., to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Charles Algernon Lewis, promoted to the rank of major-gen.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Hamilton; Lieut. and Capt. and Brevet-Major William Andrew M. Barnard, to be capt. and lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. the Hon. H. H. M. Percy; Ensign and Lieut. and Adj. the Hon. William Edward Sackville West, to have the rank of lieut. and capt.; Ensign and Lieut. Henry Osborne Gould, to be lieut. and capt., without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Barnard; Richard Byam Martin, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Gould.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards—Capt. FitzRoy William Fremantle, from the Rifle Brigade, to be lieut. and capt., vice Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, who exchanges.

Military Train—Capt. George Rushman, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be captain, vice Cassidy, who exchanges.

1st Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Paterson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bainbridge, superseded for being absent without leave; Assist.-Surgeon Thomas Turnville Gardner, from the Staff, to be assist.-surgeon, vice Atkinson, appointed to the Staff.

2nd Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Charles Hood, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Robinson, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Girdleston Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Twining, appointed to the 35th Foot.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Francis Plummer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bayly, deceased.

8th Foot—Lieut. William Unwin, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., vice Lovekin, who exchanges; Gentleman Cadet Bowland Ganard Moffatt, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Wingate, appointed to the 74th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Thomas George Crawley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cooper, who resigns.

11th Foot—Ensign Henry Ralph Lewis, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dixon, who retires.

13th Foot—Assist. Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surgeon, vice O'Brien, appointed to the Staff.

14th Foot—Capt. William Henry Gresson, from the 27th Foot, to be capt., vice Cowell, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Howard Molyneux Edward Brunker, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Shaw, promoted in the Military Train; Lieut. William Starke, to be capt., by purchase, vice William Henry Eliot, who retires; Ensign John Joseph Forsyth Grant, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Starke.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Griffiths, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cooch, promoted.

17th Foot—Lieut. James William Mitchell, from the 42nd Foot, to be lieut., vice Elgin, who exchanges.

20th Foot—Lieut. John Henry Herbert St. John, to be capt., by purchase, vice O'Shea, who retires; Lieut. James Magenis Lovekin, from the 8th Foot, to be lieut., vice Unwin, who exchanges; Ensign Clifford Gabourel Gibaut, to be lieut., by purchase, vice St. John; Gentleman Cadet Charles Thomas Dooly, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gibbs, promoted.

21st Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Beresford Nangle, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cox, deceased.

23rd Foot—Assist.-Surg. Francis Alfred Turton, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., vice Sylvester, appointed to the Staff.

24th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Dinwiddie, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hennessey, appointed to the 46th Foot.

27th Foot—Capt. Henry Cowell, from the 14th Foot, to be Capt., vice Gresson, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—Lieut. Henry Elkins Bennett, to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Mag-nis, who retires; Ensign Arthur Bishop, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bennett.

33rd Foot—Ensign James Maurice Shipton, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Willis, promoted.

42nd Foot—Lieut. Edward Arthur Elgin, from the 17th Foot, to be lieut., vice Mitchell, who exchanges; Assist.-Surg. Edwin Wilkes, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Mackinnon, appointed to the Staff.

46th Foot—Ensign Alexander Carden Hennessey, from the 24th Foot, to be ensign, vice Priestley, deceased.

52nd Foot—Assist.-Surg. George Park, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Innes, appointed to the Staff.

58th Foot—Lieut. William Russell Russell, to be capt., by purchase, vice Andrew H. Russell, who retires; Ensign Frederick Florence Murray, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Russell.

60th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dumbard Douglas Muter, to be major, by purchase, vice Bligh, who retires; Lieut. Philip Julian Curtis, to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Muter.

65th Foot—Major and Brevet-Col. Alfred Francis W. Wyatt, to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Charles Emilius Gold, promoted to the rank of Major-Gen.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Freeman Murray, to be major, without purchase, vice Wyatt; Lieut. George Buck, to be capt. ain, without purchase, vice Murray; Ensign John Shrews Talbot, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Buck; Charles Yarrow Gold, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Talbot, promoted.

72nd Foot—The transfer of Ensign Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell from the 79th Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd of July, 1860, has been cancelled; Lieut. Gustavus Lambert Bassett to be capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. H. W. Fitz-Maurice, who retires; Ensign Francis George Sherlock to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bassett.

74th Foot—Lieut. Norman Scalpa McCrummen to be capt., by purchase, vice Venables, who retires.

75th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B., from the 89th Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Bouchier, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Capt. Henry Fowler Mackay, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Mortimer, who exchanges; Lieut. John Vincent to be capt., by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires; Ensign Henry Bouverie Pusey to be lieut., by purchase, vice Vincent.

79th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. George Monkland, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet Col. Richard C. H. Taylor, C.B., appointed to a depot battalion; Major William Chauval Hodgson to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Monkland, who retires; Capt. and Brevet Major Alexander Cockburn M'Barnet to be major, by purchase, vice Hodgson; Lieut. John Miller M'Nair to be capt., by purchase, vice M'Barnet.

80th Foot—Thomas Theobald Willington, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dowling, who retires; Assist.-Surgeon Robert Muir Gilchrist, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surgeon, vice Frank, appointed to the Staff.

89th Foot—Lieut.-Col. Legendre Charles Bouchier, from the 75th Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet Col. Ferryman, C.B., who exchanges.

91st Foot—Ensign Charles Lacon Harvey to be lieut., by purchase, vice Spearman, whose promotion, by purchase, on the 11th May, 1860, has been cancelled.

94th Foot—Ensign Ramsay Steuart to be lieut., without purchase, vice Aytoun, killed in action; Sergeant-Major John Humphreys, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Steuart.

95th Foot—Assist.-Surg. John Smeaton Allanby, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Sharpe, appointed to the Staff.

3rd West India Regiment—Alexander Stewart Hincks, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice M'Cormick, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Horace Arthur Seymour, from the Coldstream Guards, to be capt., vice Fremantle, who exchanges.

DEPOT BATTALION—Lieut.-Colonel Fowler Burton, from the 97th Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. R. C. H. Taylor, retired upon half-pay.

UNATTACHED—Lieut. Frederick Richard Solly Flood, from the 53rd Foot, to be captain, without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Commissariat Clerk Joseph Frederick Wallatt Des Barres, to be deputy assist.-commissary-gen.; Commissariat Clerk William Fryer, to be deputy assist.-commissary-gen.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—First-class Veterinary Surgeon F. Delany, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be staff veterinary surgeon, vice James George Philips, appointed to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.—The Rev. Thomas Carter Stanley, to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

BREVET.—Col. Charles Wright, of the Royal Engineers, to be major-gen., vice Bolton, deceased; Capt. William Peddie, on half-pay unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired on full pay, to be major in the Army, the rank being honorary only; the commission as Brevet-Major of Brevet-Major William Malcolm Leckie, 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to be antedated to the 20th of July, 1858. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Col. W. B. Ingilby, Royal Artillery, to be major-gen., in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Dyneley, C.B., Royal Artillery, who died on the 21st of June, 1860:—Lieut.-Col. Henry Edward McGee, 3rd West India Regiment, to be col.; Major Henry J. Savage, 91st Foot, to be lieut.-col.; Captain Charles Edward Astell, half-pay 45th Foot, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major. To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the hon. rank of Colonel in the Army:—Col. the Hon. Sir Alan Napier Macnab, Bart., Commanding 7th Military District, Upper Canada; Col. the Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Commanding 2nd Military District, Lower Canada; Brevet-Major William Ready, Captain on half-pay unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, retired on full pay, to be lieut.-col. in the Army, the rank being honorary only; Capt. Henry Fowler Mackay, 76th Foot, to be major in the Army.

MEMORANDUM.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the 6th Lancashire Militia bearing for the future the title of "Royal."

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. M'Loughlin has been permitted to resign the adjutancy.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieut. B. F. Morrison to be adjt., vice Cowtan, who resigns the adjutancy only.

4th Regiment of Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Sawyer is "Wayland," and not "Weyland," as stated in the *Gazette* of July 3.

17th Foot—Sergeant-Major J. Emmett to be ensign, without purchase, vice Harris, promoted.

18th Foot—Captain J. Baird, from the 41st Foot, to be captain, vice Haydock, who exchanges.

21st Foot—Ensign W. C. Ralston to be lieut., by purchase, vice G. O'Connell, who retires.

25th Foot—Capt. H. H. St. Leger, from the 80th Foot, to be capt., vice Wilkinson, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—W. M. Rose, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bishop, promoted.

37th Foot—The appointment of Gentleman Cadet H. P. Kirkwood, from the Royal Military College, to an ensigncy, without purchase, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd July, 1860, has been cancelled.

40th Foot—Asst.-Surg. H. Scott, from the Staff, to be ast.-surg., vice Mines, deceased.

41st Foot—Capt. H. J. Haydock, from the 18th Foot, to be capt., vice Baird, who exchanges.

44th Foot—Ensign H. W. Feilden, from the 42nd Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice M'Innis, who retires.

46th Foot—The Christian names of Ensign Clarke are Philip Percy Doveton, and not Philip Peircy Dovelin, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 3rd inst.

53rd Foot—H. H. Stewart, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Flood, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase.

54th Foot—Surgeon W. Poole, from the Staff, to be surgeon, vice Dowding, appointed to the Staff.

64th Foot—Ensign W. J. Voules, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fennessey, deceased; Sergeant J. O'Dell to be ensign, without purchase, vice Voules.

76th Foot—Brevet Major Morley Stratford Tynte Dennis to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel O. Fenwick, deceased; Lieut. J. H. Tripp to be captain, without purchase, vice Dennis; Ensign E. Austin to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tripp.

80th Foot—Captain J. Wilkinson, from the 25th Foot, to be captain, vice St. Leger, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—Ensign J. Healey to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Colebrook, deceased.

INVALID DEPOT (Cape of Good Hope).—Lieut. S. J. Timbrell, from Paymaster, on half-pay 58th Foot, to be paymaster.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—Captain W. T. E. Fosbery, from the 77th Foot, to be captain of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain W. Paterson, appointed Instructor of Military Drawing, vice Lieut. Foy, 86th Foot, who has resigned that appointment.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., who retires on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858; Surgeon W. M. Dowling, from the 54th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Poole, appointed to the 54th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon T. J. Tuffnell to be surgeon (this appointment to be supernumerary to the establishment); Assistant-Surgeon S. Gibson, M.B., from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Scott, appointed to the 40th Foot.

VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. H. Burbage, gent., to be acting veterinary surgeon; D. Paley, gent., to be acting veterinary surgeon.

BREVET.—Colonel R. F. Crawford, Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of brigadier general while in command of a brigade. Major H. Boye, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel in the army. Major L. S. Hough, 31st Bombay Native Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel in the army. Second Captain C. E. Cumberland, Royal Engineers, to be major in the army. Second Captain A. H. Bogle, Bengal Artillery, to be major in the army. Captain W. F. Hunter, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be major in the army. Captain J. A. Wood, 20th Bombay Native Infantry, to be major in the army. Lieut. S. J. Timbrell, Paymaster Invalid Depot, Cape of Good Hope, to have the honorary rank of major under the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS TO BE CAPTAINS.—E. G. Hore, J. G. Bickford, W. E. A. Gordon, and C. Vesey.

LIEUTENANTS TO BE COMMANDERS.—W. Strickland, D. Herbert, Iltid T. M. Nicholl, J. Simpson (b.), H. West, J. W. Pike, H. B. Woolcombe, R. Gordon Douglas, late flag lieutenant.

PAYMASTERS.—J. Colwell to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS TO BE PAYMASTERS.—J. C. Meagher and E. W. Gordon.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—W. B. Elphinstone to the Hornet (commissioned).

LIEUTENANTS.—B. J. Cooper to the Hannibal; T. C. Bruce and W. H. Wright to the Royal Adelaide; G. D. Bushe to the Orion; J. D'Arcy Irvine to the Britannia; E. F. Kirby, from the Centaur to the Chesapeake; H. Smith to the Monarch; W. G. Silverlock to the Geyser; B. J. Cooper to the Centurion; R. E. Travery to the Conqueror; J. T. Pringle to the Megeera; W. Brogden to the Hornet; Lord Walter T. Kerr to the Emerald.

MASTERS.—G. Allen to the Hornet; W. C. Buck to the Dongal; C. G. Johnson, to the Asia, for the Immortalité; D. H. Speer to the Cassack; E. J. Jameson, to the Mersey.

STAFF SURGEON.—Junius Bank to the Russell.

SURGEONS.—James Vaughan to the Royal Adelaide; Dr. D. Finucane to the Hornet; W. Loney to the Emerald; J. McSwiney to the Retribution; M. Walling to the Atholl.

PAYMASTERS.—R. Taylor to the Hornet; G. W. D. Simmonds to the Hastings; H. J. Kelly to the Castor; W. Drury to the Royal Adelaide; W. H. Mills (additional) to the Impregnable; J. Lewis (additional) to the Britannia; Hugh H. Burnisvan (additional) to the Cambridge; E. Thorne to the St. Vincent; Wm. Waver advanced to the first class; George J. Starr, advanced to the second class; E. W. M. Millman, advanced to the third class; E. B. Walker to the Porcupine.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—W. J. James to the Bloodhound; G. H. Maunsell (acting) to the Hornet; W. H. Carter to the Cumberland; A. C. Johnston to the Monarch; J. N. Anderson (additional) to the Fiskard.

MASTERS ASSISTANT.—W. Taylor to the Geyser, S. G. Tattersall to the Hornet.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—Francis St. J. O'Neill to the Royal Adelaide; G. Prince to the Hornet.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—E. W. Baker to the Dongal; J. Henty to the Hogue.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: J. Marsh to the Fiskard, as supernumerary; B. L. Canney to the Asia, as supernumerary; W. M'Dowell to the Hornet. Second Class: F. C. Ford to the Skipjack; J. W. Nott to the Urgent; W. C. Moreton to the Hecate; E. Dooley to the Furious. Third Class: E. Gage to the Hornet; W. A. Houghton to the Cumberland, for service in the Adder.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: M. Litt to the Cumberland, for Myrtle; H. W. White to the Niger; James N. Slade to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Fly. Third Class: J. Taylor to the Indus, for service in the Constance; A. King to the Torch; J. Furdie to the Greyhound; E. Chambers to the Bloodhound, as supernumerary; J. Wootton to the Asia; W. Willings to the Hornet, for temporary service; G. Quick to the Asia, for service in the Bullfinch; J. Howey, H. Clyde, and W. Gentles, to the Nile, as supernumeraries for disposal.

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. F. Boughey to the Mersey; C. J. H. Bliss to the Orion; H. V. Smith and H. C. Walker to the Barracouta.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address, in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

T. E.—The last mail did not bring the documents expected.

R. O.—We are quite willing to insert the matter under the usual conditions.

We beg to call attention to the extension of our news from the United States from our special correspondent, including commercial and shipping intelligence, and we shall be happy to receive suggestions for any further information which may be desired. We intended giving the export manifest of vessels, but regret that our correspondent finds considerable difficulty in procuring the same in detail, as the Customs do not publish them.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we intend giving another statement of the cargo, compiled from the vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

Our OFFICES in this City have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., via Marseilles, which has been opened specially for the same.

Books sent by post and not prepaid are charged letter rate.

Post-office orders payable at Lombard-street, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY THAT OUR AGENCY AT HONG KONG, HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM MR. GEO. HOLMES TO MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND SON, WHO ARE AUTHORISED TO COLLECT SUBSCRIPTIONS AND OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Cochrane was altogether in error, in point of form, on the evening of the 13th ult., when he moved "That the British plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the treaty of Tien-tsin, by which the Emperor of China agrees that the ambassador, or other diplomatic agent appointed by her Majesty, may reside permanently at the capital, or visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government," and although we should have a better opportunity, yet we are disposed to comment again on this much-vexed "residential clause." It was in one of Lord Elgin's despatches of 1858 that he made use of the following words:—"Any attempt on our part to compel the literal fulfilment of our treaty right on this point would oblige the Emperor of China to choose between a desperate resistance and passive acquiescence in what he believes to be the greatest calamity that could befall the empire." It is true that there may be some of our statesmen who believe in the utility of having a minister residing in Peking, who fancy that our rights would be more carefully guarded, and that the presence of a representative would act as a preventative against future acts of hostility! Making every allowance for these sentiments, we believe, on the other hand, that a resident minister would be the constant source of annoyance to the Chinese Government, and that it would be quite as likely to foment quarrels as to prevent them. So far as we are already involved in this unfortunate struggle, events have proved Lord Elgin's words true; a "desperate resistance" has been shown, and so far as the news we have received goes, a still more "desperate resistance" is determined on; it would be well, then, to ascertain how far a political residence in Peking would be useful to England before an attempt is made to force it again upon the Chinese, and it would also be well

to find out whether there would be the slightest chance of a "passive acquiescence" on the part of the Emperor, in the event of the matter being settled by bloodshed or diplomacy. If Lord Elgin is still impressed with this sentiment, and we trust he is, then he will give it up. Mean time it is our duty to examine the observations of Lord John Russell on the same evening. His lordship said:—"So far from the residence of a British Minister at Peking being considered by the Chinese Government as a degradation, they did not object to a Russian minister, whom they had received with great distinction, and who had been resident many months at Peking. This had entirely changed the question; the Chinese Government could not refuse to Great Britain what had been readily granted to Russia." Lord John Russell is, doubtless, perfectly correct in the abstract, but the question is whether he is right in practice. Because a gentleman who has a valuable estate chooses to allow a neighbour the right and privilege of shooting and fishing over his domain, that is no reason why he should allow a stranger to do the same thing. This simile may be carried still further, for it is useless to deny that Russia and China have more interests in common than England and China, notwithstanding the larger trade carried on by the latter. The frontiers of the two empires are divided only by imaginary lines; the people inhabiting the region of those frontiers are almost identical in manner, habits, religion, and language.

OUR POLICY IN JAPAN.

WE all remember the mutual admiration of our diplomatists, naval officers, and letter-writing attachés connected with our expedition from China to Japan. We were called upon to admire the "happy audacity" displayed in the dashing run up the bay of Yedo. We believed that our countrymen, in giving Lord Elgin all the credit of opening that country, awarded to his lordship only his due, particularly as he was silent when the Shanghai merchants saluted him as the creator of the "good time coming" for us in Japan. Now, however, that a few months have rolled by, we find the English public mistrusting our success in Japan. We receive from our consuls and merchants in that country complaints upon complaints, but hear nothing of the kind from Americans. Are our cousins so favoured as to be exempt from annoyances, or do they exhibit more of the virtue of forbearance? Is Mr. Harris a better manager than Mr. Alcock? We know not how to answer these questions. We find the Japanese embassy assuring the New York Chamber of Commerce that they hope to see the relations between their respective countries extending. We expect to hear demands made upon our too willing naval officers to turn again from the shores of China to intimidate the Japanese, but we cannot hold out to our commercial and manufacturing interests much ground of hope of great improvement in our relations from those sources. One mistake has certainly been committed; we have regarded the Japanese much as we have the Chinese, and have treated them accordingly. The beginning that Lord Elgin made was very different from that of Commodore Perry—one pursuing intimidation, the other conciliation. Mr. Alcock was received consequently with very different feelings from those entertained for Mr. Harris; the former has had to counteract preconceived evil impressions, and has not been successful. We can believe him when he tells us that our inconsiderate countrymen complicate the difficulties which beset him, and if the truth were known we should probably discover that his subordinates have no excess of discretion; in truth, the Blue Book reveals that much. In one of the reports of Dr. Macgowan's lectures on the Japanese, we find that gentleman describing them as being not less prompt in avenging injuries than North American Indians, and he cautions travellers against adopting the course pursued towards other Asiatics, referring to the assassinations that have already taken place—an evidence not of Japanese looseness, but of spirit; which, when rightly directed and properly appreciated will, in the end, cause foreign relations to be placed on a more stable footing than they are ever likely to be in China. We concur in these views, and trust that what has too often been represented as an undignified course on the part of the Americans may be imitated by our countrymen. We are getting tired of those costly expeditions, which seem to imperil rather than establish our commercial and manufacturing interests.

SINGAPORE AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

It is now nearly a year and a-half since the inhabitants of Singapore petitioned Parliament to be transferred from the rule of the Secretary of State for India to that of the Secretary for the Colonies. We expressed our opinion of the transfer at the time,* and recent events have certainly not tended to alter our conviction that the petition was an ill-advised proceeding. It is not, however, our present purpose to discuss this part of the question, but simply to present a brief narrative of the fate of the petition, and of an official exploit in connection therewith, as some hints may, we think, be thence deduced on the future prospects of the settlement.

A few weeks ago an influential deputation had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, for the purpose of ascertaining what had become of the Singapore petition. They learnt—as we expected—nothing. The petition was doubtless thrown months ago into that huge waste paper basket provided as the receptacle for all such documents. In answer to numerous inquiries which our correspondents have from time to time urged us to make, we have invariably received the stereotyped reply that the subject was under consideration. At last, however, the light breaks through: after all these long months of silence we hear “the bird in the solitude singing,” and doubtless the petitioners will deem its notes most melodious. But whence comes the charmer? All must admit from an unexpected quarter. We craved our readers’ attention to the narrative, which is alike curious and instructive. A few evenings since a measure was read the first time in the House of Lords, entitled “The Coast of Africa, &c., Act Amendment Bill.” Of course no one expected the grass was covering a rather venomous snake; or, to use what our Singapore friends may think a more apposite illustration, no one guessed so exquisite an Eastern flower was hidden under that African foliage. Yet so it was; spring time had come at last, the colonists’ prayer was heard. In the folds of this seemingly insignificant bit of legislation was wrapped up the boon. The Bill was introduced to amend existing Acts for the Government of our Settlements on the Coast of Africa and in the Falkland Islands, and was the handiwork, as Sir Charles Wood tells us, of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. As there are two, we would gladly know which is indicated, that we may record the hero’s name. It occurred, however, to one of them—most likely Mr. Fortescue—that a fitting opportunity had presented itself for the display of his eminent legislative ability. It may be that geography, like spelling, is too ordinary an acquirement for legislators; if so, we shall not, perhaps, be deemed presumptuous in suggesting to the Under-Secretary that Singapore is *not* in Africa, nor yet one of the Falkland Islands.

We have given, however, only part of the tale. If the inhabitants of Singapore possess any of the milk of human kindness, they will be delighted to learn that the clause in this “Africa” Bill was so comprehensively drawn that some few millions besides were to partake of the blessings they sought for themselves. “This Bill,” said Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Horsman was quite correct, “gives power to the Secretary of State to transfer the whole of her Majesty’s dominions in “India to the Colonial Department.” Sir Charles Wood was about to have two hundred million souls removed “at one fell swoop” from his paternal care; but deeply engaged in arranging the Indian Army patronage with H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, that astute Statesman knew nothing of the matter. It was not until Mr. Horsman gave him notice of his intention to refer to the subject in the House of Commons that the Secretary for India awoke to the consciousness that he was about to lose the rule of an empire. When the Under-Secretary for the Colonies had completed the draught of the Bill containing this rather important clause, it was sent to the India House. The Assistant Under-Secretary Mr. Melvill, (an official of quite another order), at once detected the blunder, and (to quote Sir Charles Wood), “sent an answer back that it was impossible “that those particular words could be inserted in the Bill.” Will it be believed that even after this chance of escape the Bill was introduced “by inadvertence” to the House of Lords without the slightest alteration? After Mr. Horsman had enlightened the Government on the measure prepared by the Under-Secretary, adopted by the Cabinet, and submitted to the Legislature by one of its leading members, it was deemed necessary to amend it. The Bill has therefore been read a second time *pro forma*, and is to be reprinted with amendments, and we join in Lord Derby’s hope that it may be made intelligible.

It is of course difficult to guess, after these extraordinary freaks, what may be the next proposition of the Government—whether the petitioners are still to pine under the Indian rule, or to be removed in a body to the Great Desert of Sahara; but we shall be much surprised if, after this specimen of legislation, the inhabitants of Singapore are not of our opinion, and we express it in all sincerity that it is very much better to endure the forgetfulness of Sir Charles Wood, than to live under the maladministration of the Colonial Office.—[Since the foregoing was in type, the Bill, as amended, has passed through Committee of the House of Lords. The Singapore petitioners will find themselves excluded in toto.

SIR JOHN BOWRING.

Sir John Bowring is mentioned as a candidate for the representation in Parliament of Exeter, one of the seats being about to become vacant. Sir John Bowring was born at Exeter on the 17th October, 1792, and is therefore now sixty-eight years of age. He is also mentioned as the likely Governor of the Isle of Man, by the people of which he seems held in remembrance for the services rendered them. A local journal in 1846 said:—“When the learned gentleman visited the Isle of Man “in 1843, he found its commerce tied up by a paltry license “system, which, in practical operation, proved an instrument “of favouritism, fraud, oppression, and petty tyranny. He “found our ports and harbours shut against mariners, unless a “large sum were paid in harbour-dues. The Doctor brought “these grievances before Government, got the licenses abolished, “trade put on a favourable footing, and the ports opened.”

Mona’s Herald and Faragher’s Isle of Man Advertiser of 25th July last says, as regards the suggested succession of Sir John Bowring to Lieutenant-Governorship of that island:—

“In our opinion, a more acceptable selection could not be made from all the eligible politicians of the kingdom than the one proposed.

“In the first place, we want a man to fill that high and responsible office who has experience and acquirements in political life, and who is well versed in the constitution and general laws of the British Empire.” And shortly, recapitulating Sir John Bowring’s political career, it says:—“He is, therefore, well qualified to discharge the duties of Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.”

Secondly, it says, “We want a man for that office acquainted with Man affairs, one who knows our wants and takes an interest in them.” Then, stating what Sir John had done for them from 1843 to the close of his Parliamentary career, it says:—“If Sir John Bowring were now to visit the island he would be surprised and delighted at the happy change it has undergone since he was last here. Standing on the elevated ground at Rose Mount, and beholding a splendid new town of terraces, villas, and mansion-houses started up around him, looking down towards the harbour, and seeing it thronged with merchant vessels and steamers, and then riding through the country and revelling amid smiling fields of corn, and stock-farms covered with flocks and herds, he might exclaim, with good Las Casas, ‘these are the works of my hand!’ for, indeed, without the commercial changes wrought out for us by the ‘good Doctor,’ as we used to call Sir John, such prosperity had never been ours.”

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published on this subject containing two letters (with inclosures) from Mr. Bruce to Lord John Russell, with the object of showing that the Chinese had violated the American treaty. The inclosure in No. 1 is an extract from the *North China Herald* of February 11, 1860; that in No. 2 is a copy of a proclamation issued last October by the chief magistrate of the district town of Loo-ling-heen, in the province of Kiang-si, against the preachers and professors of Christianity. From this proclamation we extract the following:

“Any native of the Western Ocean (Europe) who shall propagate or teach the religion of the Lord of Heaven in the interior of China, or who shall clandestinely engrave or cause to be published any books of religion, or who shall establish places of meeting therein, to propound that religion and deceive the people; and any member of the Eight Banners, or any of the Chinese people who shall receive the doctrine from a native of the West, and use it to convert the people, or who shall privately assume another title or decree (i. e., the title of the Holy Father or Priest) to mislead the multitude shall, on conviction, be sentenced as follows:—the principals to be strangled, with immediate execution; and any who shall propagate that religion, without taking a separate title, and the number of people imposed upon be not large, shall be condemned to be strangled, awaiting in prison the execution of the sentence. And any who shall have allowed themselves to be converted, and shall not reform, shall be sent to the cities in Turkistan, and be given to the high and low orders of Beggars, and those able to control them, to be their slaves; and the bannerman shall be struck off the muster-roll of the banner.”

EMIGRATION FROM CANTON.

Government despatches between Sir John Bowring, Mr. Alcock, and other consuls with the Home Government, have been published in the form of a Parliamentary Paper extending over 139 pages, and dating from 15th April, 1859, to 11th

* *London and China Telegraph*, March 30, 1859.

July, 1860. It contains also the depositions of coolies examined.

Lord John Russell says in regard to this traffic, "Great abuses have unfortunately prevailed in the Chinese ports where the emigration of coolies has been carried on. Men have been kidnapped by unscrupulous agents, employed by European contractors, and the scenes of oppression and misery which have taken place in the barracoons and on board the ships have borne only too close a resemblance to the African slave-trade." The enormities far exceed those in the African trade, inasmuch as the Chinese are a more civilised and domestic race. Some time since we urged on Lord John Russell, by personal interview, the stoppage of this nefarious traffic in British ships, and that he would intercede with the French and Americans to the same end, we are glad to see some steps have been taken in that direction. We had the influence of an eye-witness, and could corroborate to Lord John the published accounts of this iniquitous traffic. A large proportion of the despatches in this correspondence refers to the details of the rescue of the coolies from on board the United States ship *Messenger*, about which it will be seen in our New York news our American contemporary has taken us up sharply, but we are quite sure he knew nothing of the real state of things in regard to the coolies by this ship, and has been imposed upon by some of the interested. It is amusing that the same paper, the *New York Herald*, contains a statement from its Havana correspondent that he had, in a conversation with one of the crew of the *Messenger*, ascertained all the particulars of the atrocities committed at Whampoa. We wish we could take credit to the British merchants and ships that they had none of it.

MR. JAMES WHITE, LATE OF CHINA.—This gentleman has been elected member for Brighton by a large majority over his Conservative opponent. The following speech, made by Mr. Catt in proposing Mr. White, is a very fair sample of the general ignorance prevailing on matters connected with China; in this case it is simply amusing, but in others the statements are productive of considerable injury to the welfare of our relations with that country; and as the special journal in connection with events in the Far East, it is our unpleasant duty to point them out; but some statements, even by most reputable writers and journalists, are so palpably ridiculous, that we are constrained to pass them; but we have misgivings that we are performing our mission in doing so, the very enormity and abundance of them disarms us from noticing some. It should be the duty, however, of any journal similar to ours to correct all published errors in connection with our field, even at the risk of becoming egotistical. Late residents in China now resident in this country, know what an Augean stable we have to deal with, and how largely it would tax us to point out all the errors printed. It was only last month that Lord John Russell stated in the House, that no Chinese custom-house existed at Swatow, and knew nothing of the affair with the British bark *Chin Chin*. The Duke of Newcastle, in like manner, knew nothing of the Tam Achoy expedition. Mr. Catt said:—"With respect to Mr. White, he had, as a merchant, met with reverses, but having struggled through his difficulties, he went to China, where he founded the colony of Shanghai, and even edited a paper in the Chinese language."

HONG KONG AFFAIRS.—The following comments on the late discussion in the House of Lords on the Tam Achoy raid are from the *Neveus le Chronicle*:—"The Duke of Newcastle has been forced to explain what it is he has done to purify Hong Kong. He says there has been no neglect. 'He ordered the new Governor to make an inquiry into the various charges raised by Mr. C. Anstey, cautioning him, however, against stirring up again that mass of mud which appeared to have encumbered society at Kong Kong.' When a Secretary of State resorts to a metaphor it is time to be on our guard. Official metaphors are intended to confuse unlearned people. The way to save one's self from being obfuscated by a metaphor is to follow it out. Society in Hong Kong is encumbered with mud, but the mud is not to be stirred.' Would not an upright Minister have said, 'it has to be removed. It will be a nasty job, but it must be done?' When the new Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, went out it was said of him that he had only one qualification for his office, and that was his name, Hong Kong being an Augean stable. The Duke of Newcastle has clenched the sarcasm by his order 'not to stir the mud.' We have entered thus fully into this matter because it is of an importance far transcending the circumstances in which it originated."

NEWSPAPERS FOR CHINA AND PLACES EASTWARD OF INDIA.—A many newspapers intended to be sent to China and other places eastward of India, via Southampton and Suez, continue to be posted insufficiently prepaid, the public are reminded that newspapers for any of those places are liable to a postage of twopence each, and that, unless that postage be prepaid, the newspapers will not be forwarded.—By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL. General Post office, 27th July, 1860.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, through its Minister here, has presented to Mr. John Jenkins, late lieutenant, R.N., commanding her Majesty's gunboat *Bancker*, a sword of honour, as a mark of its appreciation of the gallant services rendered by him in China, in numerous engagements with the pirates.

ABOUT THIRTY miles of telegraphic wires are about to be despatched to China. Several of the Sappers of the Royal Engineers will be sent to superintend the laying down the wires, &c.

THE BOOK postage to Labuan comes into operation on the 1st proximo; the rates are the same as published in our scale for India and China.

DURING THE stay of the American ship *Connecticut* at Plymouth, en route to China, the crew charged the captain and officers with most inhuman treatment.

THE PEOPLE in the Isle of Man are trying to get up a feeling in favour of Sir John Bowring, as the new governor of the island.

Spirit of the Press.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

TIMES.

Why is it that there is no defined national policy in our relations with China? The answer is very easy. We have only to note the men who rise to take part in the debates in the House of Commons to recollect their previous conduct, and to know their connections, and we see at once why every one advocates a different line of action, and why nearly all would be ready to combine against any really national policy which a Minister should be bold enough, and we are afraid we must say, indelicate enough to declare. There are a dozen different objects which a dozen different classes see in this war. First, and, perhaps, most contemptible of all, is the vanity of a few antiquated military and naval men, who desire to avail themselves of the accident of a seat in Parliament to direct from their places at Westminster operations which would never have been committed to their professional control. These unemployed officers are anxious to override in the quality of bourgeois the responsible counsels which ministers obtain from the heads of their respective professions. They are ready to dispute with a Minister every military probability, and to demonstrate that every thing is impossible, and that ships and armies are good only to be paid for. It is only by concealing every military or naval plan that the anxious and obtuse interference of these zealous volunteer advisers can be avoided. They are men with votes and men with tongues, and a Minister dares not say to them, "This is a professional matter which has been considered by your superiors in your own profession; I am unable to argue it with you in detail, but the Crown, in whose province it is to make choice, has confidence in their judgment, and has none in yours." The House of Commons would resent so curt a truth, and the public will listen to a Parliament man who talks. Next to these in persistency, and before these in influence, we have the China commercial interest. To them the British public owes nearly all that harrowing news which from time to time disturbs its equanimity. The rebels are always threatening Canton or destroying the young teas just at some critical moment for the markets. The silk crop is always going to fail. British manufactures are very dull, and the markets overstocked. The exchanges are very bad. The interest of this class is to keep things exactly as they are,—to buy things cheap in China and to sell them dear in England, and to buy things cheap in England and to sell them dear in China. That is their business. It is the spirit of commerce, the true policy of the trader. No one complains of it, but it gives a special channel to their desires and carves out for them their object. In their eyes the object of a China war must be to keep things exactly as they are,—ships of war always on the coast, troops always within hail, the Chinese authorities always in alarm. Mandarins too frightened to be very particular about dues, and too much in dread of barbarian force to make much noise, even if a Chinese Custom-house officer should be slain, and a Hong Kong jury should acquit the slayer. These are the natural objects of one class which has great authority in England, and in order to attain these objects that class must, of course, oppose any large measure which would put our relations upon a solid footing, open the whole country to trade, and destroy that profitable mystery in which China has ever been shrouded.

DAILY NEWS.

And this absurdity about forcing an extension of trade is once more set up as an excuse for forcing on the Mandarins of Peking the adoption of diplomatic usages which, stripped of their moral significance and mutual sincerity, are little better than the tomfoolery of pantomime. The practical result to the taxpayers of England is, that we are "at a guess" toiling three millions and a half into the Gulf of Elgin, with a horrible suspicion that we shall be called upon next year to throw as much or twice as much more after it.

MORNING POST.

The House of Commons having now agreed to vote the ways and means necessary for the conduct of the Chinese war, it certainly appears somewhat late in the day to criticise the unfortunate circumstances which have compelled the English and French Governments to engage in so expensive and distant a contest. This, however, is not the opinion of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who, having three years ago lost his seat in consequence of his vote against one Chinese war, has now had the temerity to impugn and attack the policy which her Majesty's Ministers have pursued towards China under circumstances of insult and outrage ten times more flagrant than any which accompanied the seizure of the *lorcha Arrow*. If Mr. Baillie Cochrane's argument were to prevail, the House of Commons, usurping the prerogative of the Crown, and ignoring the responsibility of Ministers, ought to send out an ambassador of its own, surrender Hong Kong and Canton, retire from Shanghai and the other commercial ports, and give the Chinese compensation for the three wars in which this country has been reluctantly compelled to engage with China. For such a mission the hon. member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) would be admirably qualified; though perhaps his friends at Birmingham and Manchester would not be exactly gratified to witness the purchase of peace at a price which would exclude their goods from the Chinese market.

MORNING HERALD.

At length we have something like a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone's Celestial scheme. We have a full glance at the round figures. But this did not come all at once. The art of the showman is to divide his pictures; now one and now another, and any of them, meaning all the rest. Our first peep was "The Chinese Expedition," only £2,500,000. While we are gazing at the figures and trying to make them out—hey, presto!—the scene changes; 1859 passes away, and 1860 is on—the 10th of February, 1860. "Look to the right, and you will see the war with China; just half a million and no more!" While the public is asking some little explanation of this,—another change! £500,000 means nearly eight times the amount—the bare £3,800,000. The total is only six millions—a very modest transformation for a financial showman. Thus, we had first a provision for a Chinese "expedition," and now for a Chinese "war," sums displayed in various shapes which amount as a whole to the large figure just stated, £6,000,000. This, of course, is not the end of the exhibition. The strings will be drawn again, the showman will once more display, and we shall

have vote after vote proposed under various representations of "the live lion stuffed with straw" character, till the total amounts to a sum almost too formidable to mention. It ought to be borne in mind that Mr. Gladstone is one of those members of the House of Commons who was loudest in his denunciations of the origin of this contention with the Chinese.

GLOBE.

The Chinese war is the subject of a great deal of mystification in the House of Commons. It is oddly treated, too. The House voted on Thursday the money needed to carry it forward, and last night discussed the propriety of Thursday's proceedings! Perhaps we are wrong in saying the House. The main body of members find no difficulty in seeing what the simple state of the case is. Not so that notable watch-dog, "Tear'em;" those wonderful gentlemen, the ex-Ministers, and that great military authority, Mr. Bright. "Tear'em" was fossilized on the China question in 1857. He opposed the Lorch war, and was one of those who suffered huge rebuke at the hands of the country. Mention the word China, and his mind flies back to 1857. The Lorch war was wrong; *ergo*, all wars with China are wrong. Therefore Lord John Russell, and Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Gladstone must be guilty of gross inconsistency, because they opposed a war in 1857 and support a war in 1860. A good talker never loses sight of a plausible case. What was it to Mr. Roebuck that the two wars are essentially different? No more than it was to Sir John Pakington and Lord John Manners that the present war arose, not in consequence, but certainly out of their instructions and the conduct of their officers. What course either Mr. Roebuck or any ex-Minister would have taken, after the action in the Peiho, we know not. They are not responsible. But one thing we do know. If they, being Ministers, had not determined to vindicate the position we lost on the Peiho, and taken measures for the protection of life and property in China, the country would have done by them the reverse of what it did by Lord Palmerston in 1857. Instead of confirming the course taken by a majority so overwhelming that no one dared to challenge the decision, the country would have expelled those Ministers and their abettors from power.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

Money for a war already commenced is necessarily demanded from the House of Commons very much in the "stand and deliver" style. Under this conviction of utter helplessness, the Commons last night voted nearly four millions, in a lump sum, to the Government, as a "credit" towards the charges of the war in China, after less than two hours' discussion. Sir Henry Willoughby, of course, improved the opportunity to trot out his hobby of the "Appropriation Audit;" and Sir J. Pakington expressed the very general feeling of the House when he urged their title to fuller information, both as to the way in which the money was to be spent, and the ultimate objects.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The opposition leaders have adopted a system of tactics testifying to their want of faith in their own policy. It was with this view and with no other that Sir John Pakington framed his motion with respect to the cost of the expedition to China. He and his friends are eager, it appears, to know how much will be paid for bringing the Chinese to their senses. In this particular the rat-payers generally will coincide with him. We may as well console ourselves with the assurance that, amid all the figures which Sir John Pakington is so anxious to investigate, there will be none setting forth, at a rough estimate, how the Bologhagh may be conquered, or how the tea districts of Seychulu may be united by a bridle path with the southern slopes of the Himalayas. If we were to listen to all the complaints against our Chinese policy, we might imagine that England had been for the last ten years proposing an invasion of the moon; but the truth is, that we once coerced the Chinese Government so effectually, that they not only ceded us an island, but gave way on the opium question, and sent wagon-loads of silver to Threadneedle-street. The only error we then committed was to give up our claim of an ambassadorial establishment at Peking, and that is the very point for which our plenipotentiary, backed by our naval and military commanders, must now definitively contend.

STAR.

The House of Commons has voted three millions and a half to defray the charges of the expedition to China. That, of course, is only a beginning; and unless the policy of the British Government be reversed, and directed into the path of legality, honesty, and common sense, heaven only knows when these demands on the substance of our people may cease. Mr. Sidney Herbert makes it depend on a change in the policy of the Chinese Government; but why? Is the policy of the Chinese Government so clearly wrong, and that of our own so indisputably right, that, until the former be abandoned, we must continue to provide for hostile operations? Is it the opinion even of her Majesty's Government that the war with China is a just and necessary one? We say just and necessary, because, undertaking to go on with it they seem to think it necessary, and yet the evidence furnished by the language of some of the most eminent among them forbids us to believe that they can consider it just. And what is that necessity, then, which constrains this Government to send a hostile expedition across half the globe, at an enormous expenditure of the already lavishly wasted money of the taxpayers—an expedition not sanctioned by justice, and so far from promising to lead to an immediate or ultimate gain in the shape of robbery, is even now destroying a profitable trade, and is likely, for time to come, to retard irrevocably the extension of our commerce in those quarters, which the period of peace had given such ample promise of? Why has it been undertaken? Why is it persevered in? What is the subtle, pernicious—we had almost written diabolical—influence which sways the British Cabinet to this insanely felonious course—to waste the lives and treasures of their royal mistress's subjects in earning for the nation deep loss and enduring infamy? It is a question to be seriously pondered, but which yet admits of easy solution.

ECONOMIST.

In the debate, Mr. Gladstone, as his custom is, deduced for us a very wholesome lesson from the unwelcome circumstances which necessitate the

Supplementary Budget. "It is very desirable that we should, if possible, draw some lesson from it, and I confess the lesson I draw is this, that it is impossible to check proceedings of this kind growing out of transactions such as the deplorable events at the mouth of the Peiho, when once they begin. What you should really look to is your mode of conducting your ordinary communications with such distant Powers, and the responsibility under which they are conducted. It is an extremely dangerous system of policy which sends forth treaties to be exchanged at the sword's point and at the cannon's mouth." We entirely agree with these observations, and we scarcely know any element in the finances of this year which causes us greater regret than the China loan which now seems imminent. It is not simply that it is a loan; for the two millions or upwards which will probably be borrowed at once by way of beginning to carry out the scheme of the Commission on National Defence will cause us no uneasiness. It is not the extent of the loan; for even coupling it with the first instalment of the Defence Loan,—which will, we believe, be borrowed in terminable annuities,—a loan of five millions, or a little more, will not greatly affect the resources of England. But it is the knowledge that the money is to be spent on redeeming a fatal error, and that in all probability the means chosen to do what we can in redemption of that error will in every way darken, instead of brightening, the prospect of our future relations with China.

EXAMINER.

Every one hates this Chinese war, the ministers in not less than the ministers out, though both are more or less to blame for it. Lord Malmesbury's instructions allowed of (to say the least, induced might be the apter word) Mr. Bruce's rash and violent proceedings; and the present Government was unwise enough to approve of the envoy's fatal use of the force placed at his disposal. To send a mission of peace with "a sufficient force" was a stark absurdity, defeating the object. How can force minister to a mission of peace? but it is too easy, as Mr. Bruce has shown, to turn the force to the purposes of war. The ancient type of wisdom, wishing to avoid violence, desires some arms to be put out of sight, saying the sight of the iron tempts men. Trade is our only real concern in China; but, as Sir John Pakington observes, instead of confining its cares to that one object, our Government has endeavoured to force the forms of European diplomacy on the distant and half-civilised empire of China. We are spending millions and lavishing heaven knows how much generous blood in order to force a resident minister on the court of Peking. This is really the Helen of our Iliad, a diplomatist at Peking! Such a man as Mr. Bruce at Peking instead of at Taku. Put it to the sense of the country how much it would give, how much it would suffer, how many millions it will consent to spend, and how many thousands of lives to throw away, for the great end and object of a diplomatist at Peking, and the response would be that a pin's head would be too high a price. But the foreign minister talks as if a diplomatist at Peking were the only security for trade. He has as much faith in the charm of a diplomatist at Peking for the interests of trade as people of old had in the horse-shoe nailed to the threshold. For our own parts, we are firmly persuaded that nothing would be so dangerous to trade in China as a resident envoy always meddling and finding something to do in order to keep up his own importance, and to show he is not what he ought to be, not to be mischievous, a cipher. "*Laissez aller, laissez faire*" is the true policy for trade in China; and in proof of it trade will be going on even while we are burning and destroying to compass the great security of a resident envoy at Peking, at the cost, perhaps, of revolutionising the empire. We have been engaged in many foolish wars for inadequate causes, but in none so insane as this.

LONDON REVIEW.

If the Speaker's gallery had been filled during the debate on the China War, on Friday night, with an assemblage of Mandarins, we can imagine the astonishment which would have been depicted on the countenances of those dignified personages at the opinions expressed by certain honourable members who took part in the discussion, some of whom displayed about as much knowledge of China, and the policy which it is the interest of this country to pursue there, as we might expect to find in a Chinese parliament, did such an institution exist, upon the occasion of a debate to consider the expediency of invading England. Our Celestial friends would have heard Mr. Bright express his belief that "the accumulation of a large force in China increased the temptation of the authorities there to enter into warlike proceedings;" while Sir James Elphinstone, charging Mr. Bright with being the cause of the war, expressed his opinion that, although we had 17,000 men "out there, he did not see any end to it." Colonel Sykes thought that the inevitable result of a treaty, if we got one, would be a garrison at Shanghai; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after demanding more than three millions and a half to pay the expenses of the war, gave vent to the consolatory and original remark, that "he must frankly state that the whole matter was full of uncertainty." Lord John Manners earnestly hoped that "in the prosecution of this melancholy and miserable contest, the utmost consideration might be shown for the feelings of the Chinese people;" and Mr. T. Baring put a climax to these forcible observations by the stupendous misstatement, that "the one great mistake that we have made all along in China is, that we seem to think that country is like France, or any of the other Powers of Europe, and we must force on China the same arrangements we have established with those Powers with which we have been for a long time connected." So long as Englishmen are expected to demean themselves in China as inferior to Chinamen, and this Government, by not insisting upon asserting its equality, sanctions the Chinese view of their own superiority, the irritation must be incessant. The only remedy is to be found in the establishment of a resident minister at or near Peking; and the only mode by which this great concession can be wrung from the Chinese Government is by the point of the bayonet. The sum of three millions and a half may be a high price to pay for this object, and the *modus operandi* somewhat severe; but the Chinese have brought it upon themselves, and we can assure Mr. Bright that, although we think hostilities imminent, the accumulation of troops has not the effect of encouraging the Chinese to resistance, while we hope that Sir James Elphinstone may live to see the end of the war, that Colonel Sykes may not live to see a garrison at Shanghai, and that Mr. Baring will refrain for the future from talking about China until he has acquired some knowledge of the subject.

Literature.

From Eve till Morn in Europe. By MRS. AGAR. T. C. Newby, Welbeck-street.

The subject of this book is well chosen, though we can scarcely say so much for the title. The manners, customs, and religions of the middle ages furnish a theme on which some of the best historians have dwelt, and a text book to their more laborious compilations is a desideratum. The work before us is neither sufficiently complete, nor, we are bound to add, sufficiently accurate to be of much service to the student; but such was not the writer's aim. Mrs. Agar designed only to give "a brief and popular sketch," and in this she has succeeded. Here and there we have evidences of bookmaking (as an instance we think the local guide book tells us all about the St. Alban's saint), but we are nevertheless able to say that the work affords abundant proof of the writer's talent and research, and that it is well calculated for the instruction of the general reader in the events of a period in reference to which he does not often possess too profound a knowledge.

The Two Households. By TERENCE DOYLE: 2 vols. T. C. Newby, Welbeck-street.

This is a very well written "autobiography," gloomy in tone, arising from the nature of the subject (incarceration in a private lunatic asylum), but in other respects unobjectionable. It is painfully interesting, and if it be as we suspect, a first production, it gives undoubted promise of future excellence. The pathetic scenes are sketched with unusual power, and although the composition is not perfect, we await the next work by Terence Doyle with more than ordinary interest.

NOTES.

Messrs. Longman and Co.'s new list includes "A Historical and Chronological Cyclopædia," by B. B. Woodward; "Political Ballads of the 17th and 18th Century," annotated, by W. W. Wilkins; "The Philosophy of Nature," by Boase; "Lectures on the History of the Fine and Ornamental Arts," by W. B. Scott; "Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia," by J. D. Pemberton; "Air and Water," by Dr. Angus Smith; "A Manual of Chemistry," by Dr. William Odling; "A Handbook of Farm Labour," by Mr. J. C. Morton; and numerous other works. Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have published a work on "Management of the Horse," from the pen of Mr. Edward Mayhew. The same publishers announce a "History of Chess," by Dr. Forbes; and "The Russians at Home," by Mr. Sutherland Edwards. Mr. Bentley announces "A History of English Literature, Critical and Anecdotal"; and "The English Satirists, from Hall to Byron." Mr. Hotten is preparing to publish a curious little work, said to be edited by Martin Luther, entitled "The Book of Vagabonds and Beggars, with a Vocabulary of their Language." Mr. Hotten, who is himself the translator, will furnish explanatory notes. The book is not mentioned by Luther's biographers, and its existence, in this country at least, is scarcely known. Mr. Henry Mayhew is preparing a "Life of Benjamin Franklin" in popular form, embodying the new facts which recent publications of letters and other biographical materials afford. Messrs. Ward and Lock will shortly publish "Marston Lynch," a novel, by the late Mr. Robert Brough (originally published, we believe, in the *Train Magazine*), with a portrait and memoir, by G. A. Sala; also "Mont Blanc," by the late Mr. Albert Smith, with a memoir by his friend, Mr. Edmund Yates. Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will shortly publish a new work, entitled "The Newspaper Press of the Present Age." Messrs. Marlborough and Co. announce a new edition of "Colonel Wilford's Lectures on the Rifle;" also a novel entitled "Aunt Dorothy's Will," by the author of "Passing Clouds," "Warfare and Work," &c., &c., in 2 vols. Messrs. Griffin and Co. have purchased Cobbett's Works, long kept out of general sale from their high price.

A new work, by Count de Montalembert, entitled "Les Moines d'Occident," has appeared in Paris. An "authorised" translation will soon be published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons.

The speeches and miscellaneous writings of the late Henry Drummond are announced for publication.

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Great changes are likely to take place in the administration of the various branches of our antiquarian collections.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Austin is engaged in preparing for the press a collection of her deceased husband's lectures and papers.

Her Majesty has appointed William A. Ross, Esq., the author of "An Old Road and an Old River," to which we have recently called our readers' attention, to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Gold Coast.

A movement is on foot for raising a monument to the memory of the late Augustus Walby Pugin; and we are glad to hear that it is taking so practical and useful a form.

Messrs. Trubner and Co., of Paternoster-row, are shortly to publish the very valuable "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit; undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. The work will consist of nine volumes of scientific text, and of an atlas in three volumes folio, containing views and maps, with explanatory letter-press.

Dr. James R. Ballantyne (of the College at Benares), the candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. Wilson.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Labuan Coal Company are sending out, by an early mail, a full staff of engineers and various officers, which will probably number twelve in all.

The new Bill for the protection of shipowners authorises the landing and storage of goods within forty-eight hours after the report of the ship at the customs, in the event of the consignee's not taking delivery of the same.

The report of the Bank of Egypt states that the net profit for the past half-year is £11,148, out of which a dividend is recommended at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, leaving £2,398 to be carried forward.

The dividend of the Bank of London has been announced for the past half-year at 5 per cent. per annum, and the affair was most prosperous.

The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company (Limited) will hold their next general meeting on 17th August, when it is rumoured that important propositions will be placed before the shareholders.

The East India and China Association have just published their comparative statement of the number and tonnage of ships, both British and foreign, entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1859 and 1860. According to the statistics of vessels entered inwards, the Port of London shows an increase of 93 vessels, with a capacity of 46,814 tons; the difference between 421 vessels and 285,084 tons in 1859, and 514 vessels and 331,898 tons in 1860. The Port of Liverpool also exhibits an increase of 28 vessels, with a capacity of 13,428 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 123 vessels and 113,688 tons, and, in 1860, 151 vessels and 127,116 tons. The port of Bristol exhibits a decrease of seven vessels, with a capacity of 3,554 tons, the difference between 20 vessels and 9,660 tons in 1859, and 13 vessels and 6,106 tons in 1860. In the case of the Clyde, also, a decrease is presented of 9 vessels, with a capacity of 2,700 tons, the arrivals in 1859 having been 14 vessels with a capacity of 5,977 tons, and in 1860 only 5 vessels and 3,277 tons. The net increase has been 105 vessels with a capacity of 53,988 tons, the difference between 578 vessels and 414,409 tons in 1859, and 683 vessels and 468,397 tons in 1860. The principal increase has been in the arrivals of vessels from Calcutta, China, Ceylon, Singapore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The statistics of clearances outwards exhibit, so far as the port of London is concerned, a decrease of 11 vessels, but an increase of 3,234 tons; the departures in 1859 having been 423 vessels and 262,956 tons, and in 1860, 412 vessels and 266,190 tons. Liverpool, on the other hand, exhibits an increase of 79 vessels, with a capacity of 93,502 tons; the difference between 230 vessels and 187,083 tons in 1859, and 309 vessels and 280,585 tons in 1860. Scarcely any variation whatever has occurred in the return for Bristol, the number of vessels being the same, namely, 2 vessels, a slight increase having occurred in the tonnage; the amount in 1859 being 987 tons, and in 1860, 1,475 tons. The statistics for the Clyde exhibit a decrease of 4 vessels, with a capacity of 3,549 tons; the departures in 1859 having been 54 vessels and 34,771 tons, and 50 vessels and 31,222 tons in 1860. The net increase has therefore been 64 vessels, with a capacity of 93,675 tons; the difference between 709 vessels and 485,797 tons in 1859, and 773 vessels and 579,472 tons in 1860. The chief increase has been in the clearances of vessels for Calcutta, China, Cape of Good Hope, and Arabia, while there has been a decline in the trade with Bombay, New South Wales, and New Zealand.

The annual meeting of the Union Bank of London was held on the 11th of July, Mr. Northall Laurie in the chair. With reference to the mode of dealing with the deficiency by the late frauds, two courses are open—the first, to appropriate the reserve and profits to clear off the loss and to debit the remaining £84,000 against capital, or to follow the plan proposed by the directors, viz.:—to appropriate £120,000 of the paid-up capital, the reserve, and a portion only of the profits, leaving sufficient of the latter to enable a dividend to be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. for the past half-year. An opinion in favour of the legality of the latter course, which has been disputed, has been obtained from Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Daniel, Q.C. No apprehension is therefore felt with regard to the proceedings that have been threatened in the Court of Chancery. The present plan will not reduce the nominal value of the shares, which

will stand at £12 each, and dividends will be paid upon that amount. The accounts have been rigorously examined, and are believed to be perfectly correct. The fact that every penny of the defalcations has been traced through the books shows the accuracy with which they were kept. (This remark caused some laughter.) Since the commencement of the bank £1,000,000 has been paid in dividends, besides £1,400,000 in interest on deposits. The losses by Pullinger have been a severe blow, but the confidence of the public has not been shaken. In the week succeeding the announcement of the defalcations nine accounts were withdrawn, but since then 68 new ones have been added. The aggregate amount of deposits has also increased. In answer to questions, it was stated that the balance in the bank on the 30th of June, 1857, was £391,347, and at the Bank of England £198,188; on the 30th of June, 1858, the balances were respectively £378,557 and £294,832; and on the 30th of June, 1859, £452,564 and £343,255. In the present year the balances stood thus—at the Union Bank, £355,271; and at the Bank of England, £668,457. The deficiency by the Pullinger frauds was £23,900 on the 30th of June, 1855; £35,400 in 1856; £66,222 in 1857; £109,969 in 1858; £234,924 in 1859; and on the 19th of April, 1860, £263,125. The pass-book of the Bank of England was in more than one handwriting. The past due bills held amount to £11,738, out of an aggregate of nearly 10 millions, and against these are securities valued at £15,000. The accounts are audited by a committee of the board. Messrs. Scrimgeour have resigned the office of brokers to the company. No loss whatever will be incurred by the late failures in the leather trade. A desultory discussion took place, in the course of which it was suggested that the whole of the profit ought to be applied to cover the deficiency by Pullinger, and that no dividend should be declared. An independent audit was also proposed. Eventually the report was adopted, with scarcely any dissentients, the recommended dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year, making 12½ for the year ending in June, and votes of confidence were passed in the directors and manager.

A bill in Chancery was filed against the directors of the Union Bank of London by Mr. Fawcett, a shareholder, praying that the defendants may be restrained from paying any dividend except out of profits or surplus funds, and that it may be declared they are personally liable for their wilful neglect or default in conducting the affairs of the bank. The injunction was refused, so far as the payment of the dividend is concerned; but the general merits of the case will be brought to trial. *The Times* takes the following very severe but very correct view of the case:—

"On this matter there was originally but one feeling—namely, that the loss having arisen solely from oversight and error of judgment, it would be altogether unjust and impolitic to visit the directors with individual punishment, more especially as the shareholders were still upon balance indebted to them for a highly prosperous condition of their property. But just in proportion as this argument makes in favour of the directors in one way, it makes against them in another. By their treatment of Mr. Henderson and others they have proclaimed to the world that, in their opinion, so far from faithfulness of service, integrity of character, or absence of wrong intention being counted as pleas in mitigation of mistakes or omissions, severity in such cases should be carried to the extreme point of turning forth the offenders to utter destitution, and if possible with blighted reputations. Let them be judged, therefore, by their own doctrines and practice, and even the exaction from them of the full amount of Pullinger's defalcations would appear an inadequate penalty. Of course, even in the face of their own proceedings, it is still not wished that any such result should take place. Forbearance is the best reproach to those who render none. But there can be no question that the facts which have transpired in this respect have created an almost universal change in the feeling of the public, and that there would now be little sympathy with the directors even if the steps commenced were to end unfavourably. It is necessary to put this on record, not merely in justice to English sentiment, but also in the interests of that large and valuable body of upright men who pass their lives in the routine duties of clerkship, and who, when they have arrived at a stage too late to begin the world again, are entirely dependent on the honour of their employers for their future existence and the due recognition of their services."

The project for opening a communication into Western China by Esmok from British Pegue, which has been detailed in previous issues of this journal, is receiving the attention of the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Manchester, and Leeds, also the East India and China Association, and it is expected that the subject will soon form the matter of a special deputation to the Ministry. *Burns' Manchester Circular*, after alluding to the great trade of India and China, proceeds with the following comments on this project:—

"It is a known fact that British goods have never yet gone 500 miles into the interior of China from the East coast of that extensive empire. Nor is this all; for the line of road would traverse a most extensive cotton district, from whence China is now, to a large extent, supplied. Here we have

opened to us the double advantage of increasing our supply of cotton, and opening up a new and extensive market for our manufactures; and it must not be overlooked that in so extensively augmenting our consuming powers, we must seek new markets for the increase of our products. This project is eminently calculated to effect all this, and, we think, warrants us in giving it every possible support."

A comparison of the imports of sugar in 1834, when the anti-Slavery Bill was introduced into the West India colonies, and in 1857, shows an increase in the imports from foreign and slave grown countries of 128,700 tons. The impetus is owing to the equalisation of the duty on British and foreign-grown, which is alike 14½ per cent. on each. This is of course the principal stimulant to the China Coolie trade to Cuba.

John W. Armstrong, of Manchester, yarn merchant, has been declared bankrupt, and Messrs. Robert Freeland and Co., of Manchester, have suspended, the assets in this country being only 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The Commissioner in the case of the bankrupt firm of Messrs. Bishop and Farbridge passed some severe comments upon the reckless trading which had been manifested. The most serious part of the case was their obtaining goods dishonestly from Messrs. Ward and Co., and Messrs. Andrews, of Leeds, which they immediately pledged. He thought that Messrs. Ward had good reason to complain of the Mercantile Bank having received the goods of Messrs. Ward and Messrs. Andrews through the medium of a worthless referee. The bankrupts' certificate has been suspended for three years from the date of their application, when granted to be of the third class, and protection would be withheld for six months.

The specie by the last mail is as follows:—For Alexandria, gold, £4,500; Madras, gold, £3,798; Singapore, gold, £1,060; Singapore, silver, £2,900; Hong Kong, silver, £228,654, of which £75,067 is for Government; Hong Kong, gold, £8,060; Foochow, in silver, £250; and Shanghai, £41,655.

The Board of Trade returns for June have been published, from which we gather that the exports to China, including Hong Kong, have been as follows:—Cottons, £140,369 against £103,525 in 1859, and £205,103 in 1858. Cotton Yarn, £2,090 against £34,950 in 1859, and £8,835 in 1858. Woollens (Cloths), £42,763 against £18,395 in 1859, and £34,053 in 1858. Woollens (Worsted Stuffs), £40,022 against £10,340 in 1859, and £6,742 in 1858. Imports of Tea, 4,384,896 lbs., entered for home consumption, 6,354,452 lbs.

Exports to Java (Cottons)—£35,646 against £63,075 in 1859, and £69,074 in 1858. Philippine Islands—£650 against £56,166 in 1859, and £37,477 in 1858.

The following notice of the China trade is from the *Money Market Review*:—"Whilst the export trade to India has fallen off, that to China has increased considerably. Of woollen cloths, for example, China has taken, in the month of June, £42,763 worth, against £18,395 in 1859, and £34,053 in 1858. For the six months of the present year the figures are £284,627 against £161,040 in 1859, and £122,781 in 1858. Again, of worsted stuffs, China has taken in the month £40,022 against £10,340 and £6,742, and in the six months, £263,870 against £138,223 and £84,052.

AN EASTERN AGENCY has been established at 40, Lime-street, by Captain John Pook, many years trading to the East Indies and China, for a general agency business, including the purchase and sale of goods.

The Dutch Company's sales of Java sugar in Holland were held on the 26th, and went at an average advance of one florin on the May sales, the refining qualities being most in demand.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50		82½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	29½ x. d.
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	57½ x. d.
100	London and Westminster	20	...	4½ x. d.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	2½ x. d.
50	Union of London	12	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	...	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	...	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	75 to 77	76 7
50	Do. new	25	12.13 p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	19½ to 19¾	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public sales alluded to in our last comprised over 10,000 packages, without reserve, put a stop to business by private contract. These sales having gone off very heavily, have entirely destroyed the confidence of the trade, who, after having bought freely by private contract, find all their purchases unsaleable in consequence of the reduction quoted at public sales; and we fear if this system is to be continued to the extent which now prevails, it will materially affect the permanent position of the wholesale trade, as it prevents them obtaining a legitimate return for their capital employed. Since these sales business has been so trifling as to leave no subject for remark under the different descriptions of tea; but we quote all kinds of Congou 4d. to a 1d. per lb. lower during the fortnight, and difficult of sale at the decline, whilst in common sd. Capers a decline has been established of fully 1d. per lb. Other fancy teas remain nominally the same as before. In green teas a moderate business continues to be done in the kinds under 2s. per lb., but the demand is only to supply immediate wants.

SILK.—The market has been moderately active, and the quotations about as last given, which will be found in the table.

					Superior.			
					s.	d.	s.	d.
Tatsee, No. 1 and 2	.	.	24	0	26	0		
" No. 3 and 4	.	.	22	0	23	0		
" No. 5	.	.	21	0	21	0		
Tayssiam	.	.	17	6	19	6	20	6 to 22
Ditto, long reel	.	.	17	6	18	0	18	0
Canton	.	.	9	0	15	0	17	0
Chinese thrown	.	.	17	6	21	0	22	0
Japan	.	.	18	0	20	0	22	0
Yucula	.	.	14	0	24	6	29	0

SUGAR.—With a continuance of large deliveries, the comparative excess in our stock is somewhat further diminished; nevertheless, a quieter tone is observable in the market, but, although operations have been rather limited, the rates have been tolerably well maintained. At public sale 4,832 bags Mauritius were taken off freely; low middling to fine brown 33s. to 38s.; low to fine yellow, bright grain, 38s. 6d. to 43s.; 168 baskets grey and white Java (part 16s. duty), were realised at 46s. to 47s.

COFFEE.—Notwithstanding the quantity offered has been still more considerable this week, the market for Colonial sorts retains great firmness, and the public sales of Plantation Ceylon, amounting to 1,957 casks, 1,150 barrels and bags, have gone off with readiness, the whole finding buyers at full prices to a slight advance, more particularly for the better qualities, viz., fine fine ordinary to low middling 67s. to 71s., middling and good middling 72s. to 76s. 6d., fine middling 77s. to 79s. 6d. Native continues in good request: 56 casks, 3,230 bags, offered by auction, were held for stiff prices, at which about half was realized; good and fine ordinary 61s. to 63s. 6d., garblings 42s. to 54s.

RICE.—Business has been extremely limited at about former prices, viz., 15,000 bags privately, low middling to fine white Bengal, 10s. 9d. to 14s. 6d.; some good Madras at 11s., and middling Rangoon 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Sales of Java at 13s. for fair.

PEPPER.—Firm: and of 1,086 bags Penang and 104 Singapore at auction, half the former sold at 37d. to 4d. per lb., and all the latter at 4d. to 4½d. White, also firm: but of 397 bags Penang at auction, a small portion only sold at 6½d. to 6½d. per lb.: 121 cases and 9 bags Tellicherry found buyers at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. for good to fine; Coriander kind, 9½d. to 10d., and ord. 8½d.

SAGO.—At auction, 561 boxes middling, large, and medium pearl were disposed of at 16s. to 16s. 6d., being rather cheaper. 96 bags sago flour were withdrawn at 17s.

SPEICES.—Cinnamon: Quotations remain the same. The quarterly sales will take place. Cassia Lignea: Demand somewhat improved; and 325 cases at auction all sold at 86s. to 92s. per cwt. for second to first pile, and 78s. to 80s. for mouldy, averaging former rates. Cloves: Of 23 cases Penang at auction, one-fourth sold at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., being the previous worth. Mace: Firm, and at auction 22 cases Penang, and 34 cases Singapore, all sold at 1s. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for ordinary to good reddish. Nutmegs: Command fully former terms; 109 cases Penang, and 79 cases Singapore at auction, all sold at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. for ordinary small to good medium, with very low and wormeaten at 9d. to 11d.

HEMP.—Small transactions in Manila at previous quotations.

COTTON.—A better demand has existed, but prices of Timneville Madras have experienced a reduction corresponding with that previously established on other sorts, viz., 750 bales fair and good at 4½d. and 5d.; 1,250 bales very middling to good fair Surat, however, have been sold 3d. to 4½d.

JAPAN WAX.—Sales have been 750 boxes block at 60s., and saucer at 63s.

TOBACCO.—No change.

TIN.—Market flat; Banca is quoted at 135s. to 136s., and Straits at 131s. to 132s. Regulus of Antimony, £52.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rum: Sales of Penang at 1s. 4½d. India Rubber: Market dull at a slight reduction in rates. Camphor: Market improved, and large sales at an advance of 10s. Rattans: Sales of 2,000 bundles Penang, at 2s. 8d. to 3s. 7d. Sapanwood: Transactions have been important; 500 tons of Siam at auction having been nearly all sold, and readily, fine sound wood realising an advance of 10s. per ton upon previous very low rates; second, and damaged, going very generally at nearly as great a reduction. Sound ranged from £7. 5s. to £9. 12s. 6d. per ton. 115 tons Manila all retired. Soy: No sales of China; Japan at 21s. per case of 36 bottles; Rhubarb sales 4d. to 4½d. for middling. Mother-of-Pearl Shells, 116 cases of Manila retired at 11s. Tortoise-shell, sales of Singapore at 16s. per lb. Cocoa-nut Oil: Market firm; Ceylon, £43 to £46. 10s. Star Aniseed, no sales. Elephant's teeth: Siam sorts nominal at last quotations. Stick lac; small sales of Siam at 55s. to 60s. for r-d. Gum Benjamin: Auctions limited to 15 cases of Siam and 52 cases Sumatra: of the former two-thirds sold at £11 to £30. 5s. per cwt. for low third to first quality; and of the latter half sold at 41s. to 105s. for fourth to inferior third quality.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3	17	9
Spanish Doubloons	3	16	6
United States Gold Coin	3	16	3
Silver in Bars	0	5	1½ to 1½
Mexican Dollars	0	5	2½ to 2½
Caroline Dollars	0	6	2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£966,690
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	22,021
Hong Kong	£28,148	1,346,846
Manila	—	—
Singapore	1,060	177,230
Penang	—	14,940

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—Griffiths's Wolverhampton Circular states that all the leading firms in Staffordshire are supplied with orders sufficient to keep their mills steadily employed for the present, and the reports of the quarterly contracts entered into by the Derbyshire and Middlesbrough houses are considered satisfactory. North Staffordshire, it now turns out, took a very large share of the orders given out for bars and plates. The demand for sheet iron for galvanising purposes continues unabated, and a great number of the small mills in South Staffordshire are entirely occupied in rolling these thin gauges. The quotations in London for nail rod is £6 17s. 6d. to £8; hoop, £9 to £9 10s.; sheet, £9 10s. to £10.

STEEL.—Swedish Keg, £19 to £20.

COPPER.—Sheathing, 11½d. Yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN. 136s. for block, 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, J. C. 31s. to 32s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 10s. to £23 5s.; Shot, £25; Sheet, £22 10s. to £23; Spelter, £20 to £20 10s. Zinc, English Sheet, £27. Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The export of plain calicoes entered for Shanghai in all ports of Great Britain from Jan. 1 to June 30 is 44,007,268 yards; of printed and dyed, 9,878,697; of yarns, 4,400 lbs.; linens, exclusive of yarns, £2,676; woollens and woollen mixtures, exclusive of yarns, £320,158. For Hong Kong and Canton during the same period: plain calicoes, 27,361,651 yards; printed and dyed calicoes, 3,963,012 yards; twist, 2,665,012 yards; linens, exclusive of yarns, £2,845; woollens and woollen mixtures, exclusive of yarns, £153,298. For other Chinese ports: plain calicoes, 24,355,647 yards; calicoes, printed and dyed, 3,869,909 yards; twist, 1,198,050 lbs.; linens, exclusive of yarns, £342; woollens and woollen mixtures, exclusive of yarns, £133,064. For Singapore: plain calicoes, 22,060,792 yards; calicoes, printed and dyed, 2,810,672 yards; twist, 827,960 lbs.; linens, exclusive of yarns, £28,567; woollens and woollen mixtures, exclusive of yarns, £36,262. For Manila, plain calicoes, 9,680,827 yards; calicoes, printed and dyed, 6,846,041 yards; twist, 28,394 lbs.; linens, exclusive of yarns, £9,033; woollens and woollen mixtures, £12,185. For Batavia: plain calicoes, 13,048,057 yards; calicoes, printed and dyed, 12,205,326 yards; twist, 387,678 lbs.; linens, exclusive of yarns, £1,801; woollens and woollen mixtures, £7,280.

The market has been for the most part dull, and slightly lower prices have been accepted for the little business which has been done. Notwithstanding discouraging accounts from China, some considerable transactions appear to have been undertaken for markets. There have also been a few buyers at low rates for Bombay; but otherwise, generally, there has been no feature beyond a rather prevalent impression that prices for our staples have yet to undergo some further decline.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.	0	10	0	10½
Ditto, 26-32	0	11	0	11½
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	3	7	4½
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	9	9	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed, per piece	8	0	9	6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3	15	0
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5	0	7	3
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	0	8	6
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	9	0
Camlets, per piece	30	0	96	0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	33	0	38	0
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	29	0	36	0
Lastings, per piece	30	0	60	0
Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3	6	4	9
Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	4	6
Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	6	1	0
Velvets 18 to 26 in.	0	6	1	0
Danasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	25	0
Chintzes, per piece	7	0	8	6
Handkerchiefs 32 by 82	2	3	4	6
Grey Twills, 40 yard p-yd	0	38	0	4
Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece	8	9	17	6
Cambries, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	13	0
Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yards	12	0	15	0
Maddaplanis, white, 32 in. 24 yards	4	0	9	6
Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	24	0	5

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 9	Demerara	China	Thomas Mitchell	
May 20	Valparaiso	Shanghai	Carendon	Johnson.
" 21	Valparaiso	Shanghai	Se imant	Lange.
Jne 30	Stockholm	Batavia	Prus Carl	Muenen.
July 9	Deal	Akyab	Bostonian	Recs.
" 7	Texel	Batavia	Jau van Brakel	Petherbridge.
" 7	Texel	Singapore	Johanna Cotharina	Pierce.
July 15	Falmouth	Manila	Torre del Oro	Marin.
" 16	Liverpool	Singapore	Potosi	Skantz.
" 11	Off Dungeness	Java	Sir Robert Peel	os.
" 11	Queenstown	Batavia	Edward and Julia	Caulfield.
" 16	Off Isle of Wight	Shanghai	Sir Wm. F. Williams	Tourneaux.
" 19	Deal	China	Maori	Fik.
" 18	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Lawrence Brown	
" 18	Deal	Sophie	William and Anna	
" 18	Falmouth	Maulmain	Cezard	
" 16	St. Nazaire	Java	Kitty Simpson	
Jne 23	Havana	Manila	Solide	
" 26	Havana	Manila	Ecngeinheid	
July 15	Off Dungeness	Batavia		

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jne 26	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Marco Polo	Lawson.
July 7	Quebec	Shanghai	Dora	
5 Off Dungeness	Java	Elizabeth Antoinette		
5 Off Dungeness	Singapore	Jacobus		
5 Off Dover	Hong Kong	London		
5 Cardiff	Singapore	Pieter		
5 Cardiff	Hong Kong	Loofant		
8 Liverpool	Woolung	Lady Hobart		
8 Liverpool	Singapore	Greyhound		
8 Off Hastings	Batavia	Frederick VII		
9 Off Dover	Batavia	America		
9 Off Dover	Batavia	Adelia Margrieta		
9 Off Dover	Batavia	Johanna Christiaan		
7 Cardiff	Hong Kong	Octavia		
June 2	Santa Cruz	America		
July 10 Off Dungeness	Batavia	Maria Magdalena		
9 Off the Start	Singapore	Louis		
9 Off the Start	Batavia	Valparaiso		
10 Cardiff	Shanghai	America		
11 Liverpool	Singapore	Lepanto		
11 Liverpool	Singapore	Harvet Home		
4 Liverpool	Singapore	Snometar		
11 Sunderland	Hong Kong	Nelly		
13 London	Shanghai	Kent	Chapman.	
13 Deal	Batavia	Elbe		
14 Queenstown	Hong Kong	White Star		
11 Off Dungeness	Batavia	Due Jezusters	Fischer.	
10 Off Dungeness	Java	Susanna	Vonk.	
23 Plymouth	Woolung	Connecticut	Spedder.	
15 Liverpool	Hong Kong	Muncus	Williamson.	
17 London	Hong Kong	Duke of Wellington	Wetherill.	
16 Liverpool	Singapore	Procymania	Lorin.	
16 Cardiff	Singapore	Maria Catherine	De Bos.	
16 Channel	Batavia	Ortelus		
17 Cardiff	Manila	Hongly	v. d. Valk.	
17 Cardiff	Singapore	Higoland	Stolt.	
17 Cardiff	Singapore	China	Schwartz.	
15 Hamburg	Singapore	Leontine	Goede.	
18 Cardiff	Shanghai	Vision	Crowell.	
18 Liverpool	Shanghai	Adolar	Brockleman.	
18 Shet's	Hong Kong	Metanethon		
6 Channel	Batavia	Landboum	Klynenberg.	
20 Cardiff	Hong Kong	Catherine	Foster.	
20 Sunderland	Hong Kong	Agamemnon	Horn.	
Jne 22 Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Maria Charlotte.	Schmidt.	
July 21 Sunderland	Hong Kong	Renown	Wilbury.	
17 Hamburg	Singapore	Notos	Jebson.	

LIVERPOOL EXPORTS.

FROM THE 10TH TO THE 16TH OF JULY, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

COTTON STUFFS.—Hong Kong, 235 cases, 724 bales, 3 trusses; Singapore 1,273 bales, 698 cases, 33 trusses; Batavia, 6 cases; Manila, 68 cases, 20 bales; Sourabaya, 19 cases. Cotton Twist or Yarn: Hong Kong, 208 bales; Singapore, 45 bales. Woollen Stuffs: Hong Kong, 11 cases, 22 bales; Shanghai, 7 cases; Singapore, 8 cases, 39 bales. Worsted Stuffs: Hong Kong, 18 bales, 5 cases; Singapore, 3 cases, 1 truss, 25 bales. Blanketing: Hong Kong, 2 bales; Batavia, 3 bales; Singapore, 2 bales. Hardware, packages: Hong Kong, 45; Manila, 10; Singapore, 7. Beer: Manila, 60 cases. Bar and Bolt Iron, tons: Singapore, 79½. Rod Iron, tons: Shanghai, 60, Manila, 20; Batavia, 50; Singapore, 254. Hoop Iron, tons: Manila, 10; Singapore, 12. Earthenware: Hong Kong, 11 crates, 1 cask, 14 hog-heads; Singapore, 18 crates. Soap: Batavia, 5,160 1-14th boxes. Provisions: Hong Kong, 15 barrels pork.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Marion, Pioneer. For Hong Kong and Wampoa: Mystery, Yarat Ida. For Hong Kong and Canton: Whirlwind, West Australian, Vanguard. For Shanghai: Japan, George Washington, Harkaway. For Batavia West, Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Cornelia Geertruida. For Bangkok: City of Nantes, Helen's Bank. For Singapore: Alliance, Sea Belle. For Singapore and Penang: Irene, Roseau.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Sales, Teide, Jose Maria. For Shanghai: Victor Emmanuel, Biobio. For Woolung: George West. For Hong Kong: Emma Jane, Leonidas. For Hong Kong and Wampoa: Humphrey Nelson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, Ottolina. For Singapore: Mary Spencer. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Harnett.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Balabon.

EXPECTED.

From NAGASAKI.—At London: Kate Kleather.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Dominion, Norman Morrison, Saxonville, Osprey, Serampore, Antagonist, Kamehama IV., Intrepid, Anna, Countess of Seafeld, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchemist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoirlich, Carica, Sir R. Abercomby, Beverley, Carnatic. At Liverpool: Corea. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Nith, Amazon, Runnymede.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Wildflower, Hiawatha, Zambia, Hidalgo, Elias. At Liverpool: Glengarriff, Endymion, Calder, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Crisis.

From MANILA.—At London: Joaquina, Spitfire, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias, Oshawa. At Falmouth: Carmen.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola, Pilgrim.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator.

SPOKEN.

ORIENTAL, Batavia to New York, June 17, off Nantucket, South Shal.

STAD DOCKUM, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 23, 23 S., 68 E.

LAUDERDALE, London to Hong Kong, June 2, 7 N., 26 W.

QUEEN MAB, Liverpool to Singapore, May 19, 10 S., 28 W.

TORONTO, Clyde to Singapore, June 3, 14 S., 26 W.

GRAHAM, Glasgow to Singapore, May 22, 7 S., 28 W.

JOHANNA WAGNER, Sunderland to Singapore, May 29, 27 S., 30 W.

ELBE, Prussian store-ship, from Japan, June 4, 16 S., 32 W.

FRIAR TUCK, London to Hong Kong, June 9, 7 N., 26 W.

DONA CARMELITA (Spanish), Manila to Falmouth, May 13, 35 S., 24 E.

O'THYEN, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 30, 23 S., 5 E.

WHITE STAR, for Hong Kong, July 17, 47 N., 8 W.

MACASSAR, Sourabaya to the Clyde, May 18, 35 S., 20 E.

OSPREY, Whampoa to London, June 3, 13 S., 6 W.

DIONYSIA CATHERINA, Newport to Singapore, June 18, 9 N., 26 W.

CHALLENGER, London to Shanghai, May 12, 13 N., 112 E.

JUBILEE, London to Shanghai, May 8, 11 N., 109 E.

M'LEOD, Liverpool to Shanghai, May 6, 13 N., 112 E.

BATAVIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 6, 15 S., 33 W.

ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 5, 5 N., 26 W.

MINERVA, Sunderland to Hong Kong, June 4, 8 N., 24 W.

ARGUS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 27, 7 N., 30 W.

SURPRISE, New York to Hong Kong, June 3, 20 N., 36 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A small amount of tonnage has been taken for coals to Callao at 37s. 6d. from Sunderland, and 32s. 6d. is offered from Bristol Channel to Valparaiso, 47s. 6d. Panama.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States:—To Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$9 to \$10.

CASUALTIES.

The Decima (Dutch barque), Akkerman, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into the Mauritius on the 1st of June, leaky, and was discharging there on the 6th of June. The Graaf van Heyden Reynesteyn, Wamsteker, from Batavia, arrived at Amster am 11th July, with bow stove and other damage, having been in contact, in the Great North Holland Canal, with the Ortelius, Groot, from thence to Batavia.

The Norway (ship), of New York, Major, from Philadelphia for Hong Kong, was below New York on the 30th June, returning in a leaky condition. She has since put into that port, and will have to discharge.

Octavia, Miesner, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, arrived at Queenstown 15th July, with master sick.

The Cezard, of Havre, Ros, from Java to Nantes, arrived off St. Nazaire 16th July, in tow of a steamer, which had assisted her off the Trois Pierres, near La Blanche, where she had gone ashore the previous day. Later accounts from St. Nazaire, dated 17th July, state that she had been towed into the basin there and was discharging. She was making much water, and had 1m. 33c. in her hold; the pumps were gaining very little on the leak; her rudder was also broken and unshipped.

The Henriette, of St. Malo, from Singapore to Bordeaux, was spoken on the 18th of May, in lat. 36 S., long. 17 E., with fore topgallant mast and jibboom sprung.

IMPORT MANIFESTS ENTERED AT CUSTOM-HOUSE.

From SINGAPORE, per POROSI, entered at Liverpool, July 16.—3,020 bundles rattans, 408 pieces buffalo hides, 4,725 pieces sapan wood, 1,048 bags pepper, 150 boxes 645 bags pearl sago, 1,600 boxes sugar, 3,882 bags sago flour, 1,527 bales gambier—order.

From SHANGHAI, per SIR WM. F. WILLIAMS, entered at London, July 19.—4,951 chests, 2,875 half-chests, 1,638 packages, 1,572 boxes tea—order. 760 chests tea, Shaw & Co.; 2,918 chests, 466 half-chests tea, Baring Brothers and Co.; 12 half-chests, 8 packages tea, D. Rees; 4 half-chests, 4½ boxes tea, E. Hall; 19 bales silk, Shaw and Co.; 25 bales silk, Fearon and Co.; 18 bales silk, 4 bales waste silk, 6 cases Japan ware, 6 tons antimony ore, 12 cases medicine, 1 case books, 200 bundles bamboos—order; 14 boxes preserved ginger, 1 box lacquered ware, E. Hall; 1 case merchandise, G. Dent.

Per MAORI, from SHANGHAI, entered at London, July 19.—7,875 chests, 2,314 half chests, 1,164 boxes, 192 packages, 6 cases tea; 101 bales wool, 50 cases gall nuts, 126 cases wax, 2 cases cigars, 8 cases lacquered ware, 3 cases fruit, 3 cases merchandise, 4 cases plants—order.

From CANTON and MACAO, per SOPHIE, entered at London, July 19.—From Canton, 130 packages tallow, 2 tubs lard, 110 boxes merchandise, 14 boxes cassia oil, 2 boxes silk, 40 boxes cassia buds, 10 boxes vermilion, 40 packages bamboo canes, 2 packages canes, 5 packages tongking canes, 10 packages partridge canes—order. From Macao: 330 boxes, 120 cases star aniseed, 30 cases cassia buds, 102 boxes, 40 cases aniseed oil, 20 boxes cassia oil, 11 boxes China ink, 2,200 bags sugar, 6 cases chow chow—order; 1 case merchandise in transit, H. and D. Sharpe; 267 boxes cassia, G. H. Wulff; 400 boxes cassia, Nyssen Brothers; 2 packages merchandise, 1 case ginger, J. Biddle; 1 case merchandise, Steinbuck and Co.; 50 packages merchandise, 2 cases sugar in transit, Master; 2 buffaloes, 2 cows, 4 stage, in transit for Cologne.

From Foo-chow Foo, per LAWRENCE BROWN, entered at London, July 19.—8,330 chests, 3,523 half-chests, 3 packages, 1,851 boxes tea, 4 boxes preserves, 4,000 bundles bamboo—order.

From BATAVIA, per EDOUARD and JULIE, entered at London, July 23.—1,408 baskets sugar—order. From Samarang: 1,084 baskets sugar, a quantity of Sapan wood—order. 12 cases preserved ginger, Master.

From CANTON and MACAO, per COREA, entered at Liverpool, July 30.—From Canton: 4,431 chests, 437 half-chests, 12,390 boxes tea, 1 package silk, 2 boxes dried fruit, four boxes preserved ginger—order—from Macao, 1,538 half-chests, 1 box tea—order—18 jars ginger—Master.

THE SHIP "WAGOLA."—A series of charges have been preferred by Captain Russell, the agent of Lloyd's Salvage Association, accusing some of the coastguard in the Folkestone district of either complicity or neglect, with respect to robbery of wrecked goods from the ship and placed on the beach under their charge, of 410 bottles of port and sherry, 162 bottles of champagne, 60 bottles of brandy, 130 bottles of gin, 6 casks of ale, 2 cases of fruit, 1,000 tins of sardines, and several bales of goods.

EXPORTS OF SUNDRIES FROM CHINA.

(FOR TEA AND SILK SEE SEPARATE TABLE.)

DESCRIPTION.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.						TO THE CONTINENT.			TO UNITED STATES.			TO AUSTRALIA.		TO SAN FRANCISCO.											
	M. London & Hong Kong from London, 4th April.	Constantinople, from Shanghai to London, 12th April.	Sir G. Pollock, from Shanghai to London, 18th April.	Bombay, from London, 12th April.	Beverley, from Shanghai to London, 12th May.	Canton, from Shanghai to London, 16th May.	Total from 1st July, 1859, to 31st March, 1860.	Amazon, from Whampoa to Falmouth, for orders, 6th April.	Corn of the Xith, from Whampoa to Falmouth, for orders, 6th April.	Malacca, from Whampoa to Falmouth, for orders, 14th April.	Total from 1st July, 1859, to 31st March, 1860.	Burka, from Shanghai to New York, 7th April.	Yanina, from Shanghai to New York, 21st April.	Total from 1st July, 1859, to 29th Feb., 1860.	Pides, from Hong Kong to Sydney, 12th May.	Total from 1st July, 1859, to 31st March, 1860.	Star King, from Hong Kong, 6th April.	Belton, from Hong Kong, 11th April.	Viking, from Hong Kong, 17th April.	Renown, from Hong Kong, 19th April.	Early Bird, from Hong Kong, 19th April.	Leonidas, from Hong Kong, 2nd May.	Lazie Spaulding, from Hong Kong, 2nd May.	St. Helena, from Hong Kong, 8th May.		
Cassia, piculs	1411	..	..	..	..	..	5801	650	1050	625	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. buds, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canes, mille	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	3.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Waste, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galls, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soy, packages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Wax, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhubarb, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweetmeats, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoons, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matting, rolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, iculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Oil, Oil and Cassia Oil, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Piece Goods, cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, Tea and Coconut, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiles, number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China Sundries, packages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prepared Opium, tals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pongee, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Handls, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lerantia ditto, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saratia, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senalaw, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lerantia, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grape Shawls and Scarfs, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing Silk, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankens, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauze, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw, trade, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ware, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermilion, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China Ware, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Crackers, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Star Anniseed, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fans, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Split Rattana, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sapan Wood, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anniseed, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11900	915	20	110	100	80	11900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

CRICKETING OUTFITTER. JOHN LILLYWHITE.

(LATE LILLYWHITE AND SONS, AND LILLYWHITE, BROTHERS),

5, SETMOUR STREET, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.

THE largest wholesale Cricketing Outfitter in England. Every article connected with the game may be had. His celebrated Cane-handle Bat, manufactured expressly for foreign use; the handle warranted not to break. Batting and Wicket-keeping Gloves, Leg Guards (warranted), Boxing Gloves, Foot Balls, Quoits, Dumb Bells, and every article for British sports.

First-class goods only kept, and every article warranted. Export orders with immediate despatch.

Illustrated lists of prices post free. No connection with any other house.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.



ROBERT DARK, Sole Inventor and Original Manufacturer of the TUBULAR INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES, Improved LEG GUARDS, and WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, (vide "Bell's Life" and "Denison's Cricket Companion," 1844) which are warranted to be made of the best materials and workmanship; as are also his celebrated CRICKET BALLS. The above may be had of the Proprietors of Cricket Grounds; or of the respectable Shopkeepers and Fancy Warehouses that sell Cricketing articles in all towns in the United Kingdom; and of the Foreign Agents at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Quebec, New York, Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, &c., and may be ordered through Mr. George Holmes, Hong Kong.—N.B. The M. C. C. "Laws of Cricket."

DARK'S CRICKET BALLS.—The Prize Medal and honourable mention Class XXIX., No. 198, of the late Great Exhibition, has been awarded to ROBERT DARK for his Cricket Balls, Tubular India-Rubber Gloves, Leg-Guards, Gauntlets, &c. The lovers of this truly national game are respectfully informed that R. D. has manufactured several hundred dozens of Cricket Balls, from carefully selected materials, and of the best workmanship. He, therefore, feels confident that they will give perfect satisfaction in the cricket field, as they are the only balls used by the Marylebone Club for many years in all their Grand Matches at Lords, and now in play at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Harrow, and Winchester Colleges. A List of Prices forwarded.

ROBERT DARK, Tennis-court, Lord's Cricket Ground, Marylebone, London.

CRICKETING OUTFITTERS.

JOHN WISDEN AND CO.,

LATE F. LILLYWHITE AND WISDEN,

2, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

EVERY article connected with Cricket may be had at this Establishment. Their large stock of **OLD AND WELL-SEASONED BATS** cannot be equalled, and they invite noblemen and gentlemen to inspect them. The wants of clubs, regiments, colleges, schools, &c., are particularly paid attention to, and their list of prices will convince officials that a great saving is effected by purchasing at their establishment, which contains articles, not only of their own manufacture, but of those who are acknowledged first-rate makers, and whose goods are selected by J. W. & Co., themselves, and therefore will be warranted. Models of L. & W.'s New Patent Catapults can be seen and worked at the above address.

Illustrated List of Prices forwarded Post Free. Export Orders with immediate despatch.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND),

**SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.**

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 73, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 20th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICES, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHERD'S HOTEL in CAIRO**, which will still continue, under the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no number of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of twenty years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.
First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1861.
First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.
Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three Kingdoms of France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen; PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND CO., EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM,

AND
DYER'S HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.
Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.

Hon. East India Company,

Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,

The Principal Collieries

Mill Owners, Iron Masters &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively.

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed). Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors) 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S CHOICE PERFUMES, Fancy Soaps,
Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixirs, Dentifrice, Brillantine. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Country.

Wholesale Depot and for Export, 27, Cannon-street West, London.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Hong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK."

Revised, Corrected, and Greatly Enlarged (16 pages having been added), containing a full account of the Target Shooting at Wimbledon, and Awarding of the Prizes at the Crystal Palace, will be ready on Monday next, July 16th. Price Sixpence post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.

"ABOUT LONDON."

By **J. EWING RITCHIE**, Author of "The Night Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c.
"Mr. Ritchie ought to be a popular author, and largely read by a numerous and highly-respectable class."—The Athenaeum.

"A subject such as London is not easily exhausted. The enthusiasm with which the writer describes the scenery from General Wade's old mansion is quite delightful."—The Critic.

WILLIAM TINSLEY, 314, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all railway stations.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.

Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Steam Gauges and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.

Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatus.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. (On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER.—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSED PRESS. 15s.; Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-

ing on Cofferings or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linon. The best and only method of Marking Linon, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT,"

College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London,

2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s.; Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE

LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong **WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES**, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes.

The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

—IN DISPUTABLE FACTS.—The merits of these remedies have been, and are acknowledged in both hemispheres, and few would presume to impugn the experience of the whole world. Testimonials from all parts vouch for their efficiency as curatives. The Ointment soon displays its virtues in overcoming abscesses swellings of the joints, enlargement of the glands, cutaneous eruptions, sores, ulcers, and in allaying inflammation and pain in rheumatism and gout. It heals by causing all animal fluids with which it comes in contact, and promotes a sound and permanent cure. It removes all obstructions to the free circulation through the minutest vessels, and repairs mischief by constantly securing pure blood. The Pills effect generally what the Ointment accomplishes locally.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 337, Strand, London, W.C.

GEYELIN'S PATENTS.—HYGIENIC

SPRING LATHS BEDSTEADS, invaluable for invalids and hot climates; cannot possibly harbour vermin. Endless Power Brick and Socket Pipe Machines, Universal Gas Burners' Regulator, Magic Horse-Taming Nose-Pinchers; fit any bridle.

Agents (wholesale and retail): J. GRIGG, 47, Baker-street, W.; and W. H. KENNEDY, 462, Oxford-street, W.C.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,

DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.

Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.**TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE**

KITCHEN.—It is adapted for Boiling, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic-nic parties, and to invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 57, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir.—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT

DESTROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in furs, and every other species of Insect in all stages of metamorphosis. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life. Sold in packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each; or post-free for 14, or treble size for 36 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address.—See "The Field," Oct. 2nd and 9th, pp. 263, 283, and 294.

FREEZING WITHOUT ICE.

KEITH'S AUSTRALIAN ICE MAKER is the only Machine ever invented by which Dessert Ice can be made by artificial means, with certainty of success, and at a trifling cost for material. It is of necessity an indispensable apparatus for all persons resident in India or hot climates. Price of machine for one pint, 32s.; for two pints, 45s. Freezing Powders, 32s. per cwt., to be had only of GEORGE KEITH, ICE MACHINIST and PATENTEE, 55, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

KEATING'S

PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

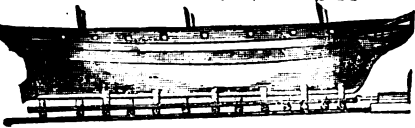
RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-saturates EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements.—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactures in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

PORTSMOUTH**PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.**

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in lanching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,400 tons have been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

THE STEAM-SHIPPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Boswell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly

Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Croxall and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT**

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, All-place.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE of GINGER. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

FALSIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS.

Just ready, Price 6d.

THE AFFGHAN PAPERS.—REPORT and PETITION of the NEWCASTLE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION.

"Those collections of State Papers which are supposed to furnish the best materials for history are often in reality one-sided compilations of garbled documents, counterfeits which the ministerial stamp forces into currency, defrauding a present generation, and handing down to posterity a chain of dangerous lies."—*Kaye's Afghanistan*.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Vermouth.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.

MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION

TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

GRESHAM HOUSE, Old Broad-street.

London, July 20, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Next Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, within the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August next, at One o'clock, for the purpose of the general and other important business of the Company, and also of electing two Directors.

Mr. G. E. Carr and Captain A. T. Hamilton, Members of the Board, retire by rotation; the former only offers himself for re-election.

By order, HENRY C. ORTON, Secretary.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria. For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS. For BATAVIA, the fine fast-sailing barque WEST, A 1 13 years, 409 tons per register, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, W. H. HAWKINS, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to the owners, Messrs. Thornton and Wests, Old Swan-wharf; or to Rangel, Woollett, and Co., 1 Lime-street-square.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. For HONG KONG & CANTON, the splendid Clipper Ship WHIRLWIND, A 1 (belonging to Messrs. Somes Brothers), 978 tons Register, EDWARD D. EDGELL, Commander, lying in the West India Docks. This beautiful ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known British clipper ship RAJAH OF SARAWAK, A 1 13 years, 625 tons register, JOHN TAYLOR Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This splendid ship, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and the excellent order in which she delivers her cargoes, is in the most efficient condition, newly coppered, and will be found a most eligible opportunity for shippers. Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, she will have immediate despatch. Has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Bennett, Rogers, and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. ALLAN, Commander, 414 tons register; loading in the St. Katharine's Docks. This beautiful vessel presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for a few passengers. Her last passages were—London to Mauritius, 75 days; Mauritius to London, 78 days; delivering her cargoes in perfect order.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To follow the WHIRLWIND, for HONG KONG and CANTON, the celebrated Clipper Ship VANGUARD, A 1 13 years, 626 tons Register, ALTHUR SCOTT, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ship is well known in the China Trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, to follow the JAPAN, with despatch, the splendid clipper ship HARKAWAY, A 1 15 years (belonging to Messrs. Somes, Brothers), 899 tons register, DANIEL W. STEPHENS, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This beautiful ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For freight or passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class British-built clipper vessels.—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.
Cape of Good Hope	Cuban	A 1 10 years	477	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Jane Symons	A 1 12 years	350	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Golden Fleece	A 1 10 years	359	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BASS'S ALE, BARCLAY'S PORTER, and GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled expressly for Exportation, and in suitable condition for all climates, may be had at all times on favourable terms from H. ROXBOROUGH and Co., 40, Lime-street, London, whose Brands are now commanding the best prices in the Indian, Chinese, Australian, and American Markets.

BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.
BRIDGES AND SONS

CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay's Porter, and Co.'s PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well-known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.
5, WARNFORD-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using

SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

SPICER BROTHERS,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS.
19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest current rates.

R. W. WRIGHT

(LATE GEORGE BACCHUS AND SONS),

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURERS. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied with every description and variety of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from the most extensive stock in London, at the lowest possible prices.

1, TOKENHOUSE YARD,
Near the Bank of England, London.
Established 30 Years.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,

GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING and FORWARDING AGENT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
WHAMPOA, CANTON.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,

ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, and MACHINERY AGENT, 7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.
PORTABLE and STATIONARY ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. **WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.**
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

MACHINE BELTING.

FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS. All descriptions of Leather for Exportation.

S. E. NORRIS & CO.,

SHADWELL, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTERS.

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appointment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in their studies for the University or the Civil Service Examinations. He will not object to pupils whose education has been neglected. Terms moderate.

Address, S. H. N., Post-office, Northlaw, by Barnet (N.).

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by ROBSON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet. 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading, and 25, Philipot-lane, London.

All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to keep in any climate.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand.

By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER

MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—

JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES and CLOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City Agency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and Co.
Bombay	CHESSEBON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Labuan, Surawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Pennang	LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME and Co.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Nagasaki & Kumagata	FRIELINK & Co.
Japan	GORDON and GUTCH.
Melbourne	E. D. WATERS.
San Francisco	W. BRITTAIN.
Cape Town	

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 337, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by WM. TWEEDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Monday, August 6, 1860. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 42.

LONDON MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

LATEST ADVICES	401	MALACCA STRAITS	403
LIST OF PASSENGERS	401	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	408
SUMMARY	401	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	409
THIRD CHINA WAR	401	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	410
JAPAN	402	LEADING ARTICLES	412
CHINA	402	NAVAL AND MILITARY	414
PHILIPPINES	403	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	416
COCHIN-CHINA	403	LONDON GAZETTE	417
SIAM	403	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	417
BORNEO	403	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	419
JAVA	403		

Latest Advises.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			May 31
Kanagawa			May 30
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	Apr. 10	May 26	June 16
Shanghai			
Ningpo			" 15
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" "	" 16
Amoy			" "
Swatow			" "
Hong Kong	May 10	June 21	" 23
Canton		" 22	" 20
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	April 10	May 25	" 17
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			May 26
Saigon			
SIAM—			
Bankok			June 1
BORNEO—			
Labuan			May 20
Sarawak			" 30
JAVA—			
Batavia			June 21
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 26	June 29	July 3
Penang	" "	" 27	" 5

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By the Mail.—For Singapore: Mr. A. Hutchinson. For Alexandria.—Rev. P. Reina. For Marseilles.—Capt. Gondard, Lieut. Breton, Messrs. G. Petel, Chargenenn, and Giblet. For Gibraltar.—Capt. J. F. R. de Lima. For Southampton.—Mr. R. Petel, and Capt. Richards, 3rd O. L.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 4th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Macleod, Mr. M. C. Cohen, Messrs. J. Hunter and Rolfe. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Elias, Capt. Pilbury. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Marsh, Hon. S. Annesley, Mr. A. Fortune, Assistant Commissaries-General Umacke and Ross, Surgeon-Major McDonald. From Suez to Singapore: Capt. Martinez, Gen. and Mrs. MacMahon, 3 young ladies and governess, son, and aide-de-camp, Brigadier Solcedo and aide-de-camp, Major-domo and 2 European men servants, and native female servant, Don Daria Ormao, Don Luis Yandiold and lady, and 2 children, Don Juan Llassera, Colonel Yasa. From Marseilles, 12th August to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Noble. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. McLaren. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. F. Wille.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton, Mr. C. Hagen, Mrs. Hanley, Mr. W. Durbrom, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. E. Carpenter. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Cholmley. From Marseilles, 28th August, to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Ommen, Miss E. Fortigaar, Miss Kool, Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Paddy and Mr. H. L. Smith. To Hong Kong: Staff-Surgeons Hanley, Cunningham, Burdon, McNab and Cross, Mr. Maslin, Rev. Mr. Halfen. To Shanghai: Messrs. E. Cordier, A. Daler, A. Philippe, and E. Boussencat.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. T. F. Callaghan, Mr. C. H. Platt, Rev. G. and Mrs. Wyld, Vety-Surgeons J. M. Wilson, W. Appleton, and R. Marshall. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Dietwart. To Shanghai: Mr. H. W. Hardy.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Sept., from Southampton to Singapore: Mrs. Bernard and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dickinson. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean. From Marseilles, 5th Oct., to Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. T. Borr-dalle.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer. To Shanghai: Mrs. Davies. From Marseilles, 12th Oct., for Hong Kong: Mr. R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reid.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Southampton to Hong Kong, Mr. Padder. Per Japan, for Shanghai: Mr. Mackenzie. Per Whirlwind from Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Buchan.

Per Mystery for Hong Kong: Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Chalmers.

Per West for Batavia: Mr. R. Thornton, jun.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. & O. Str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Capt. J. H. Archer. From Alexandria for Hong Kong: Mr. J. F. Trautman. Per P. & O. Str., 4th Sept.—From Southampton to Hong Kong for China: Lieut. Pauli. Per P. & O. Str., 20th Sept.—From Southampton to Penang: Mr. A. Cree. Per P. & O. Str., 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Murray. Per P. & O. Str., 20th Nov.—From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Leveson.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, June 22, 1860.

DURING the fortnight that has elapsed since my last communication to you the subject which has engrossed the largest share of public attention has been the non-arrival of the steamer with the mails from England of the 20th and 26th of April: along with which, by telegraph from Aden, it was known that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were on their way to China. All doubt, however, about the fate of the missing steamer was removed yesterday morning by the arrival of the *Pekin*, bringing the mails of 4th and 10th May, and the passengers by the ill-fated *Malabar*, wrecked in Galle harbour; Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were amongst the passengers, and the fact was speedily announced by two salutes of 19 guns each, which were fired from the flag-ship of Admiral Le Page, commanding the French fleet in China. There was no English man of war, with complement of guns warranting her to salute, at the time lying in the harbour, Sir Robert McClure having sent the *Esk* round to aid in saving stores from the wreck of the *Assistance*. In the meantime Sir Robert is discharging the duties of senior naval officer on board the receiving and military hospital ship *Princess Charlotte*; in former days the flag-ship of Sir Robert Stopford at the storming of Acre, now destined to spend the evening of her days in peaceful retirement in the waters of Hong Kong; she is also remarkable as the first and only three-decker that has ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope. Her two lower decks are given up to the military authorities as hospital accommodation; the remainder of the vessel is occupied in one way or other by stores and officers belonging to the Royal Navy. The *Hercules* is another line-of-battle ship at present employed in Hong Kong harbour as a hospital.

Immediately on Lord Elgin's arrival being communicated to the authorities, the following appeared in orders:—

GARRISON MORNING ORDER.

HONG KONG, 21st June, 1860.

The mail steamer having arrived this morning with H.B. Majesty's Plenipotentiary for China, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, the following disposition of the troops will be made on his landing:—

A Guard of Honour of 100 men, under a captain, with a due proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, will be furnished by the Provisional Battalion, and will take post at Government House.

The Grenadier Company (21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry), with band and regimental colours, will form a guard of honour at the Parade Wharf—night resting near the sea.

The remainder of the 21st Madras Native Infantry will form a street on the road from the left of the Grenadier Company towards Government House.

The Royal Artillery will be prepared to fire two salutes of nineteen guns on the Plenipotentiary landing, in honour of the Ambassadors of England and France respectively, by battericoles to be in readiness.

The troops will parade in full dress, and will be held in readiness to march down at the hour which will be communicated to them hereafter.

The parade, as directed in this order, took place about noon, and before the arrangements were well completed his lordship landed and proceeded direct to Government House, where he now resides. The steamer *Feroze*, of the Indian navy, is lying in the harbour, ready to convey his lordship and suite to Shanghai, and thence to the scene of active operations. Mr. Boulby (the Special Correspondent of the *Times*) proceeds to the North in the *Feroze*—according to the present arrangements she is to sail to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock.

The whole of the expeditionary force, with the exception of the *Melbourne* hospital ship, some store, horse, and cavalry transports, have left Hong Kong for the rendezvous in Talaenwan Bay, in the Gulf of Petcheli. Friday, the 8th inst., was a day of great activity in the harbour, columns of smoke rising in every direction, and at brief intervals steamers were seen leaving the anchorage for the north, generally with two transports and a gun-boat in tow. Amongst the vessels which left that day were—H. M. ships *Fury*, with the artillery transports *Rajah of Eveline* and *Euxine*, in tow. The *Mauritius* (hospital steam ship), with the artillery transports *British Flag* and *Tuleika* in tow; also the *Banterer*, gun-boat. The *Sir William Peel*, hospital steamer, also sailed the same day for Saiwan Bay, on the south side of the island, to take in tow two cavalry transports and a gun-boat. On the afternoon of the 7th the *Trimountanis*, transport, arrived from Madras with 63 men and horses of the King's Dragoon Guards, accompanied by 106 followers (natives). The troopers were divested of all their gay trappings, and were dressed in American drill (Karkee clothing), with wicker-work helmets covered with wadded calico, and a puggery (roll of light calico) round it. They were all armed with breach-loading carbines, and seemed a body of men that would do formidable mischief should the Tartar horse afford them an opportunity of crossing swords.

In all 29 transports sailed on the 8th June for Talienwan Bay. On the 9th the transport *Winnifred*, with 550 of the Chinese coolie corps, under the supervision of 140 men of the 2nd and 44th regiments, sailed for the north. The following officers accompanied the detachment:—Major Preston, 44th regiment; Captain Chalmers, 2nd Royals; Lieut. Parry, Chinese Coolie Corps; and Assistant-Surgeon Curson, 2nd Royals. The same day Admiral Hope left for the north in the *Inflexible* steamer, and on the 10th Sir Hope Grant and staff, including the heads of the medical and commissariat departments, sailed for Shanghai en route to the final rendezvous. On the 9th Sir Robert McClure assumed the duties of senior naval officer in Southern China, and on the 12th the *Chesapeake*, the flag ship of Admiral Hope, sailed for the north, leaving the *Esk* and some gunboats, the only vessels of war in harbour, the latter being left, owing to troubles being expected from pirates in the Canton river and islands in the neighbourhood. Fifteen gunboats now remain in South China waters. The garrison of Canton has been lately strengthened by the arrival of upwards of 1,000 French marines, making with marine artillery and mounted police over 1,500 men in Canton. On the 16th inst., the Regiment of Loodianah embarked from Cowloon in the steamer *Senobia*, and sailing transport *Iskandershan*. The *Cowloon Peninsula*, which is hired from the Chinese Government at a yearly rental of 500 taels of silver, equal to about £170 sterling, is now garrisoned by 150 men of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, and operations have already commenced for the construction of permanent huts for a European force, on the completion of which a portion of the Provisional Battalion will be detached there from Hong Kong. Though at present her Majesty's forces are the tenants of the Chinese Government, it

is generally supposed that the permanent cession of the *Cowloon Peninsula* will be one of the stipulations of the new treaty. It is a much healthier locality for the troops during the hot season than the town of Victoria, owing to its being exposed to the full influence of the south-west monsoon, while the latter is completely sheltered from it by the lofty amphitheatre of hills at its immediate back.

In my next I hope to be able to furnish you with some details from the scene of active operations in the north, culled from personal observation.

JAPAN.

Dates from Yedo and Nagasaki to the end of May have been received at Shanghai, but nothing in the shape of news has been published. From a correspondent we hear that business was improving, and the Government and people more quiet.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The London mails of 26th of April (wrecked at Galle), were anxiously looked for.

Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope arrived here on the 16th of June, and were to leave for the Gulf of Pechalee on the 18th.

Nearly all the Allied forces, naval and military, have proceeded northwards from Chusan, and several French men-of-war have left this port with the same destination, there are thirteen still remaining here, and five British. Only three of H.M.'s ships and three companies of the 99th were at Chusan on the 11th, with two French ships.

TAKING OF SOOCHOW BY THE REBELS.

The *North China Herald* reports this event:—

The reports received since last mail place beyond a doubt the fall of Soochow. Rebel reinforcements, advancing, apparently in no great number, from the south, had raised the siege of Nanking towards the end of May. The Imperialist soldiery or militia, who, it is alleged, had been unpaid for some months, flung away their arms and retreated in disorder upon various cities along the canal in their rear; these they sacked. The authorities, dismayed, it is supposed, at the collisions between these deserters and the people whom they were pillaging, fled. At Soochow the struggle was most serious, and ended in the murder of the Governor of the province, as well as several others of official rank, and in the destruction of the wealthy suburbs of that city, with untold loss of life and property, the city itself was believed to be in the hands of these marauders, no longer amenable to the control of any one, on the 1st June, and to have been occupied by rebels from Nanking on the 3rd inst. The Governor-General Ho Kwei-tsing has taken refuge, with other high officials, at Shanghai. He has been in communication with the ministers of the treaty powers. It is reported that he entreated the British and French to send a force to retake Soochow and hold it for the Imperial Government, engaging, on his part, to urge the Emperor to accede to all our demands.

The case of Kinkce versus Beale is to be reported in the *North China Herald* for next mail.

NINGPO.

A correspondent, dating 25th May, writes:—

This place is perfectly quiet, though the natives are well aware that the allied forces are at this moment proceeding north for the purpose of compelling by force of arms, if need be, the ratification and exchange of the treaties.

Those who fled from the city, in consequence of the terror inspired by the taking of Hangchow by the rebels, have for the most part returned. The rebels seem to have had no object in view but plunder. After having slaughtered many thousands, "several tens of thousands," the Chinese say; causing multitudes of others to commit suicide; taking all the money and valuable property they could find; burning a large part of the city; and destroying temples and idols, the rabble hast departed with their booty, leaving behind them the threat to soon return again. This threat still keeps the city in suspense, and multitudes who had fled on the approach of the rebels, dare not return and resume their business.

The taking of Chusan by the English and French created a little excitement at Ningpo at one time, though it was nothing compared with that produced by the irruption of the rebels into the province.

Pirates are still numerous on the coast. A lorch, owned by an American at Ningpo, which was engaged in conveying, was

recently taken by pirates, and all on board, including three or four foreigners were put to death. The small opium vessels plying between Shanghai and Ningpo, have been attacked two or three times recently. One was attacked about two o'clock at night by two pirate boats, which had on board several passengers, including my wife. They were, however, happily driven off.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

There are rumours of rebels in the neighbourhood, and that the Governor of the Province has asked to be relieved. The business in imports and exports on foreign account has not been interrupted, nor is any real alarm felt by the residents.

AMOY.]

Business at this port continues uninterrupted, and provided the Allies are successful at the Pehio, there will be no change in our relations with the Chinese at this place.

On the 28th of May, about noon, a firework manufactory blew up, killing seven persons, women and children. The fire communicated with some other houses, and about sixty were destroyed before it was got under. The fire-engines belonging to the foreign residents, and two good ones belonging to enterprising Chinese, did good service, as did also some men from the merchant vessels, Europeans and natives, headed by their respective captains. Some of the foreign community also worked hard, and assisted mainly to extinguish the fire.

Rumours of rebels being in the vicinity of this were current some little time ago, but we have latterly heard less of them; and if there was any truth in the report that they were a short time back in or near the Ankoï tea districts, they have probably gone south.

SWATOW.

The British Consul for this port, Mr. G. W. Caine, has been ordered to open the Consulate. This step has been taken in order to check the continued atrocities connected with the coolie trade.

HONG KONG.

The London mails of the 10th May and the saved portion of of the 26th April—the latter wrecked at Galle—arrived here on the 21st June, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, who proceeded at once to Shanghai.

The case of Caldwell *versus* Murrow has had a preliminary ventilation, but is postponed until next sessions. Mr. Murrow was obliged to defend himself, not being able to secure the services of a barrister, and it is intimated that two good barristers would find good employment in Hong Kong.

The screw steamer *Fungui*, to be called the *Fei Soong*, or Flying Dragon, arrived on the 10th of June from Glasgow, *via* Singapore, without any accident to spars or machinery, and is described as a most able craft.

The *China Chronicle*, under the editorship of Mr. M. MacLeod, has ceased, and the *Hong Kong Register* has been revived by its proprietor, Mr. R. Strachan.

Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, remains in jail. Security for the amount of costs is still refused, and it is believed that Mr. Tarrant waits the result of his appeal to the Queen in Council. The indignities which he has to submit to can be learned from the following letter addressed to the Chief Justice:—

"The colonial surgeon has recommended that I have more facility for open air exercise, but his recommendations are unheeded. Last week, so great was the heat when the sun struck on the part of the building appropriated to me that though I have a quarter of a century's acclimatization in the east, I thought I should have gone crazy. Yesterday after being in a fever all the day previous, I was attacked with something very like cholera, from which I am still suffering. As I write, the thermometer in the shade, with the door open, stands at 84 Fahrenheit, and what it will be when I am locked up in an hour's time I can only anticipate."

It is said that Dr. Bridges informed Mr. Tarrant's attorney that he would forego his costs if he would leave the colony, to which Mr. Tarrant replied that he would pay the costs and drop the appeal if Dr. Bridges would leave.

CANTON.

The *Register* says:—From Canton we have dates to 22nd June. Everything is quiet, but in uneasy suspense. The rebel movement has exhibited one of its fitful awakenings, resulting in the total defeat of the Imperialist forces, and the usual two days' panic occasioned by the expectation of a decided advance towards Canton. But, as has ever been the case, success in one direction is followed by long and purposeless inaction, so that the rebellion in the south can neither be said to advance nor recede.

The work upon the new foreign factory site, for a time im-

peded by the ingress of water into the canal (the coffer dam at the head having given way), is now actively resumed, and already the magnitude of the design is manifest. It will form one of the most airy, complete, and beautiful localities in the East, while the arrangements for protection against violence or fire are perfect. Few of the houses destroyed in the last bombardment have as yet been rebuilt, and wide areas of ruins are everywhere visible. The coolie emigration houses are all closed. At Whampoa there is little or nothing doing, except in the numerous dock-yards, all of which find employment.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Three vessels have arrived from England with gun-boats.

There is very little news to give you from hence. There has been a good deal of sickness here, and several sudden deaths. The state of the weather here indicates that there must have been a terrible blow somewhere, perhaps one of those periodical gales, to the northward.

The best part of the picturesque, rich, and populous town of Passig here has been burnt down not only; huts, but fine stone edifices, well furnished withal, have been utterly destroyed. The value of the property lost must be considerable.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

No further intelligence has been received from this place, in confirmation or otherwise of the report which appeared in our last. The necessity of appointing a British Consul there has been suggested.

BORNEO.

From Sarawak we learn that Sheriff Mustapha, who was the leader of the last attempts on the lives of Europeans there, has gone into the Kayan country. Captain Brooke had decided on securing the head of this disturber of the peace, and as the Dyaks are at present in a friendly mood, it is expected that this will soon be effected.

The accounts from Banjer-massing, which are to the 12th May, do not show much progress in putting down the insurrection. Several encounters had taken place between detachments of troops sent out in different directions and parties of the enemy, which generally ended in the latter being put to flight, but the detachments in most instances ultimately fell back upon their entrenched posts, being too numerically weak to occupy the ground gained.

From Labuan there is nothing of interest to notice. A report had been circulated in Bruni that the Europeans intended to invade the country. Mr. Low, the Governor of Labuan, had gone to Bruni for the purpose of contradicting this report.

JAVA.

The merchants of Sourabaya have decided to erect a first-class floating dock at that port. On the completion of this undertaking, Sourabaya will offer greater facilities for the repairing of sailing vessels and refitting of steamers than any port in the East.

In addition to the large foundries and engineering establishments belonging to the Dutch Government, at which work for private parties may be done by permission of the authorities, there is a private foundry and engineering establishment, provided with first-rate tools and machines. This establishment has been in existence upwards of twenty years, and now employs several hundred workmen. Re-boring of cylinders and similar heavy repairs of steam machinery can be done as well as in Europe. Within the last few months the cylinders of the *Konigen der Nederlanden* have been re-bored, and the steam engines entirely re-fitted. The steamer *Oenarany*, formerly the *Lady Mary Wood*, belonging to the P. and O. Company, has just been provided with new steam boilers, made entirely at Sourabaya.

The new dock will be of sufficient size to admit not only the largest merchant vessels, but also the largest war steamers likely to find their way to the east. It will be capable of taking in vessels of 300 feet long, and drawing 20 feet water. It will lift a ship or steamer of 2,500 tons, with all her cargo and machinery on board. The pumping machinery will be worked by two steam engines sufficiently powerful to admit of vessels being docked, examined, and undocked in the course of a few hours. Mr. R. W. Thomson, Civil Engineer, proceeding to England, has been commissioned to contract for the dock in Europe. It will be constructed exclusively of iron. After being put together in Europe, it will be taken apart and shipped in pieces. It is estimated that it will be ready for use in October, 1861, and cost 300,000 rupees.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The London mails of the 26th of May arrived here on the 29th June.

The Dutch steamer *Mucassar* (carrying the 10th of May

mails, hence to Batavia), having put back leaky, her mails were forwarded by the steamer *Shandon*, hired for the purpose.

The telegraph hence to Mintok was successfully repaired on the 19th of June, but on the following day a fresh rupture was found to have taken place between Mintok and Batavia.

The preparation of the temporary barracks for the European troops is being pushed on as fast as possible, and as they seem to be made of a good height, we have no doubt they will be found comfortable enough during the present hot weather.

Lord Elgin having very properly decided that the Sikh troops are to proceed on to China, they have ceased to supply guards to the convict gaol and other places where they were lately doing duty.

The following is an account of the *Hooghly's* movements on her last passage from this port to Pinang:—

On the 25th ultimo at eight o'clock, whilst proceeding towards Pinang, observed a small prahu pulling towards Pulo Brino, and accordingly steered for it; the Nakodah said he was from Battoo, but had no pass of any description; on search being made, the following arms were discovered:—1 spear, 6 new spear heads, 2 powder pouches, 1 large powder horn full of powder, 3 muskets, loaded; 2 blunderbusses, one being loaded, 3 krisses, 4 knives, 3 swords, and \$14 in cash, with a small quantity of birds' nests. They withdrew the charge from the blunderbusses, and found 5 tin bullets in it,—the Nakodah stated there were only three. The prahu started from it, Laddong, near Assulang, with seven men, but no cargo on board; the Nakodah said he first proceeded to Lingy River and from thence to Malacca; he afterwards returned to Lingy in search of his son, who had left that place; after which he sailed along the coast, and was then en route to Pinang. He acknowledged afterwards that his son was Jamedar Allum, at Pinang.

After the *Hooghly's* arrival at Pinang, she was despatched to the Pirate River; on the 23d ultimo, she left Pulo Krah; and having picked up the gun-boat, she steamed for her destination, where she arrived on the morning of the 30th; they then towed the gun-boat up the river as far as she was able (about 40 miles), and returned the same day to the Dinding, where she cruised amongst the island groups.

The Ambassadors of France and England to China, Baron Gros and the Earl of Elgin, arrived by the *Pekin*, and proceeded on their voyage to Hong Kong on the 14th June.

H.M.I.N. Steamer *Victoria* left this on the 5th June, bound to Acheen, having on board Captain Burn, secretary and aide-de-camp to the honourable the Governor. We have not heard the precise object of Captain Burn's mission. Captain Borradaile will act as secretary, &c., during Captain Burn's absence.

If I have not written lately, the reason is that I had only to chronicle the arrival of transports, with which you were already furnished by the local papers. The incidents connected with them consisted in the astonishment of the native population at the appearance of a vivandiere, and the readiness expressed by our gallant allies to thrash any given number of the Chinese animals, such as crowd our streets.

The French and English have departed, and the Russians have now appeared on the scene, and continental folks tell us that there is a large force of them on the way. You should be better informed as to this than we can be; only, if it is true, it is significant.

Just at present, we of the Straits Settlements are between two stools. The Colonial-office not having taken us over, the Bengal Government will do nothing; and where the one can't and the other won't, we are in danger of all kinds of evil, both inward and external.

Our fortifications are nearly finished, and, as I said before, guns, ammunition, and men are all that is required. We have had, however, an addition to our garrison, in the shape of a regiment of Punjaubees, who appear to be fine, good-natured, and dirty fellows. There is a talk of an European regiment being quartered here also, and the Engineers are busy preparing quarters for them. A large piece of ground has been bought about 2½ miles from town, for \$25,000, and it is now being cleared as fast as fire and axe can do it, and barracks are then to be run up for temporary use, pending the building of the more substantial and ornamental dwellings.

The Punjaubees will eventually be located at about two miles to the northward of the town, so as to divide the force as much as possible.

The news from Java is not of any importance. They are still fighting at Banjermassin, and are likely to have some trouble before the insurgents are finally disposed of.

From Sarawak the accounts are satisfactory, and matters are progressing as well as can be desired. The Borneo Company were raising large quantities of antimony ore, which tended to increase the revenue, and there is now some talk of obtaining gambas and pepper planted from this, in order to try that cultivation in that part of Borneo. Had this been done a long time since, or when the company first started, it would have proved very profitable to it.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails from China delivered this morning bring us advices from Shanghai to the 16th June, Hong Kong 23rd, and Singapore 3rd July.

In consequence of the rebellion and preparations for war, business at all ports in China was very much restricted.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have to confirm our last remarks as to the new crop finding its way to the various ports. At Foo-chow the opening of the market was announced; prices since then have fallen two taels for some descriptions. The settlements of new Congous since the market opened are reported as under:—40,000 chests and 13,300 half ditto at 11 to 12 taels for dusty and common, 15 to 20 taels for common to mixed leaf, 20 to 23½ taels for middling to flavoury, 22½ to 25 taels for Souchong kinds, 24 to 27 taels for second class Kysow, and 29 to 33½ taels for first-class do. In addition to these there have been 20,000 chests contract teas, and 2,000 to 3,000 chests shipped on Chinese account. The total quantity arrived is from 90,000 to 100,000 pkgs., whereof one-third are upon the market unsold. Three clippers have been despatched for London with new teas, two more are loading. To the United States the *Bene-factor*, loading on owner's account, is the only vessel on. Amoy: the total arrivals of new tea up to date were, 14,100 half-chests Orange Pekoe, for which \$17 were asked; 4,000 half-chests Congous, \$18 to \$20; and 2,400 half-chests Oolongs, \$25 to \$28; total, 20,500 half-chests, of which 9,000 were contract teas, and mostly inferior. The Oolongs were said to be badly manufactured, but fully better tea than last year. Congous were fair in quality. No ships for tea were on the berth but some shipments had been made to Fuchau. Canton: the new Oonams and Oopaks are expected in about a couple of weeks. The Tayshan Congous prove inferior in leaf to last season's yield, but quite equal in liquor. The following are the settlements reported; 1 chop old Oopack, at 32½ taels; 8,000 half-chop Tayshan Congous, 10½ to 22 for old, and 24 to 27½ new. Scented teas: 14,000 boxes Orange Pekoe, 24 to 40 taels; 24,000 boxes Caper 15 to 30 taels. The *Southern Cross* and *Griffin* have both proceeded to Macao to fill up for London, their cargoes consisted chiefly of Tayshan, Congous and scented teas. Shanghai.—Black: The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 300 chests flowery pekoe at 30 taels, 600 chests Ningchow Congou at 24 taels, and 400 chests very common ditto at 14 taels, the whole being Shanghai packed. These settlements appear to have swept the market. Regarding the new congous, however, there was more probability of their coming to hand than was generally supposed before the late Imperial disasters disorganised the government of the province; for it seems that one chop of Hoochow leaf had been settled by muster, price kept secret. As matters now stand all communication with the interior is destroyed, and it is of course simple guess-work to prognosticate when they will be restored. Greens: The transactions of the fortnight are restricted to 300 packages, the stock unsold being 2,500 packages China, and 7,000 Japan. There being no market it is useless giving quotations.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai.—The settlements of the fortnight have been about 500 bales, mostly Japan silk, making the total settlements for the season 66,500 bales, or 15,000 bales less than at corresponding period last season. Some musters of the new crop were exposed, and no doubt a few hundred bales will be shipped off next mail. The yield is good, but the transit dues and expense of carriage will be excessive, and will naturally check supplies. How far the anarchy prevailing will cause the destruction of the article, or stop its culture, is entirely a matter of conjecture. Cocoons have been hurried down to Shanghai in quantity, where they are being reeled under the superintendence of foreigners. If any contracts have been made for new silk they have been kept very secret. The transactions of the fortnight have been at such irregular rates, owing to the panic, that quotations cannot be given. The probability is that the silk men will obtain their own terms as the new silk arrives. Canton.—There is some excitement in the market. Contracts were made for first crop silk for shipment to London, which there is some difficulty in obtaining delivery of. The second crop is now coming to market, the yield of which is said to be large, but the quality is inferior. Settlements since last mail are reported at 300 piculs for the London

market, namely, Cumchook, No. 1, \$400, reeved \$420 to \$425. Loonkong, \$440 to \$445. Cowkong, \$395 to \$400.

DRUGS, &c.—The Albatross and Falcon are loading drugs for London; there is no vessel announced for the Continent; the *Prinz Regent* has sailed for that quarter. Canton: Cassia Ligna, no sales are reported; the rate quoted is \$18 to \$18.50; the stock being reduced to 500 piculs. Cassia Buds: \$36 to \$37; no sale. Cassia Oil, \$325 to \$353; no sales. Star Anniseed appears to be all directed to Macao, where it falls into one hand. At Canton it is scarce, and wanted at \$18 to \$18.50 per picul. Anise Oil, no stock, no sales. (At Macao the article can be had at \$180 per picul.) Rhubarb, 100 piculs indifferent quality is on the market, for which about \$40 per picul is asked. Matting: large contracts have been made for the United States. The quotations are—white, 11 cents., 12½ cents., and 15 to 16 cents.; red check, 12½ cents., 15 cents., and 17½ cents.; for best quality, four, five, and six quarter respectively. Vermillion, \$40 per box. Fire Crackers: contracts have been made to the extent of 100,000 boxes, at 80 to 85 cents. per box. At Shanghai.—Wool: No sales reported, 400 piculs are on the market, at eight taels five mace, short price. Rhubarb can be had at 40 taels for the best.

At MANILA: the *Julian de Unzueta*, from Liverpool, and the *Primera de Santander* and *Matilde*, from the same port, have arrived. The *Reina del Oceano* also, via Batavia. There is very little alteration to note in prices of produce, which are likely to be maintained higher than anticipated in consequence of a decline in freights counter-balancing the advance in exchange. Dealers refuse to sell current clayed sugar under \$5.50 per picul, and even at that price do not seem desirous to press sales, which have been made to a very moderate extent, shippers generally offering lower rates.

SINGAPORE.—The market for European imports generally has been quiet during the past fortnight; but considerable clearances have been made in grey manufactured goods, and mostly at rates previously ruling. The continued absence of supplies of exports suitable for Europe and the United States has restricted operations, and tended to sustain the high rates prevailing.

IMPORTS.

The state of the markets is generally unsatisfactory. The Shanghai market for imports is totally destroyed, and very heavy stocks are held by importers. Quotations for that market are out of the question. At the other ports very little business has been done, and stocks generally are heavy. The deliveries or sales of the fortnight are given for each port separately.

SHANGHAI.—Deliveries, 11,000 pieces gray shirting, 550 pieces white ditto, 3,520 pieces T. cloths, 2,000 pieces spotted shirtings, 1,450 pieces brocade, and 600 pieces American drills.

CANTON.—Sales 133 bales yarn, 7,000 pieces grey shirtings, 1,250 pieces white shirtings, 1,550 pieces damasks, 4,200 pieces American drills, 1,000 pieces American jeans, 1,500 pieces long ells, 90 pieces camlets, 150 piculs betel nut, 400 piculs lead, 60 flasks quicksilver, 840 piculs nail rod iron, 700 piculs hoop iron, and 76 tubs steel.

HONG KONG.—The sales have been chiefly damaged goods at auction, and are reported at 500 bales yarn, 15,000 pieces grey shirtings, 15,000 pieces T-cloths, 18,000 pieces American drills, and 600 pieces lastings. Rattans are scarce and wanted. Stock of iron excessive.

Sales of the fortnight at Foo-chow. 6,500 pieces grey shirtings at \$2.55 to \$3, 1,200 pieces white ditto at \$2.90 to \$3.15, 250 pieces dyed ditto at \$3.40, 1,600 pieces T-cloths at \$1.65, 2,000 pieces lead at \$8 to \$8.50.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 7½d.	6s. 6½d.
At Canton . . . ditto	..	4 11 to 5 0
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Hong Kong . . . } . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 9½
At Macao . . . }	..	..
At Singapore . . . 3 ditto	4 10	4 10½ to 4 10½
At Manila . . . 3 ditto	4 4½	4 4½
At Batavia . . . 3 ditto	..	..
(guilderd.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	30,312,106	21,354,666	26,749,280	78,416,052	61,441
Comparative period last season	16,579,245	17,369,142	23,318,564	57,266,978	69,281

TO THE UNITED STATES.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	31,661,426	1,886
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	29,952,646	2,264

Sailed since.—From Whampoa, June 18, Waverley, 59,396 lbs. and 23 piculs silk.

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	2,650,531	4,971
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	801,311	8,430

Sailed since.—From Whampoa, June 1, Richard, 274,900 lbs. 7. per mail steamer, 189 bales silk.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	Packages. 33,985	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	35,690	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, June 6, Iconium, 535 packages of tea. 8. Sea Nymph, 50 packages. 16. Moonlight, 246 packages.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to May 31, 1860.....	..	..	..	Total lbs. 10,536,681	..
Comparative period last season	..	..	..	8,145,835	..

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, June 5, Ydale, 70,000 lbs.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	..	..	..	51,022,600	..
1845 to 1846.....	..	..	..	57,331,200	18,604
1847 to 1848.....	..	..	..	63,972,300	22,143
1849 to 1850.....	..	..	..	77,327,800	61,980
1851 to 1852.....	..	..	..	92,210,300	50,490
1853 to 1854.....	..	..	..	76,990,255	68,311
1855 to 1856.....	..	..	..	65,789,792	63,136

Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, June 7, per mail steamer, 1,692 bales silk. From Foo-Chow-Foo, Ellen Rodger, 765,600 lbs. tea; Ziba, 638,900 lbs. 10. Falcon, 1,040,000 lbs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At NAGASAKI.—From Liverpool: May 16, British Empire.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: June 1, Jubilee, Challenger: 13, Salacia, Neville, Sunbeam, Milbrook. From Liverpool: 5, Rance; 13, Helen Ewing, Charmer, Bacchante. From Boston: 13, Magenta. From New York: 5, Competition.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON: From London: June 18, Pioneer; 22, Sea Serpent. From Liverpool: 11, Derwent. From England: 5, Melbourne, steamer; 7, Khersonese, steamer. From Newcastle: 10, Empress; 15, Norna. From Plymouth: 15, Bankside. From Shields: 8, Earl of Windsor. From Sunderland: 8, Veturia. From Shields.—9, Glencoe; 17, Annie Lee. From Portsmouth: 10, H.M.'s gunboat Sparrowhawk. From Glasgow: 10, Panqui, steamer. From Newport: 15, Cornelius Houtman. From Swansea: 10, Boneto. From Cardiff: 5, Salem, Bertha; 10, C. J. Borgstede; 15, C. C. Fowler. From New York: 9, Seaman's Bride.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: June 24, Falk; 28, Conference. From Newcastle: July 1, Graces.

SAILED.

From KANAGAWA.—For London: May 7, Troas; 17, Georgiana.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: May 2, Union.

From Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: June 7, Ellen Rodger, Ziba; 9, Falcon.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: June 8, Mercedes. For Cowes: 10, Richard. For New York: 12, Waverley.

From MANILA.—For Cork: June 7, Casaa. For Boston: 8, Reliance; 13, Indiaman.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: June 18, Napoleon III., Jane Gray; 30, John and Isabella. For Liverpool: 27, Joshua Waddington; 30, Tigris, For Boston: 18, Hollander.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Jubilee, Ukko.

At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Julia. For New York: Benefactor.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Griffin, Southern Cross. For New York: Judge Shaw. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Santa Lucia. For San Francisco: Creole, Oracle.

At MANILA.—For London: Amoor, Ethereal. For Liverpool: Cervantes, Idas. For Cork: Parisian, P. de Santanda. For New York: E. P. Stringer. For Boston: Romance of the Sea. For Melbourne: Madras, Miletus. For Havana: Emigrante. For San Francisco: George Lee, Helen, W. Almy, Tuisco.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Gala, Prince Alfred, Reward, William Stewart. For Liverpool: Versailles. For Falmouth: Imina Brons. For Boston: Borneo. For New York: Keystone, St. Louis.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London £4 tea, and £6 for silk. The demand for tonnage for commerce is quite destroyed, owing to the suspension of trade, but a good business has been done in removing the property of the Chinese at advanced rates. The Ukko has been chartered to London at £4 10s.

The *Jubilee* is laid on at £4 for teas and £0 for silks. The *Agra* has been chartered by the French at 21s. per ton.

At *Poo-Cow-Foo*.—For London £5 10s. For United States \$10. The *Cyclone* and *Julia* are loading it the above rate for Loudon, and the *Benefactor* for United States.

At *HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON*.—For London £3. For United States \$10. To San Francisco \$21 nett for passengers, and \$6 freight. There is less demand for tonnage, as the wants of Government have been supplied, and rice has fallen; but a good business has been done. The *Mauritius* has been chartered to London at £3, and the *Cornilia* at £3 10s. The *James Shepherd*, to Australia, at £3 15s.

At *MANILA*.—For London £3 2s 6d to £3 15s. For New York \$8 to \$9. The *Amoor* has been laid on for London, at the above rates, the first for unclayed sugar, and the latter hemp. The *Romance of the Sea* for Boston, and E. P. Stringer for New York, at \$8 for sugar, and \$9. for hemp.

At *SINGAPORE*.—For London £2 10s. to £3 for dead and light weights respectively.

CASUALTIES.

Hong Kong.—The French transport *La Reine des Clipper*s, has been completely consumed by fire, and nothing has been saved. No lives lost.

No hopes are now entertained of saving the transport *Assistance*. The stench from the rice (for the Coolie corps) rotting in the hold, became so intolerable that divers could no longer work at her.

The *Sea Serpent*, from London to Hong Kong, struck on a coral reef on the 29th December, and made much water, obliged to put into Rio Janiero with six feet water in hold. After which, was detained one month for want of a crew, in consequence of the yellow fever which prevailed to a great extent.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per *Reliance*, for Boston: Hemp, 3,844 piculs; sugar, 5,900 piculs; Sapanwood, 300; cigars, 587 piculs.

Per *Indiaman* for Boston: Coffee, 3,660 piculs; hemp, 320 piculs; cigars, 1,044 piculs; rice, 6,009 cases.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per *Hollander*, to Boston: 865 bales gambier, 1,516 piculs; 719 bags black pepper, 510 piculs; 200 boxes pearl sago, 20 piculs; 16 bags cubebs, 8 piculs; 23,939 bundles rattans, 996 pieces sapanwood, 15 piculs.

Per *Napoleon III.*, to London from Sarawak: 1,037 boxes, 350 bags pearl sago, 1,432 piculs; 510 bags sago flour, 519 piculs; Antimony ore, 400 tons. From Singapore: 4,045 bags black pepper, 2,984 piculs; 534 white, ditto, 548 piculs; 3,700 blocks. 65 baskets, 1 bundle gutta percha, 440 piculs; 278 baskets, 49 bags India rubber, 534 piculs; 34 bags coffee, 30 piculs; 4,025 buffalo hides, 905 piculs; 310 cow hides, 32 piculs; 6,645 buffalo horns, 139 piculs; 64 bags cubebs, 30 piculs; 1 box, 1 bag tapioca, 2 piculs; 10,875 bundles rattans, 550 piculs; 4,571 pieces sapanwood, 578 piculs; 1 case cigars, 1 case personal effects, 324 boxes tea, 2 pieces wood, 5 boxes containing sundries, 1 box containing a clock, 1 gun barrel.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BENNETT—On the 18th May, at Singapore, Mrs. John Bennett, of a son.

CAMPBELL—On the 18th June, at Leonie Hill, Singapore, Mrs. T. H. Campbell, of a daughter.

GAMMELL—On the 26th June, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Gomes, "Sunnyside," the wife of Mr. J. H. Gammell, of a son.

HILL—On the 1st June, at sea, on board the *barque Stree Rajah Rajasworee*, the wife of Captain James George Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

POWELL-FERNANDEZ.—On the 18th June, at Singapore, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. A. D. Nicholson, Mr. C. D. Powell to Mrs. Floripa Fernandez.

TALBOT-ROBERTS.—On the 19th June, at St. John's Cathedral, Victoria, by the Rev. Mr. Beach, Henry Eustace Talbot, of Whampoa, to Emily Grace, second daughter of John Roberts, senior, late of Singapore.

DECIES-DENT.—On the 31st ult., by special licence, at Shortflatt Tower, by the Rev. J. Seton-Karr, vicar of Berkeley, and uncle of the bride, Lord Decies, to Catherine Anne, second daughter of Wm. Dent Dent, Esq., of Shortflatt Tower, Northumberland.

LAWRENCE-WOODS.—On the 8th inst., at St. Mary's, Hornsey, by the rector, the Rev. Richard Haevey, M.A., cannon of Gloucester, Frederick William Lawrence, Esq., of China, to Clara Agatha, second daughter of Henry Woods, Esq., of Grove House, Hornsey.

DEATHS.

FRITH.—On the 31st ult., of disease of the heart, William Frith, Esq., late of the firm of Frith and Co., Bombay.

MACKAY.—On the 8th June, on board H.M.S. *Hercules*, Hong Kong, Annett Maria, youngest daughter of Angus J. Mackay, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s Royal Regt.

SAMPSON.—On the 7th June, at Whampoa, — Sampson, late 2nd Master H.M.S. *Highflyer*.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The ship *Norwood*, Bristow master, arrived at Demerara on the 23rd July from Hong Kong, after an unusually long passage of 133 days, with 316 immigrants; 14 died on the passage from, it was said, the excessive use of opium.

There is no change of any importance to notice in the tea and silk market.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—August 5, off the Start, from Passarveang, Altona, for Amsterdam; 9, at Liverpool, from Rangoon

Seotsman: 7, at Bremen, from Rangoon, Richard Cobden; at Texel, from Batavia, Ida Elizabeth; at Flushing, from Akyab, Gustav; at Bordeaux, from China, Edmond Wulfranc; 9, at Falmouth, from Rangoon Geesemunde; 10, from Banslok, George and Henry; from Maulmain for Antwerp, Trig-a; from Akyab for Liverpool, Juanita; 9, at Clyde, from Manila, Suppho; 10, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Helena; from Singapore, Caledonia; at Antwerp, from Akyab, Gustaf; 11, at Deal, from Manila, Spitfire; from Batavia, Rotterdam; 10, at Falmouth, from Hong Kong, Cidjifrom Batavia, Deasud; 11, from Akyab, Marianne; 8, at Coxhaven, from Akyab, Selene; 13, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Tower Hamlets; 11, at Plymouth, from Foochow-Foo, Antagonist.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 8, from Liverpool for Singapore, Patrician, Isabella, Harnett; 4, from off Dover for Singapore, Maca; 10, Whirlwind, for Hong Kong, from Gravesend. Aug. 7, from Cardiff for Shanghai, Aallotar; 10, from Liverpool for Singapore, Mary Spencer; 5, Channel for Shields for Singapore, Heilige Willebrodus; 11, from London for Singapore and Penang, Irene; 8, from Newport for Hong Kong, Lernidas; 4, from off the Strait for Batavia, Baltimore.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool for Singapore, Isia.

SPOKEN.—Staatsraad van Bwyck and Tasmania, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 21, 10 S. 11 E.; Dionysia, Cahaarina, Newport to Singapore, June 22, 6 N. 25 W.; Queen of the Lake, American ship, for Singapore, lat. 4 N., long. 28; Brave Lourmel (French), Macao to Havana, May 18, 30 S., 37 E.; Johanna, Batavia to Amsterdam, and Doggersbank from Sourabaya, both August 4, 45 N., 28 W.; Alberdina, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 3, 35 S., 24 E.; Malchezen, Newcastle to Singapore, July 14, 10 N., 24 W.; Primula, Liverpool to Singapore, July 15, 11 N., 24 W.; Horizon (Am. ship), Liverpool to Woosung, April 30, 1 N., 25 W.

EXPORTS.—To Hong Kong, per *Mystery*, cleared Aug. 7: calicoes, plain, 505,370 yds., printed and dyed, 12,000 yds.; twist and yarn, 204,000 lbs.; B. linen, £25; woollens and cottons, flannels, &c., £343; long and short cloths, £2,422; beer, £700; bottled beer, £2,332; sail cloth, £610.

At *St HELENA*.—July 2, Amstel, Radenaker, from Banjoevangie, and sailed 3 for Amsterdam. Agnes, Leitzman, from Penang. City of Boston, Vickers, from Manila, and sailed 2 for Liverpool. Krveretta, Montgomery, from Manila, and sailed 4 for London. Three Cheribon colliers, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Rotterdam. Sigisbert Cezard, Roussan, from Macao, and sailed 4 for Havana. Sofia Adelaide, Kaulmann, from Shanghai. Four Triton Adrianns, from Batavia. Stad Do kum, Vawerff, from Batavia. Staghound, Hussey, from Swatow. Mary Ross, Meyer, from Batavia.

IMPORT MANIFESTS REPORTED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

From *SOORABAYA* to *PORT GLASGOW*, per *Macassar*, entered Aug. 7:—1,921 baskets sugar, 710 bundles rattans, 1 box sugar, 2 boxes 1 bag coffee, 1 box musters, 1 box sundries.

From *WHAMPOA, &c.*, to *LONDON*, per *Anna*, entered Aug. 4:—1,000 cases Cassia Lignes, ordered. From Canton: 1,042 packages, 75 boxes merchandise, 400 bundles canes, 33 casks soy, 58 cases cassia oil, 200 cases preserved ginger, order. From Hong Kong: 2 cases china ware, O. D. Elmerhorst; 22 cases aniseed oil, 300 cases star aniseed, 174 cases cassia, Donner and Co.; 1 box merchandise, W. E. Hunter; 12 packages merchandise—order.

From *SHANGHAI* to *LONDON*, per *Kamehameha IV.*, entered Aug. 4, 5,418 chests, 2,220 half-chests, 341 boxes, 246 packages tea, 25 packages sundries; 108 bales silk,—order, 224 chests tea, Elias and Co.

From *WHAMPOA* to *LONDON*, per *Osprey*, entered Aug. 6:—1,177 chests, 366 half-chests, 1,187 packages, tea; 40 packages bamboo-canes; 3 boxes Whanghae canes; 1 case crockery; 1 case silk, piece goods; 4 cases merchandise; 15 bundles wool; 1 box, 6 cases sundries; 9 boxes preserved ginger; 20 sets trunks—order.

From *MACAO* and *WHAMPOA* to *LONDON*, per *DOMINION*, entered Aug. 7:—800 half-chests tea, Forbes and Co.; 4,293 chests, 1,204 half-chests, 86 pkges., 1 box, tea; 20 bales silk—order. From Whampoa: 447 chests, 1,949 pkges., 8 boxes, tea; 20 boxes, paper; 70 casks, soy; 400 boxes preserved ginger; 2 boxes sweetmeats—order; 839 chests, 3 half-chests, tea, Reiss, Bros.; 30 box sundries, Hirth and Co.; 38 boxes sundries, Morris and Co.

From *CANTON* and *HONG KONG* to *LONDON*, per *Norman Morison*, entered August 7, 4,290 chests, 1,411 boxes, 709 packages tea, 5 boxes preserves, 15 casks soy, 54 packages sundries, 2 boxes ginger, 1 box lyche, 1 box China ware, 18 packages tea and sundries, 3 cases cigars, &c., 2 cases wooden ware, 9 cases contents unknown, 2 packages Japanese ware, orders from Hong Kong, 3 boxes fruit, 2 packages sundries, 539 chests tea, 1 horse—order.

From *SINGAPORE* to *LONDON*, per *CRISIS*, entered Aug.—21,419 bags sago flour, 400 boxes sago, Brocklebanks; 563 bags of sugar, Fielder and Co.; 4,968 peicet of Sapan wood, 1,086 bales of gambier, 833 bags pepper, order.

From *SOORABAYA* to *LONDON*, per *DOLPHIN*, entered Aug. 10:—2,733 baskets sugar, Richardson and Co.; 2,307 bundles battans—order.

HONG KONG STATISTICS.

THE Hong Kong *Government Gazette* of 2nd June last furnishes "returns showing the shipping and emigration at the port of Victoria, Hong Kong, during the year 1859, and such portion of its trade as could, in the absence of a Custom-house, be officially ascertained."

The result is that 1,158 vessels, viz., 918 with cargoes, and 240 in ballast, entered during 1859. Of these 66 were from Great Britain, and 10 from other parts of Europe, all with cargoes; 183 from the East Indies and Straits Settlements, and 56 from Australia; 42 from the United States, including California; 11 from South America; 69 all with cargoes from Siam; 38 with cargoes, and 2 in ballast from Manila; 21 from Japan, the same numbers from Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago; one ship in ballast from the West Indies, and 634, of which 166 were in ballast, from the coast of China, including Macao, but exclusive of steamers running to and from Canton,

lorchas and junks from various ports of China. As to the nationalities of these vessels, we find them to have been, 560 British, 187 American, 161 German, viz., 9 Prussian, 26 Bremen, 101 Hambro, 11 Oldenburg, 8 Mecklenburg, and 6 Hanoverian, 51 French, 34 Dutch, 20 Spanish, 3 Russian, 20 Portuguese, 56 Danish, 2 Sardinian, 4 Belgian, 3 Peruvian, 6 Chilian, 4 New Granadians, 43 Siamese, 3 Swedish, and 1 Brazilian. The total number of vessels that have anchored at the ports of Hong Kong in 1859 was 1,583, of 791,270 tons capacity, with cargoes, and 596 of 373,370 tons in ballast, or altogether 2,179 vessels of 1,164,640 tons, exclusive of ships of war and vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company; for what reasons the vessels belonging to that company have been omitted we are unable to discover.

The next returns are not what they profess to be, viz., imports of opium and treasure; exports of raw silk and treasure; exports of opium and treasure to Shanghai; exports of silk and treasure from Shanghai for the year 1859.

These returns should have been headed, imports and exports of opium and treasure by the steamers of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, which, in fact, they only are. According to this it appears that these steamers brought 27,580 chests of Malwa opium, and \$18,683,532 in specie to Hong Kong, taking therefrom to Europe 50,184 bales of silk, and 1,725 for Bombay, and \$9,099,898, making \$27,733,430 in specie carried on freight by the line from Hong Kong to this side, whilst on the line from Hong Kong to Shanghai the steamers of that Company carried 16,001 chests of opium, and \$10,559,097, bringing in return to that colony 47,742 bales of silk, and in specie \$3,505,714, making a total of \$14,064,811 on freight to and from Hong Kong and Shanghai, or on both lines, \$41,798,241, on which the Compagni received freight.

The last return is a list of emigrant ships cleared out of Hong Kong, being in all 35, viz. 9 British, 24 American, 1 Bremen, and 1 Danish,—together of 36,850 tons burthen; they carried 10,168 adults, of which 567 were females, and 49 male and female children. Of these 742 male, and 56 female adults, with 23 children of both sexes, were for Demerara; for San Francisco 3,543 male, and 511 female adults, with 26 children, the rest being 5,316, all male passengers for the Australian gold-mines. The emigrants to California and Australia are free emigrants; those for Demerara are contract labourers, generally called coolies. On a future occasion we shall have an opportunity on a review of other statistics relating to Hong Kong to revert to this subject.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

(COMMUNICATED TO THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.)

From a communication in your paper of the 14th ult., I learn that Mr. Bruce hints that the indemnity to be enforced from the Chinese Government can by its functionaries be squeezed out of the pockets of the Chinese merchants—certainly a new diplomatic doctrine for a plenipotentiary whose mission is founded and defended only on the promotion and extension of trade. The debates on the Chinese vote have shown that the actual expenditure for the China war for the current year is nearer six than four millions, ergo the squeeze that the Chinese Government will be brought to to enforce may be ten and more millions; the French also have already been asking positively for an indemnity. The hint about the solvency of the Chinese commercial community may have originated in the French camp, but, even so, it is, after all, most probably due to a compatriot of Rob Roy, as it is said that the chief French diplomat in China, next to Baron Gros, is Caledonian.

That we cannot stop short of war unless such satisfaction is given as would satisfy us, if given by a Power of Europe, of that every one is aware who is acquainted with the Eastern world. I admit also that now we must have it for the sake of our fellow citizens in that country; the Chinese, when they cannot esteem and respect, must fear us. I have no doubt that with many, and particularly the Anglo-Chinese community, a Franco-Chinese community, except that of the priests, does not exist; the war, and the demand for indemnity, will be, and is, popular. The war gives employment to many Europeans and their ships, also many a good opportunity of making large profits. Indemnity is a favourite in China, and once tasted, ever remembered and longed for, able to cover a multitude of claims. Knowing, as we do, on authority of Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, and others, that the Chinese treasury is empty; that the defensive measures taken by the Chinese Government is already a burden on the people, and that the demand for indemnity will chiefly fall, as

indeed is suggested by the able promoter of commerce, on our customers, the Chinese merchants, further that rebellion, and other disturbances exist, and will be fostered by this war, embarrassing the Imperial Government more and more, and doing material injury to a vast number of the population. We must fear that as advantageous the present war, and the prospect of indemnity will be to some, it will do great injury to the regular trade, which of late years has been so greatly increased, and that our manufacturers and others will again complain and explain, which complaints and explanations will finally result, as in 1847, in the appointment of a select committee producing—after a tedious delay, when the question has lost its public interest—a Blue-book of over 600 pages, evidence and appendices, prefaced by a report, which, read by few, is soon forgotten by its promoters and the public at large.

Many rest satisfied with the idea that as the Chinese will finally have to pay the expenses for the war, the expenditure for its prosecution is but an advance, repayable in instalments, and therefore the taxpayers of this country will not, on this account, be out of pocket. Illusion! Suppose the war lasts some years, at an annual expense to us of six millions, the same to our allies, making in two years twenty-four millions sterling, does any man believe that we can squeeze this sum out of the Chinese, without injuring ourselves? We should be satisfied with a smaller indemnity, the rest of the expenses of course to be borne by the taxpayers of Great Britain for the support of the revenues derivable from our China trade. Whatever the amount is it will, as on former occasions, be paid at stated periods; and, therefore, till the last farthing has been paid, some points or parts of the Empire will be held by the allied forces, and for some years to come we will have to pay for its occupation, as at present we are doing at Canton.

We have brought our allies to these distant parts, and may rest assured that they will not be in a great hurry to get away. France does not go to war solely for an idea, although some one once said so. This time we are beforehand made acquainted with the fact that the French Government are asking positively for an indemnity, at other times it is only at the conclusion of a war that the world learns what kind of indemnity it requires. At the opening of the French Chambers, on the 18th January, 1858, the Emperor made the following speech, on which I shall comment in your next, if you can give me space.

"Our navy is occupied in its arsenals with those necessary changes which will enable it to maintain the honour of our flag on our every sea. In China it is acting in concert with the English fleet to obtain redress for common grievances, and to avenge the blood of our missionaries who have been cruelly massacred."

To be Continued.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

WE cannot look upon it otherwise than as a melancholy fact that we are always in hot water with the Chinese, and viewing the question calmly and dispassionately, we can come to no other conclusion than that there must be faults on both sides to account for the constant bickerings and disputes which have resulted, from time to time, in appeals to warfare. It cannot be advantageous to the English nation to be constantly quarrelling with a people with whom they carry on so large a trade, and therefore in prosecuting the present war it will be necessary for us to act with promptitude, and in healing up the breach to dictate such terms as we believe the Chinese will carry out, without interfering with those peculiar notions which they are known to possess, and which are held, more or less, by every nation upon earth. Taking into consideration that we are the most civilised nation in the world, we must not suppose that another nation, imbued with all the prejudices and peculiarities of the Asiatic character, can be expected to see things in just the same light as we do; that they can divest themselves of the idea that we have ulterior objects in view, other than those of commerce; or that we can imagine that we have any desire to be of real service to them in a social, moral, or religious sense. Herein, we believe, lie the chief causes of our disputes with the Chinese. We have from time to time sent out men who have been ignorant of their characteristics; who have acted despotically whenever called on to decide any important subject, and who have accordingly been treated by them as a determined enemy. Surely if we are desirous of not being held up as a reproach by the nations of the earth, we shall take care that as soon as this unhappy struggle is over, the diplomatic and commercial relations of this country with China will be entrusted to men who know better than to quarrel because the name of the English Sovereign is not placed on the same line as that of the Emperor of China.

The letter from Mr. Bruce, dated Shanghai, February 6th, the British *ultimatum*, and the reply of the Chinese Government, is now before us, and keeping the above remarks in view, and remembering the policy we have advocated ever since we received the news of the fight at the Taku forts, we are anxious to interpret these documents with a real desire to place the matter before our readers in a proper light. The first paragraph of Mr. Bruce's letter to Lord John Russell leads us to believe that the British Government has at last recognised the necessity of exhibiting to the Chinese a calm and decisive policy, instead of the domineering tone that has been hitherto followed out, for we find that Mr. Bruce received instructions to make his demand contingent on the *ultimatum* being rejected. It would appear, however, that Mr. Bruce does not approve of this course, but advises stricter measures, adducing as an incentive that the war party will "strain every nerve to render nugatory the stipulations destined to facilitate intercourse with this country." We confess we cannot see the force of this argument, for it is admitted on all sides that the Chinese are fully alive to the immense pecuniary advantages arising from their commercial relations with this country, and however strong or energetic the "war party" may be, we do not for one moment believe that they would commit themselves to a policy that would materially injure that trade. And here it is necessary to make one comment on a prominent point in this letter. We believe it is a great mistake to attempt to show that our interests are identical with those of France. We have, on more than one occasion, deprecated this style of argument, and we have done so because we will never admit that the French have anything like the *status* in China that we have ourselves. Compared to our trade, that of France is a mere flea-bite, and if we do not now, we may one day regret that we have allowed Louis Napoleon to effect the standing in China that he has within the last four or five years. With regard to the *verata questio* of a residence for our Ambassador in Peking, which would really seem to be a considerable cause of offence to the Chinese Government, there seems to be some mistiness in the third clause of the *ultimatum*, and the Chinese certainly appear to have the best of it in their reply. It has always been understood that the fight at the Taku forts put an end to the far-famed Elgin treaty. In that treaty the residential clause was inserted, and yet, although it is acknowledged in the *ultimatum* that that treaty is abrogated, the British Government reserves to itself the right of putting that clause in force. To do this we must necessarily carry out a most arbitrary policy, for amongst all civilised nations it is only by mutual agreement that ambassadors are exchanged, and the Chinese reply is certainly most just as set forth in the words "the revocation of this compromise now (announced) is even more unreasonable than all the other propositions." We now pass on to the last clause of the reply, and omitting any comment on the bombastic verbiage in which it is wrapped, we cannot help thinking that the requirements there named are both moderate and reasonable. The case should be put in a proper light, and we should ask ourselves what would be our decision if two belligerent nations were to place these documents and facts before us, and ask us to become arbiters between the two. The decision, we have every reason to believe, would be to the one:—Make an ample apology and pay reasonable demands for the injury you have committed, and ratify a treaty that shall be the basis of future commercial and social intercourse. And to the other:—Accept the apology and payment, go by way of Peh-tang to ratify and exchange treaties, give up the residential clause, and bury the war hatchet for ever.

When we noticed the conduct of Mr. Bruce in our 23rd number, we took occasion to remark that "the ground the Chinese will assume will be to the effect that the large force which accompanied Mr. Bruce was sufficient to warrant the action of the forts, especially as he was requested to proceed by another route." This is precisely the principal argument of the reply to the *ultimatum*; it brings up the analogy made use of by several members in the House of Commons in the earlier part of the debate in the present session, of a foreign force making its way up the Thames, and the probable action of our Government in such a contingency. What is a correct interpretation of international law in the one case holds good in the other. Mr. Bruce's proceedings at the mouth of the Peiho are now considered, even by his own supporters, as rash and hasty, and on him falls the responsibility of this third contest with the Chinese. ■

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Petersburg, August 1.

We are here in possession of advices from Kiachta to May 22, which give an unfavourable account of the state of trade and augur no good for the future. The revolutionary movement was gaining ground in China, fresh disturbances having broken out in several districts, which have a baneful influence on the mercantile operations between the two countries. The insurgents had obtained the mastery of some new provinces, and were making active preparations to march upon Peking, where it was expected they would arrive in another fortnight, so that the next mail may bring important intelligence from that capital. They had succeeded in gaining possession of Zin-djan, which commands the crossing of the Imperial Canal, and had destroyed Wan-djan an important spot on the Yellow River, considered as the key between the Northern and Southern provinces of China. According to the description of this place, as given by the Chinese, they consider it as the air-valve on the opening or shutting of which depends the life or death of the Northern part of the Celestial Empire. At the destruction of Wan-djan, large quantities of tea and silk were burned, which had considerably tended to raise the prices of those commodities, as the Chinese understand perfectly well the art of profiting by adverse circumstances. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Chinese Government in their shattered finances had raised the duties, both on exports and imports, which tended still more to lame all commercial enterprise. The merchants of Kiachta fear that the supplies of tea from Foo-Chow will be cut off, and the trade suffer still further embarrassments.

At Tschita 180 large flat-bottomed boats have been constructed to convey grain down the Amoor, and a large number of similar ones at Binkina and at Sretensk for the same purpose. The inhabitants have discovered the advantages to be derived from the navigation of the Amoor, and have built vessels capable of loading 1,000 poods, or 20 tons. According to the latest accounts 2,000 emigrants were shortly expected to arrive at Tschita, which, together with some large speculative purchases, had tended to raise materially the price of food. There are at present no less than fourteen large commercial firms, or companies, established at Tschita for the sole purpose of trading on the Amoor. At Nicolajefsk articles of consumption had considerably risen; the price of fresh meat was 8 rouble per pood, tea 5 roubles per pound, and wheat-flour 15 roubles per pood.

The new monster line-of-battle ship, the *Emperor Nicholas I.*, lately launched from the Admiralty Dockyard in this city, is about to be floated down to Cronstadt, where she will be rigged, armed, and fitted for service.

According to the new regulations for trade foreigners are at liberty to enter into every commercial guild, equally as subjects of the empire, and then to enjoy all commercial rights hitherto appertaining to native subjects. (Sections 77 to 107, Commercial Code.) Note.—Jews, subjects of foreign countries, distinguished by their social and commercial position, may, by the existing regulations, viz., by special authorisation of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Foreign Affairs, trade and found banking offices by inscribing themselves in the first guild. To such Jews, also, the establishment of manufactories and the acquisition and hire of landed possessions are allowed upon the conditions set forth in this ukase. The habitations and shops of foreigners, and all the lands thereto appertaining, are under the protection of the existing laws. The searching of them, or the investigation of mercantile books, can only take place under conditions precisely the same as are prescribed by the laws in reference to subjects of the same class. Foreigners may purchase, and acquire by inheritance, or by gift, or from the crown, every description of moveable or immoveable property.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 6.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In one of the last sittings of the second chamber of the States General, the member, van Hoevell, in accordance with the programme of the Opposition, took the opportunity of moving a double interpellation with the consent of the Chamber. He brought to the recollection of the House his former motion which met their approval, that the Government, before issuing new regulations for the cultivation of sugar in Java, were bound to lay before the legislative body the correspondence that had been carried on on the subject between the Colonial Governor-General and the Home Government. He there-

fore again moved for the production of this correspondence. His second interpellation was to obtain from the Minister for the Colonies information as to the truth of the report generally circulated that a new sugar contract had been entered into with the native chieftain, Pangka, thus affording very extensive advantages to a new contractor, to the detriment of others and to the prejudice of the public interests. The Colonial Minister, in reply, denied the right of the Chamber to insist on the production of the correspondence in question, but said he could have no objection to produce it, and would lay it on the table at the next sitting. With regard to the much-talked-of Pangka affair, it was perfectly true that a contract had been entered, but so far from its being prejudicial to the public interests, he maintained the conditions were exceedingly favourable for the country.

By Royal Decree, No. 60, dated 28th July, the King has ordered the Dutch screw steam corvette *Harlemmer Meer* to be commissioned at Flushing for service in the East Indies. Lieut. P. Koning, R.N., is appointed to the command.

The Netherlands Trading Company, having advertised for sale by sealed tenders on the 28th ult. 500,000 lbs. of old copper coins returned from India, with a guarantee that they will bring no more copper into the market within three months from the date of sale, numerous tenders were received, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. L. J. Enthoven and Co., at the very high figure of forty-nine florins per fifty kilogrammes.

In consequence of the melancholy intelligence received from the Levant of the massacre of the Christians, and the brutal murder of the Dutch Consul at Damascus, a squadron consisting of the *Vice-Admiral Wassenaar*, the *Zealand* and the *Evertson*, under the command of Commodore H. Wipff, have been sent to the coast of Syria to co-operate with the expeditions sent by other countries to restore peace and prevent any further attack on the Christians, as well as to obtain satisfaction for the stain thrown on the Dutch flag. The sailing transport *Heldin* has also been despatched from Nieuwe Deep to Malta and Beyrout, to supply the squadron with ammunition and live stock.

No further embarkations of troops to India have taken place since my last, and it appears not to be in contemplation to send any more for the present, as the latest batches of recruits arrived at the East India Depot at Harderwyk have been provisionally incorporated with the 5th Regiment of Infantry, in garrison at Leyden.

Messrs. W. O. Arntzenius and J. H. Minton, having creditably passed their examination in mining, have received appointments as Mining Engineers in Netherlands, India.

The Council of the Royal Institute for Ethnography and Geography of Netherlands, India, at Delft, has appointed the following gentlemen to be its representatives in India:—Mr. L. W. Keuchenius, Member of the Supreme Council in India; Mr. H. D. Leysohn Norman, and Mr. N. P. van den Berg, Secretaries of the Factory of the Netherlands Trading Company at Batavia.

SPAIN.

The following circular has been sent by the Spanish Government to their Consuls abroad:—

"Her Majesty's Government have had their attention drawn to the abuses committed by many foreign vessels in bringing to the Island of Jolo a large quantity of munitions of war and other prohibited articles, in contravention of the Custom-house regulations in force in the Philippine Islands. For this reason the Government of the Queen of Spain wish it to be generally known that no other ports but those of Manila, Sual, Iloilo, and Zamboango are open to foreign commerce, and that foreign vessels are not permitted to trade with Jolo and the surrounding islands that form part of the Archipelago of the Philippines in conformity with the stipulations contained in the Treaty of the 30th April, 1851."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 28.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

One of the last acts of the Japanese embassy was to give \$20,000 to the police in acknowledgment of "their efficiency" in protecting the donors from the intrusion of the public.

The New Yorkers are summing up the cost of the entertainment of the Japanese with some dismay. The *Herald* says:—"The committee are really ashamed to make the accounts public until they are compelled to do so, and refuse to show them to any one. At the meeting which they held on Friday evening, it is said that bills were presented amounting to \$125,000, which they managed to cut down to \$109,000. The Metropolitan Hotel bill is \$91,000—pretty good for two weeks' board for seventy Japanese, who, when at home, live chiefly on rice at a cost of less than a dime a day. Among the items are 10,000 bottles of champagne."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Our money-market keeps quite easy, and the supply of capital is abundant. We quote loans on call at 5 per cent., and on good endorsed four to six months paper at 5½ to 6 per cent.

Sterling Bills closed to-day on London at 109½c. to 110c., and on Paris at 5f. 13½c to 5f. 13½c.

Since my last the transactions in East India and China goods have been less active. Both gunny cloth and gunny bags have been dull of sale. We quote the former at 15½ cents. A sale of 3,000 bags Calcutta linseed sold in Boston at 16½ cents. Java coffee, in mats, sells freely at 16 cents. Sugars have advanced ½ cent to ¼ cent per lb., but we have no sales of moment to announce in Manila. Hemp is quiet; the stock of Manila is yet large, and not saleable readily above 6 cents. Spices are firm, with moderate sales. Cassia continues firm, with transactions at full prices. The export of ice from the port of Boston for the month ending June 30 has been as follows:—To East Indies, 2,455 tons; Australia, 863 tons.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Sales have been made of 1,100 boxes Canton, No. 1, at \$1 42½c. to \$1 47½c., 6 mos.

HEMP remains inactive, and no sales to report. The stock of Manila in first and estimated stock in second hands on the first of July in Boston was as follows:—

	First Hands.	Manufacturers.
In Boston.....bales,	39,763.....bales,	15,000
„ New York	„ 36,136.....	„ 16,500
Total.....	75,898	31,500

This gives us a supply in first and manufacturers' hands of 107,000 bales. 300 bales damaged Manila sold on private terms, and 300 bales Jute in Boston to come here, at \$90, 6 mos., delivered here. At Boston, 600 bales Jute, sold \$92 50c. to \$95, 6 mos.

TEA.—The market is generally quiet, but remains firm; 2,000 half-chests Green sold at full prices.

INDIA RUBBER.—Para remains very quiet, but continues to be held with firmness. It is said that the recent advance in the price of Fine at that port makes the cost, laid down here, 75c.; 68 bags Central American, and 27 do. Guayaquil, sold on private terms. The European advices are favourable, and importers continue firm, but we hear of no transactions, the views of buyers being below those of holders.

RAW SILK.—Imports: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1860, 2,189 cases and bales China and Canton against 3,815 do.; same time 1859. Deliveries: Jan. 1 to June 30, 1860, 2,382 cases and bales, against 2,678 do. same time 1859. Stock unsold, about 700 cases and bales. Market steady, with sales at quotations to some extent lately.

SPICES are very quiet, and we have only to note 100 bags Pepper at 8½c., 6 mos. Cassia is held at 23c., without important sales since our last. Imports from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1860: From foreign and coastwise ports, Pepper, bags, 19,324; Pimento, bags, 6,591. Same time last year: Pepper, bags, 38,182; Pimento, 11,452.

TIN.—Pig is quiet, and we have but to notice sales of 200 slabs Straits at 30½c., cash.

SALTPETRE.—A sale of 800 bags Crude has been made, to arrive here, at 11½c. 6 mos. A cargo of Nitrate of Soda arrived at the Del Breakwater, has been ordered here, being owned in this city. At Boston 300 bags Crude sold at 10½ to 11c., 6 mos.

SEEDS.—In Calcutta Linseed we know of no transactions. In Boston 3,400 bags and 7,000 packets are reported sold \$170c., but this is believed to be a repetition of the report of the sale made three weeks since.

ARRIVALS.—Ship *Belle of the West*, Howes, at Boston, July 6, from Manila. Ship *Beaver*, Smith, at New York, July 9 and 25, Red Gauntlett, from Shanghai.

SAILED.—Cyclone, Ingersoll, from Boston, July 3, for Batavia. Tzar Townsend, from New York, July 13, for Shanghai.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

COAST OF AFRICA, &c., ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—(July 30.) Earl GRANVILLE moved that the House go into committee on this Bill *pro forma*, in order that it might be re-printed with amendments. The Earl of DERBY hoped that the Bill would be rendered more intelligible. After a few words from Earl POWIS, the Earl of BLENBOROUGH said the history of this short Bill illustrated the manner in which business was conducted, perhaps unavoidably, at the end of the Session. This measure, to which there had been so much objection, did not apparently originate with any member of her Majesty's Government, but with an under-secretary in the Colonial Department, who had thought it expedient to insert a provision by which it was possible for her Majesty to put under any law which she pleased the whole of British India, with all its dependencies, with the single exception of one place. The Bill seemed to have been put into the hands of the noble earl opposite without a word of explanation. He had the curiosity to inquire how many white faces there were in the island of Labuan, and found the number was thirty-one, including the governor and commander-in-chief, the deputy-governor, and the treasurer; and what was rather remarkable was that for this very small congregation there was a bishop. (A laugh.) It was said that communications were going on for the transfer of Singapore from the Indian Government to the Colonial-office. Singapore was very remote from the Colonial-office and very near to India, and it was practically much more convenient that if any difficulty occurred in that colony it should be able to have recourse for assistance to an authority that was pretty close at hand. This was much more important as a military than as a commercial question. If we were compelled to send a military force to China, the greatest portion of that force must proceed from India, and take Singapore in their way, and Singapore must be their depot for supplies. There would, therefore, be an obvious advantage in the place being under the same authority as that which sent out the troops. When he had himself to send an expedition to China, Sir George Bonham, a very able man, was at Singapore, and not a single ship had to wait an hour for supplies. If, however, Singapore were transferred to the Colonial-office, considerable delays might in such cases arise. The Bill then went through committee *pro forma*. (Aug. 2.) The Bill as amended passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—(26.) On the order for going into committee on this Bill, Mr. HENNESSY moved that it be an instruction to the committee that the half of all vacancies to be filled up in the ranks of the European commissioned officers of her Majesty's line or local troops serving in India be allotted to the sons or orphans of officers, line or local, or the sons or orphans of her Majesty's civil service in India, who have served in India, and who shall have passed the prescribed examination, and that the remaining vacancies be filled up by open competition, the successful competitors to pass through one of the royal military colleges. The motion was opposed by Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and after some discussion negatived. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European forces serving in India. Sir de Lacy Evans, Sir M. Farquhar, and Mr. Roebuck having addressed the House, Lord Palmerston, referring to the length at which the discussion had been carried on, expressed his readiness to sit till Christmas in order to pass this Bill. Mr. HORSMAN assured the noble lord that he would not be able to joke away the opposition to the Bill. Mr. Milnes, Mr. J. B. Smith and Colonel Sykes also spoke in opposition to the Bill.—(27.) Mr. ROEBUCK, in a speech of some length, opposed the Bill, and was replied to by Lord J. RUSSELL. After some remarks in support of the Bill from Colonel Dickson, the "instruction," moved by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, was negatived without a division. Mr. MILNES moved another "instruction," with the view of vesting all military appointments, other than staff appointments, in India in the Governor-General and his Council.—(30.) Mr. H. STIMOUR, in a brief speech, seconded the motion made by Mr. Milnes. It was supported by Colonel SYKES, and opposed by Mr. RICH and Sir C. WOOD, and was ultimately negatived. A motion made by Sir J. FERGUSSON, "That it is inexpedient to proceed further with legislation respecting the European troops in India until the whole plan of the Government for the regulation of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament," was negatived upon a division by 88 to 50. After some discussion on a motion for adjournment, in which Sir H. Willoughby, Lord Palmerston, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Vansittart, Colonel Herbert and other members took part, the House went into committee on the Bill, when Mr. HENLEY moved to insert the following proviso at the end of clause I:—"Provided that the same or equal provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pensions, and allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise, secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, cap. 106, shall be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian Army." The clause, as amended, was agreed to, and the Bill, which consists of one clause only, passed through committee. (7.) On the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. DONSON opposed it on the ground that India would run great risk of being denuded of troops altogether. Mr. Vansittart, Sir H. Willoughby, Sir T. Colebrooke, Sir J. Elphinstone, Mr. J. B. Smith, Sir de Lacy Evans, and Sir H. Verney, renewed their opposition to the Bill. Mr. HORSMAN repeated the arguments by which he had in previous stages sought to persuade the house to reject the Bill. He cited the authority of many Governors-general and other high officials and officers of great experience in Indian affairs, who had expressed their disapproval of the proposition for destroying the local army in India. After a few remarks by Sir M. Farquhar and Mr. Hadfield, and some observations, in reply, from Sir C. Wood, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

INDIAN BUSINESS.—(26.) The East India Stock Transfer Bill was read a second time and passed through committee *pro forma*. The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill, were read a second time.—(30.) The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1829) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Spirit of the Press.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

TIMES.

§ By this time the Plenipotentiaries and armaments of England and France must have reached that well-known spot where, eighteen months ago, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were deliberating upon the best means of obtaining a treaty with China. In that same yellow, shallow sea, scarcely in sight of the low Dutch-looking coast, yet with only a few inches of water under their keels, English and French men-of-war are once again gathered together. Some of them must have been there a considerable time, for the correspondence of the *Moniteur* tells us that the *Dryade*, the *Jura*, and the *Rhone* left Shanghai for the Gulf of Pecheli on the 31st of May, and the information which reached Shanghai on the 23rd of June gives the names of forty-six British and eighteen French vessels of war as being then "at the North." As Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope were to leave Shanghai for the Northern rendezvous on the 18th of June, and as so large a force had already preceded them, we may fairly conclude that on the first of July there was a force assembled in the gulf which was fully equal to every requisition which Baron Gros and Lord Elgin might make. There can be no dispute upon the score of promptitude this time. This time, at least, the men of war will have to wait for the men of peace. Of course, there will be delays in the transport service; but on the 1st of July there was quite as much force in the gulf as could be put to any good service. The diplomatists probably arrived at the general rendezvous about the first or second week in July, and we may calculate, therefore, that Lord Elgin has already had for one month the services of the very powerful army and navy by which he is supported. Henceforward we must expect the mails from China with very great interest. We shall now soon learn whether Lord Elgin's instructions bind him to action or delay—a matter which, when we consider that this expedition is costing us very much more than £10,000 a-day, is not without its importance even to a country so rich as this. Lord Elgin has reached China at a time which certainly ought to be favourable to the easy and speedy attainment of his objects. The Chinese Court is, or at least ought to be, in deep humiliation. The rot-

teness of the Imperial Government is now bursting forth and threatening dissolution. The great Imperial pedant, with his circling councillors, can no longer discharge the humblest and most commonplace functions of a ruler—he can no longer even make semblance of defending the lives and property of his subjects from open violence. Embezzlement has attained such a head that no money at all reaches the public service for which it is issued. It used to be lessened, now it is absorbed. There always were in China, from time immemorial, brigands calling themselves rebels, and living by pillage upon land and water. Judging them rather by their acts than their professions, the Western Powers have dealt with them as pirates when they have met with them at sea, and have purged the ocean of them. On land, however, they are flourishing in complete impunity. They have passed from city to city, devouring and destroying, leaving only ruin and death behind them, and rather directed and diverted than ever effectually stayed by the Imperial troops. These Imperial armies were paid from the duties collected at the foreign ports, and principally from those collected at Shanghai. Now, however, it appears that these funds have ceased to go to their accustomed purpose. The Imperial soldiers have been left without their pay. Any one who knows the character of the Chinese soldier knows what the immediate consequence of this was. They did not grumble or mutiny—they quietly passed over to the rebels, and increased the bands of depredators. They were always upon very good terms. Some years ago, when the Imperialists were besieging the rebels who held possession of the Chinese city of Shanghai (not the European settlement), the city and the garrison ran short of food, and the besiegers were naturally short of cash. So there was a market held every day at the foot of the walls by means of pulleys and baskets. The Imperialists, having the country open behind them, ravaged it, and, collecting everything which a Chinaman considers esculent, brought it to the foot of the walls for sale; the garrison, having at their command the bankers' shops inside the city, plunder them day by day of that copper cash which is too ponderous to be called currency, and lowered it down to the needy Imperialists. Thus the siege went on, with no other effect than that the open country was eaten up inside the city, and the bankers' hoards were dispersed outside the city. A very similar process has taken place in every large city of China, with the sole exception of Peking. Shanghai escaped a sack because the English and French were near, but in other cases, whenever this game has been played sufficiently, and all the ready cash has been drained, the rebels make their assault and finish up the place with fire and sword. Nankin, the ancient capital, has been for eight years in the hands of these brigands, and it is the only city they have cared to retain after they had depopulated and burnt its homesteads. Hankow, the great emporium of the empire—Liverpool and Manchester, and Leeds and Nottingham, and all their surroundings rolled up into one—Hankow, which was a province of houses divided into four quarters by the confluence of two mighty rivers—Hankow, which with its dependent towns numbered eight millions of souls, has been five times taken and plundered, and some of its suburbs were so utterly destroyed that Captain Sherard Osborn's sailors flushed pheasants among the ruins of the habitations. In those days there was an Imperial army. Now, however, the banditti walk up and down the land without even the semblance of opposition. Cities which were held sacred by conquerors in all times have now fallen. Hangchow was to a Chinaman what Grenada was to an exiled Moor; there was the same fond idea that Heaven hung just above it. What is more practically important in British and French eyes, it was the metropolis of the silk districts. Hangchow, with its riches, its antiquities, its yamuns, its vast temples, and its silk looms, has disappeared like a green field under a swarm of locusts. Soochow was to China what Paris is to Europe. Everything ornamental came from Soochow. Did a stranger or a native want a drawing, a screen, a fan, a piece of embroidery, an article of furniture? He must wait till it could be got from Soochow. This great city, within easy water communication of Shanghai, was the object of admiration to all the Europeans of that community, and proud is the man who has succeeded in smuggling himself into Soochow. The last telegram tells us that this city also has gone. What civilization there was in China is being burnt out and trampled out. The industrious emmets will rear their hovels again, and when the rebels have departed those who survive—for they cannot kill all—will till the earth, and eat, and live; but the arts of civilization will not grow again. This is the Government to which Lord Elgin now goes, commissioned to deal tenderly with it, and to do no act which can weaken it. Some people in China, and some in England, say that these daily slaughters of tens of thousands of human creatures call for our interference in favour of the Government, and that we should support it in stead of coercing it at such a moment. We do hope that this, at least, is not in Lord Elgin's instructions. The Tartar is now very sick. Russia sits by his bedside and awaits the last extremity. He is much more sick than the Turk was, and that Tartar never was a friend of ours. It would cost us much more to keep him alive than it has cost us to keep the Turk alive, and the task is much more hopeless. There are in the shrewd, common-sense character of the Chinese some of the elements of self-government. In their guilds and their municipalities they govern themselves, and govern themselves well. The Cotton Guild of Canton has, according to the last veracious story from Hong Kong, offered a bet of 30,000 dollars that the French and English will again be repulsed from the Taku forts. That guild is quite capable of coming forward with ten times that sum for any purpose it might think desirable, and is in itself a proof that Chinamen are capable of governing themselves. But these guilds can do nothing so long as the present Imperial system presses upon them. If the progress of our expedition to Peking should have the effect of breaking up that Imperial system, it will effect a greater good to humanity than even if it enabled it to put down the innumerable swarms of banditti which it has created. It will be a scandal to humanity if, in the face of the facts before us, the policy of this empire should be diverted from the pursuit of our own plain rights and interests in order to sustain a despotism so faithless, and so feeble, and so dreadful in its effects as this. It would be at once humane and politic that the nations of the West should maintain the police of the Yangtze; but it is plain that neither humanity, nor policy, nor civilisation can have any interest in preserving a form of government which is habitually co-existent with similar horrors to those which are now devastating successively every city of China.

THE SPANISH AND CHINESE COOLIE TRADE.

TIMES.

Among the mishaps incident to this period of the session is the withdrawal of Mr. Buxton's motion for coercing Spain into a suppression of the slave trade from Africa to Cuba. If the slave trade does not flourish to as great an extent as it ever did, we fear we must not attribute that fact to our exertions. If America wanted slaves, we may depend upon it she would have them, and she would not be long in discovering that there is no real distinction between buying a slave from his captor on the coast of Africa and buying one from his breeder in the State of Kentucky to import him into Louisiana. But the fact is that, notwithstanding the noisy threats of some of the press in the Slaveholding States, America does not want the Slave Trade. She finds it answer better to breed her own slaves, than to import savages. Virginia and Kentucky breed, and Alabama and Louisiana buy. This system answers their purpose much better than catching and transporting wild negroes, and under its operation the United States have in forty years increased their slave population from a million and a half to three millions and a quarter. It is not the interest of the United States to revive the slave trade. If it were, that trade would go on in spite of anything we could do to stop it. Times have somewhat changed since England was sole mistress of the seas, and since France and Spain were the only two maritime Powers who could hope to keep the seas against her, even they only uniting to be annihilated. A Power is responsible for crimes only so long as it has the means of preventing them. That is not now our case. Although we keep up the ancient form of suppression, we have dropped every pretence of effective jurisdiction over the acts of other nations. What we are doing aggravates the horrors and increases the profits of this trade; it does not suppress it. We say these things not to slacken the zeal of those who continue with hereditary energy to urge this good cause, but to account for Mr. Buxton's attempt to reargue this question, and to explain that it is through no shortcomings of ours these things have happened. Spain is, it seems, the only country which now finds her account in an active encouragement of this traffic. She imports her slaves from Africa to Cuba, thereby breaking her engagements with this country, and depriving us of the only advantage we bargained for in return for £400,000 advanced. Mr. Buxton now urges our Government to punish her by demanding a return of the £400,000, and by suspending diplomatic relations with her until the treaty is fully carried out. It is to put down the slave trade by putting it in competition with free labour. Cuba, with its productive power, would be a paradise to a colony of Chinamen, and you might draw them over in a continuous stream if you would give them security for good treatment on the voyage, good wages on the island, and full facility to return to their own land. The Cuba planter might get Chinese labour cheaper than he now gets slave labour, and save himself the expenditure of capital which now goes to buy the black man. The Chinese Government, always hitherto adverse to emigration, and casting every obstacle in its way, are now beginning to open their eyes to the advantage of easing the pressure of population in the crowded provinces upon their south-eastern coast. Unfortunately, the crimping and kidnapping scenes, and the tragedies upon the high seas with which they have been followed, have operated to deter this cautious and sensible people from being easily induced to embark in an emigrant-ship. We ourselves have vainly appealed to Mr. Buxton's friends to turn their attention to this White Slave Trade as an evil capable of practical suppression, and an enterprise upon which their energies would not be wasted. If, however, their sympathies are so jealously confined to slaves whose skins are black that they are incapable of feeling for a Mongolian stifling in the hold of a slave-ship, we ask them to look at this subject in their own peculiar point of view, and we think they will arrive at the conclusion that, instead of vain attempts to coerce Spain, the most effective means of extinguishing the Black Slave Trade will be first to abolish the White Slave Trade. A hundred English cruisers will not be half so effective as a hundred emigrant-ships from China, and a quarrel with Spain will not be nearly so useful as a competition against the slaver. The remedy for the evil which Mr. Buxton sees is to meet the slave-dealer in the Cuba labour-market and undersell him by the labour of free Chinese emigrants.

GLOBE.

The "Correspondence respecting Emigration from Canton," which has just been printed by order of Parliament, and which closes with a despatch from Lord John Russell to Earl Cowley, will be read with the interest due to the subject, and to the prospect of final success in superseding the African Slave Trade by the free emigration of Chinese with their families, held out by our Foreign Minister as realisable, if European and American Governments will co-operate in good faith for its realisation. There is the difficulty. Faith and good faith are both pre-requisites to the success of any scheme for superseding slave by free labour in tropical climates, and in those products—principally cotton and sugar—for which the demand of all commercial countries continues rapidly progressive. That is the strong ground of the American cotton-growing and slave-owning interest. They tell England and France—as Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, United States, told the latter in a pamphlet, entitled "*L'Industrie Française et l'Esclavage des Nègres aux États Unis*"—"It would be industrial ruin to you to lack our supplies of cotton, and it is a climatical and social necessity to us to produce those supplies by slave-labour." There is really no answering this argument *ad maiorem*, while the facts stated subsist. Lord John Russell shows his sense of this in the following passage of his despatch above cited:—"No doubt the difficulties of suppressing the slave trade arise mainly from the demand which exists in Cuba and similar countries for labourers suited to a hot climate; and if this demand could be lawfully supplied, the incentives to engage in an illegal traffic in African labourers would be greatly diminished, and the price of a slave might be enhanced far beyond that of a free labourer." Mr. Lawrence said very truly that the abolition of slavery in the English and French West Indian Colonies had not drawn after it consequences so widely affecting commerce or manufactures as must follow from a similar proceeding in the United States. "The sugars of Jamaica and Martinique are not a product of which those islands have the monopoly, and the losses resulting from these experiments have fallen on the planters themselves, and have turned to the sole profit of Brazil and Cuba." Thus by a curious incidental consequence of the abolition of slavery by England and France, slave-labour has received a fresh stimulus in Cuba, and the contraband trade in men from Africa a fresh reinforcement of motive.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

MR. BRIGHT has made a great speech. Those who read it in the newspapers will not fail to remark the "Hear, hear," "Laughter," and "Cheers," so freely interspersed; but they will, nevertheless, have only a faint notion of the effect the orator produces in the House of Commons. If an unfortunate member rises with Mr. Bright he finds in a moment that it is best to "give way." Honourable members like to be amused, and no one can amuse them better than the member for Birmingham. His success in the "Fortification" debate was even greater than usual. Every one was abused who presumed to entertain a contrary opinion to that of Mr. John Bright. He abused military men for knowing anything of the army—he abused nautical men for their knowledge of the navy—he abused the Defence Commissioners for collecting evidence on which to base their conclusions, and he abused their report because it was in accordance with the evidence they had collected—he abused Lord John Russell (a month ago his "own familiar friend whom he trusted") for presuming to know aught of foreign policy, and he abused Lord Palmerston for promulgating the opinions of those whom he himself claims especially to represent the vast majority of his countrymen. And yet, after all the abuse, and all the "laughter," and all the "cheers," Mr. Bright found himself, in a house containing 307 members, at the head of a miserable minority of thirty-nine. The House of Commons thought as the country thinks, that the stern truths told by Lord Palmerston, in the statesmanlike speech with which he opened this question, are not to be set aside at the arrogant dictation of a clique whose foreign policy (if, indeed, "policy" it can be called) has been proved over and over again to be impracticable and absurd. Mr. James White made his maiden speech as member for Brighton in support of the views of Mr. Bright, and was rather unfortunate in eliciting one of the Prime Minister's best jokes. Indeed, Lord Palmerston was throughout in his happiest vein; the anecdote of Sir C. Napier's taking the fort at Valencia was in its way as great a success as his "retort courteous" upon Mr. White. After two evening's debate the Government proposal to expend £2,000,000 upon fortifications within the next twelve months has received the sanction of the House of Commons. The country is thus committed to the commencement of works which will doubtless cost, in order to their completion, at least four times that amount. Now, although we are not anxious to enlarge our national debt—and, like our neighbours, we wince at taxation—we have not one word to say against the vote. On its military aspect we propose not now to dwell, but we would add our hope that the expenditure will lead to fewer "jobs" than usually accompany these Government schemes. We cannot forget that Lord Palmerston has never been an "alarmist," nor has he been distinguished for hostility to the Emperor of the French, but (as his Imperial Majesty says) *he knows him*; and when, as the leading and responsible minister of this country, he emphatically tells us that he deems this expenditure absolutely necessary, our reply is, "Two, or ten, or twenty millions are as dust in the balance compared with our security, our happiness, and our honour."

PRUSSIAN MISSION TO CHINA, &c.—Accounts have been received that Count Eulenburg and the other members of the Prussian embassy to China and Japan were seen in the Red Sea, and expected to arrive at Singapore by the 1st of August. The Prussian transport *Elbe*, one of the ships belonging to the expedition, was spoken on the 4th of June, in 16 deg., 1 min. S. L., and 32 deg., 44 min. W. L. The Government have further received intelligence of the frigate *Thetis*, 42, Commodore Sundeswall, which vessel passed the Equator for the first time—at least since she has belonged to Prussia—on the 28th of April last. The ancient ceremony of Neptune coming on board and shaving all those who had never crossed the line before was duly performed with all the usual mummery and indulgence, without relaxing the discipline of the navy, to the great amusement and edification of the ship's company. From Rio de Janeiro we learn that the Prussian frigates *Ancona* and *Thetis* sailed from that port early in June on a scientific expedition to China and Japan, calling at the Cape.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—In addition to the reinforcements that have recently embarked for Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, numbering, in the aggregate, nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry of all ranks, orders have been received at Chatham garrison directing 460 non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 24th Regiment, 37th Regiment, and 73rd Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for Calcutta, at Gravesend, on the 17th and 18th inst., in the two vessels taken up by the Hon. Council of India.

It is said that the Ordnance Select Committee have reported unfavourably on the Whitworth guns.

THE sloop *Elk*, 12, Commander Hubert Campion, from Australia, arrived in Plymouth Sound yesterday afternoon.

A TRIAL of Mr. Ward's (U.S.) signals for use at sea proved that a message could be read two miles off.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address, in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

We beg to call attention to the extension of our news from the United States from our special correspondent, including commercial and shipping intelligence, and we shall be happy to receive suggestions for any further information which may be desired. We intended giving the export manifest of vessels, but regret that our correspondent finds considerable difficulty in procuring the same in detail, as the Customs do not publish them.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we intend giving another statement of the cargo, compiled from the vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

Our OFFICES in this City have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., via Marseilles, which has been opened specially for the same.

Books sent by post and not prepaid are charged letter rate.

Post-office orders payable at Lombard-street, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1860.

THE KING OF BURMAH AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

COMMERCE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

ALAUNG-B'HU-RA the Conqueror, founder of the independence of Burmah and of its present dynasty, great-great-grandfather of his present Majesty King Mendoon-Men, ninth king in succession from Alaung-b'h'u-ra, wishing to establish direct relations between himself and our King George II., addressed a letter to his Majesty in 1757, written on a sheet of the purest gold, enriched with the very finest rubies. The truly royal letter was entrusted to an Englishman named Dyer to convey from Rangoon to the British monarch, but it never reached its destination; nor has the manner of its disposal ever become known. Its non-delivery may have been caused by the vicissitudes of a voyage at that time between Rangoon and England, by the death of Mr. Dyer before reaching our shore, or by the decease of George II. in 1760 before he arrived; while the death of Alaung-b'h'u-ra in the early part of the same year may have caused no inquiries after the letter to have been made by the Court of Burmah. The historical incident regarding a Burman Sovereign is thus alluded to in a pamphlet before us advocating the establishment of intimate friendly relations between our Court and that of the "Golden Throne." "But, alas! that letter of gold and rubies never reached its destination, or the direct intercourse which the King Alompra (Alaung-b'h'u-ra) and his royal successors have ever desired with the Sovereign of England might, happily, have been at that period established, and Western China opened to our trade."

That Alaung-b'h'u-ra had every right to consider himself the sovereign equal of the King of England must be admitted from the style adopted by English Governors of the period in India, in addressing his predecessors on the Burman throne; one of which Governors commenced a letter to the Burman Sovereign, Mara-Wara, in these terms:—

"To his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, who blesteth the noble city of Ava [the then capital of Burmah] with his presence, Emperor of Emperors, and excelling the Kings of the East and West in glory and honour; the clear firmament of virtue, the fountain of justice, the perfection of wisdom, the lord of charity, and protector of the distressed; the first mover in the sphere of greatness, ever wise in council, victorious in war; who feareth none, and is feared by all; centre of the treasures of the earth and of the sea; lord proprietor of gold and silver, of rubies, of amber, and of all precious jewels; favoured by heaven, and honoured by men; whose brightness shines through the world as the light of the sun, and whose great name will be preserved in perpetual memory; GREETING:—

'The fame of so glorious an Emperor, the lord of power and riches, being spread through the whole earth, all nations resort to view the splendour of your greatness; and, with your Majesty's subjects, to partake of the blessings which Almighty God has bestowed on your empire above all others; which I pray may ever continue,' &c. &c. &c.

We now publish these incidents of early intercourse between England and Burmah, because the present excellent occupier of the "Golden Throne," King Mendoon-Men, has very recently resumed the effort made by his illustrious progenitor and predecessor to establish friendly intercourse with the British Sovereign, independent of the Governor-general of India and his War-Council, as the Burman Court considers the governing Council of British India to be. His Majesty has embraced the opportunity of the return to England of Mr. Thomas Spears, a British merchant long resident at his capital, to send a "Royal Letter" to Queen Victoria. And as this interesting document, whether written on gold adorned with rubies or on less worthy material, will not have, while in Mr. Spears' charge, the fate of Alaung-bhu-ra's letter to King George II., we anxiously hope that it will equally escape the perils of the costly pigeon-holes of Downing Street, be promptly presented to her Majesty, and receive from her right royal hand, irrespective of ministerial routine and circumlocution, such a frank and gratifying acknowledgment as her Majesty's heart will naturally prompt—such as her subjects the world over have recently had the high gratification to read as written by her to the President of the United States of America on the subject of "her son" the Prince of Wales' visit to him.

Mr. Thomas Spears, the bearer of the letter from Amara-poor, has resided, with short interruptions, upwards of twenty years at that capital, as a merchant; and has returned to his native Scottish home after, we believe, an absence of thirty years from Europe. He is, of course, master of the Burman language, and conversant with the customs of its Court. He witnessed during his residence at Amara-poor the succession of three kings, is much respected by the present Sovereign, who considers him almost as his own subject; and he naturally feels in return a strong regard for his Majesty, without forgetting that he is a subject of Queen Victoria. Thus, he always refrained from interfering in Burman politics, or in the intrigues of natives or foreigners at the Court of Amara-poor, restricting himself to maintaining honourably the high character of a British merchant pursuing legitimate commerce in a foreign land. Such an opening as this "Royal Letter" presents will, we trust, lead to a correspondence on State matters with Burmah being conducted direct between her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the King of Burmah's Egga Maha Thina-padi Ayé-baing, i.e., Minister for Diplomacy, as is desired, instead of through the Governor-general of India, as heretofore. Considering that Lancashire and Yorkshire are now advocating direct commercial intercourse with the Western half of China from our north-eastern Pegu frontier, and how important it has become to our manufacturers of every class to obtain the additional supply of raw materials which that large and rich moiety of the Chinese empire would then yield them, this spontaneous and very laudable approach of the King of Burmah to our Queen cannot be too highly estimated. All the benefits which the Chambers of Commerce of those two industrial counties are now memorializing her Majesty's Ministers for, by means of a direct trade with Western China from British Eastern Pegu, may unquestionably be promptly realized to them, if our Foreign Secretary—eschewing the routine and circumlocution of handing the Burman "Royal Letter" over to the India Secretary for reply, to be first sent by him out to the Governor-general of India, wherever he may happen to be, for consideration; and from him, perhaps, to Rangoon, to be reported upon by the Commissioner of Pegu—avails himself of the opening to establish direct friendly correspondence between Downing-street and the Minister of the "Golden Throne." We recommend some member of our manufacturing districts to move, before the House of Commons rises, for a copy of this letter from his Majesty of Burmah to our Queen. There are not likely to be in it any State proposals deserving immolation in the secret waste-paper department of the Foreign Office. Of the production of silk, hemp, the Dom Rhssa fibre or Chu Ma (China grass), cotton, and other materials, in Western China and in the country between it and Eastern Pegu, along the proposed route, we shall treat in an early following issue.

SINGAPORE AND HONG KONG.

The Times' special correspondent's letter from Singapore, dated 14th June, has some comments on that island, which will be found below. The census of the Island of Singapore taken on 1st May last, shows a total population of 81,792, of which 2,445 are Europeans and Eurasians; what the exact numbers of Europeans is not stated in the return before us, and we take it therefore on the authority of *The Times* correspondent to be 450, leaving therefore 1,995 to be Eurasians, a general term for all sorts of half-castes, as Indo-Britons, Indo-Portuguese, and Indo-Dutch. The Chinese population amounted to 50,043, of which only 3,248 are females, Klings, 11,735, viz., 10,772 males, and 963 females; Malays, 10,888, of which 3,740 are females; the rest is composed of Bengalese, 1,236; Burmese and Siamese, 14; Bugis, 916; Javanese, 3,408; Arabs, 117; making a total of 70,120 males, and 11,672 females. There existed 13 schools, 70 temples and pagodas; 13 hotels and taverns; 570 fishing-boats; 589 hack-carriages; 600 carts, and 1,180 passenger-boats; 26 pawnbrokers; 87 spirit, and 144 opium licenses—as well as 11 toddy taverns. Besides this the islands surrounding Singapore, and lying within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or within thirteen miles of the main-land, contain a population of about 1,500, possessing as estimated 300 fishing-boats; this would make the population of Singapore and its dependencies about 83,300.

The local press finds great fault as to the manner in which the census is taken. It certainly does not give the proportions of adults and children, nor the number of the various creeds and sects, neither does it inform us as to the number of children visiting the schools, or what are the trades, professions, and occupations of the various inhabitants. The fact is, the taking of the census seems to have been left to 3 police inspectors and 4 serjeants and zemedars of police, instead of being intrusted to the charge of one responsible and competent person.

The revenue, including \$36,000 from Quit Rents derived from lands, is about \$600,000—of which \$384,000 from opium, \$57,600 from spirits, \$5,250 from toddy, \$14,400 from markets, and \$96,000 municipal taxes. On three items, namely, opium, spirits and markets, the increase on last year's income is \$120,000, or a fifth of the whole revenue estimated for the current year.

Hong Kong is a quarter of a century younger than Singapore, and first taken possession of in 1841, when it consisted of only a few miserable fishing huts—it was created a British colony on July 1, 1843, and numbers now a population of over 90,000. The revenue of 1859 amounted to £65,225, or at the Government rate of exchange at 4s. 2d. per dollar, to \$313,080. Taking the population of Hong Kong in 1859 to be the same as at Singapore on 1st May last, say 83,000, it follows that the rate of taxation was respectively more than \$7 for Singapore and less than \$4 for Hong Kong per head, a fact on which we are happy to congratulate our friends round Victoria Peak.

We may here remark that we generally agree with the opinions expressed in the colonial service in Hong Kong by the *China Mail* of 31st May last, "that purely local matters, which do not affect imperial interests, should be left to the local residents." Sir John Bowring, in 1855 and 1856, proposed to her Majesty's Government to introduce the representative element into the government of Hong Kong, but that proposal was rejected by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Labouchere—to a municipality we should think her Majesty's Government could have no reasonable objections. For one thing Singapore and Hong Kong are at par with each other, and that is the want of a regular supply of fresh water—in both places through the neglect of the officials.

"THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER FROM SINGAPORE.

When the Government required volunteers for China the 11th Regiment was the first to come forward. Although a young corps, it had already given proof of steadiness and attachment to its colours, particularly at Mooltan, when the 62nd and 69th Native regiments mutinied. After a tedious voyage they arrived at Singapore about the middle of May, and were informed by the Brigadier commanding at the station that the regiment was to disembark and proceed no further. Such were the orders received from Calcutta, and no explanations were given.

The mail which takes this letter to England will carry a fortnight's later news from China. According to our last advices there seems little doubt that the war is assuming larger proportions, and that the Emperor is preparing for a desperate resistance. The proposals of the Allies have been rejected with scorn, the French receiving the larger dose of Imperial contumely. All the troops have left for the North. The British Commissariat alone has engaged some 80,000 or 90,000 tons of shipping, and so great are its demands for money that exchange has risen considerably in consequence of the large amount of bills drawn upon England. Mr. Gladstone must look to it, for the £850,000 voted for the war will be expended before a blow be struck. I had an interview yesterday with Mr. Whampoa, a well-known

Chinese merchant. He speaks English fluently, educates his son at Edinburgh, and seems to have emancipated himself from the trammels and prejudices in which every Chinaman is bound. He says that the Chinese population of Singapore take no interest whatever in the war. For his own part, without discussing the question of right or wrong, he holds that in the interests of China it is most desirable that a decisive blow be struck before Peking. The Emperor is in the hands of the war party, inflated beyond measure by their success last year at the Taku forts. A disastrous defeat would bring them to reason and lay the basis of a solid peace. The story goes that the Emperor objects "to the very bad habit you English have got. When you go to war you always want money. You ask me to pay for the gunboats you lost. Who is to pay me for my forts which you destroyed at Canton and elsewhere?" Mr. Whampoa's property on the hill has been bought by Government. It is now being cleared, and barracks will at once be built for an European regiment, to be stationed at Singapore. A few years ago but a fishing village Singapore now boasts of a large and increasing trade. Its population is thriving and numbers some 80,000 souls, of whom 50,000 are Chinamen and 450 Europeans. It has never been garrisoned by Queen's troops, but is evidently the place where a reserve should be stationed. In six days a regiment could be forwarded to Hong Kong, in twelve to Calcutta, and in three weeks to Australia or New Zealand. It is by no means unhealthy, the temperature ranging from 80 degrees to 90 degrees, while the Penang Hills, within two days' voyage, afford the climate of England and an excellent sanitarium.

P.S.—I am happy to say that Lord Elgin has availed himself of his powers as Ambassador-Extraordinary, and has requested the Governor to forward the Sikh Regiment to China by the first opportunity.

EMIGRATION FROM CANTON.—We noticed the subject from the "Blue Book" in our last issue, which no doubt has received the full attention of the local papers in China. In Lord John Russell's despatch to the French and American Ministers, he says, in reference to emigration from China:—"These fair prospects will be marred if the various European and American governments interested in Chinese emigration do not combine to enforce stringent regulations upon those who are engaged in conducting it; and her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the French government will take the necessary measures for this purpose. By judiciously promoting the emigration from China, and at the same time vigorously repressing the infamous traffic in African slaves, the Christian governments of Europe and America may confer benefits upon a large portion of the human race, the effects of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

THE FALSIFIED AFGHAN DESPATCHES.—The Newcastle foreign affairs committee have published a pamphlet showing the disgraceful manner in which these despatches were mutilated in 1839, which they prove by the correct despatches issued after years of efforts by members of Parliament. The report says:—"The most important part of this correspondence, being that which related to the mission of Sir Alexander Burnes to Cabul, in 1837 and 1838, was declared by Burnes himself, as soon as he saw it, to be 'a fraud,' and after his death his relations published his despatches with the object of proving that they had been garbled. In Asia we have pursued a career of lawless aggression in the name, not of 'liberal principles,' but of 'civilisation'; and when this pretext has not been sufficient, the necessity of counteracting Russia has been put forward. The result has been to turn India from a source of wealth into a drain upon our finances, from a secure possession into our greatest danger. As our attacks upon Persia and Afghanistan have made the inhabitants of those countries our enemies, so our annexations and our assaults upon the religion and customs of the inhabitants of Hindostan have made them our enemies. From the Caspian to the Indian Ocean we are without friends. In China we have acted the part of pirates from the day when the direction of our relations with that country came into the hands of the Foreign-office in 1833, and we are now invading China in conjunction with France, at the very time when we are called to arms to protect ourselves against a French invasion. It occurs to no one that a French force in China is available for India; and that France and Russia are united. The history of England for the last twenty years is the history of the impunity of the authors of the Afghan war, the disasters of which did not even teach us the lesson not to attempt to counteract Russia through a dishonest Minister."

A JAPANESE FEMALE COLONY.—Once a Week has the following story:—"At no great distance from Japan the natives had discovered certain islands nearly peopled by women, and that they might be said to be Amazons, inasmuch as they were expert in the use of arms. To these islands the Japanese went annually in vessels freighted with merchandise, for exchange with the natives, and for some time there had been an interchange of tenderness between the Japanese seamen and the fair inhabitants of those islands, leading, of course, to the result usual in such cases—"et pour éviter entre eux a tout inconvenient," the following rules were laid down:—"Directly the Japanese vessels arrived at these islands, two messengers landed, for the purpose of informing the king or queen who ruled over these fair nymphs of their arrival, and of the number of men in the vessels. A day was then appointed on which the Japanese, "blue jackets," were to be allowed to land. On that day a bright troop of young ladies, equal in number to the Lotharios from Nipon, sallied down to the strand, each carrying a pair of shoes or sandals, carefully marked with the name of the proprietress. These sandals were then, in sight of the visitors, thrown indiscriminately together upon the sands of the sea-shore, and the nymphs again retired. "Alors!" says the good priest, in racy old language, "les hommes sautant a terre chausseront chacun les premiers souliers qu'ils encontreont, et incontinent approcheront les femmes." Each of the fair dames of this Eastern Amazonia then claimed for her admirer the Japanese sailor who bore her sandals in his hand. All remonstrance, chide, or exchange was out of the question, whether the lady was ugly, hump-backed, or deformed; and each Alphonso was fain to be content with his fair Imogene—an arbitrary proceeding upon the part of the ladies, only to be justified in Amazonia. Great care was taken to register the names and residences of all parties, in order that when the Japanese vessels returned in the following year, the sweet pledges of affection which should have been ushered into the world in the meantime might be duly presented to their blushing fathers, and that the rule might be carried out of allowing the boys to return to Japan whilst the girls were detained with their mothers."

Naval and Military.

Coals and stores continue to go forward by merchant vessels to Hong Kong for the expedition, but no further reinforcements for the army and navy.

The *Tribune*, 31 screw frigate, has arrived at Portsmouth from her commission in India, China, and the Pacific. The *Retribution* paddle frigate is ordered home.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the want of a scale of promotion for chaplaincies in the service, considering that civilians rise to bishoprics, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Clyde reviewed the first battalion of Coldstream Guards. The men composing the battalion left the Wellington barracks at a few minutes before ten o'clock, and marched up Constitution hill to that portion of Hyde Park in which her Majesty reviewed the volunteers a few weeks since. The review, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was a most interesting sight, all the evolutions having been gone through with the utmost skill.

The number of new regiments of the line to be added to the army, in consequence of the extinction of the local European force in India, will be nine altogether, of which, three will be cavalry, and six infantry. In these regiments, promotion will not be regulated by the purchase system in operation in the rest of the line. It will be more on the old Indian system of pure regimental seniority, tempered however by selection, especially in the higher ranks. We believe it is not at present contemplated to interfere with the organisation of the Bombay and Madras cavalry.

Captain Blakely last week tried some of his cannon near Liverpool, where they were made by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co. With another gun 6½ inches in bore and 11 feet long the firing was better than any before. At five deg. elevation the enormous range of 2,740 yards was attained with a hollow shell weighing only 65 pounds. Mr. Whitworth's solid 80 pound shot only ranges 2,600 yards with this elevation, and Sir William Armstrong's only 2,400.

The particulars of the new fortification scheme have been published. The works will be carried on at nine places—Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, the Thames, Medway, and Sheerness, Chatham, Dover, Cork, and Cannock Chase. The cost of the whole is estimated at £4,960,000, including the purchase of land. It is only, however, intended to ask for £2,000,000 at the present time, and this sum includes £350,000 for works already sanctioned by Parliament, and £150,000 for the purchase of land at Cannock Chase.

Mr. Henry Fane Travers, military store service, now at Woolwich, has been appointed military store officer in charge of Point de Galle, vice Assistant Military Storekeeper Fretz, ordered to Colombo. The appointment of Assistant Military Storekeeper Munro to that station has been cancelled, that officer having already served at Trincomalee, Ceylon.

An important alteration is about to take place in the police arrangements of our naval arsenals and dockyards. The whole of these national establishments will, it is expected, soon be placed under the supervision of the metropolitan force.

The 2nd battalion 14th Foot will embark at Cork about the 20th inst., in the *Robert Love* and the *Donnerstag*, sailing vessel, for New Zealand. The 2nd battalion is to be augmented to 1,200 men by volunteers from the 65th Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief has proposed a plan, by which in future all first appointments to commissions in the Cavalry, Guards, and Infantry, will be made from a military college.

Lieut.-Colonel S. N. Lowder has been appointed to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, having been permitted by the Admiralty to exchange divisions with Lieut.-Colonel H. Marriott, who has been appointed to Woolwich.

An order has been issued that soldiers are to salute chaplains, paying them the compliment due to their relative rank.

By the death of Major G. M. Stopford, Royal Engineers, which event took place at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, a vacancy has arisen in the adjutancy of the Royal Engineers. The deceased officer, who was the son of Admiral Stopford, served throughout the whole of the campaign in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, where he served as aide-de-camp to General Sir John Burgoyne. He also superintended the laying down the field electric telegraph in the Crimea. Major Stopford was twelve years in the corps of Royal Engineers, his commissions bearing date,—second lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1847; first lieutenant, July 14, 1851; captain, Feb. 23, 1856; and major, Sept. 22, 1858. In addition to the Crimean medal, the deceased officer was decorated with the French war medal, the Sardinian medal, the 4th class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

By the arrival of Captain A. R. Lempriere, R.E., at the Royal Engineer establishment, from North America, intelligence has been received of the boundary expedition now employed in British Columbia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins, R.E. The Royal Engineers have made great progress in surveying and planning the boundary between the British possessions and the United States, both officers and men exerting themselves to the utmost in the prosecution of the work. The camp, for the present, is at Dallas, in the state of Oregon, but the depot from which the officers and men drew their supplies, and which forms the base of their operations, is at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island. Capt. Lempriere has brought home with him some men of the expedition, who have been invalided, and are unfitted to continue their surveying duties.

We have to announce the death of General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, at his residence near Southampton. The deceased general, who stood third on the list of his branch of the service, obtained the rank of second lieutenant in 1794, and of Major-Gen. Hassell R. Moor, formerly in the Royal Artillery, who died at his residence near Farnham. The deceased general served in the Peninsula from January, 1811, to October, 1813.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS TO THE RANK OF CAPTAINS.—J. G. Bickford of the *Victory*; W. E. A. Gordon, recently commanding the *Hermes*; E. G. Hore,

recently commanding the *Dasher*; and C. Vesey, of the *Styx*; H. Trollope, J. A. P. Price, W. Armitage, R. H. Riak, T. M. S. Pasley, and the Hon. F. A. Foley.

LIEUTENANTS TO BE COMMANDERS.—J. Simpson, commanding the *Jackal*; D. Herbert, of the *Hogue*; H. West, of the *Marlborough*; W. Strickland, of the *Royal Albert*; J. W. Pike, recently commanding the *Antelope*, 8; and J. T. M. Nicholl, of the Cambridge gunnery ship; J. B. Field, L. C. H. Robinson, P. Saumarez, S. J. Greville, C. M. Buckle, E. C. Symons, C. H. Simpson, L. J. Moore, E. Nares, A. J. Kingston, J. E. Bickford, R. H. L. Ray, C. T. Jago, C. J. Wray, C. Fairholme, F. R. Purvis, W. H. Edye, L. H. Verasturine, the Hon. E. G. L. Cochrane, C. R. F. Boxer, and J. S. Graham.

ACTING LIEUTENANTS TO BE LIEUTENANTS.—Edward Pilkington, Henry John Carr, and Richard Henry Duckworth King.

MASTER.—John Waye, to the *Jason*.

MATE TO BE LIEUTENANT.—Mr. A. T. Powlett.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—J. H. Cave, to the *Styx*; J. Dayman (additional) to the *Figuard*.

LIEUTENANTS.—R. H. D. King, to the *Orion*; Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, to the *Emerald*; Frederick Harvey, to the *Gorgon*; Joseph E. N. Wilson, to the *Conqueror*; Cuthbert Le Mesurier, to the *Orion*; George Powys, to the *Royal Albert*; Archibald C. S. Blackett, to the *Neptune*; Edward Pilkington, to the *Diadem*; Henry J. Carr, to the *Trafalgar*; Francis Durrant, to the *Centaur*; the Hon. Richard Hare, to the *Hornet*; William St. J. Hornby, to the *Algers*.

MASTERS.—R. L. B. Williams, to the *Indus*, for the *Desperate*; J. Waye, to the *Indus*, for the *Jason*; J. Jarvis, to the *Imaum*; H. W. C. Wise, to the *Gorgon*; T. A. Hull, to be additional to the *Firefly*.

SURGEONS.—James Vaughan, to the *Royal Adelaide*.

CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Nathaniel Proctor, to the *Indus*.

PAYMASTERS.—James Moore, to the *Wellington*; E. Harris (additional), to the *Impregnable*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Croft G. Symons, to the *Cumberland*; Robert Hogue, to the *Emerald*; and Bradley Gregory, confirmed in the *Amphion*.

SECOND MASTERS.—John Riches, to the *Asia*; Ramsey Cooke, to the *Dee*.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—F. Seaton, to the *Gorgon*; W. Taylor, to the *Geyser*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—J. Moore, to the *Wellington*; John Harvey, to the *Royal Adelaide*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—R. Burrows, to the *Royal Adelaide*.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Second Class: J. Hansford, to the *Russell*, as supernumerary. Third Class: H. Duncan, to the *Indus*, as supernumerary; W. Miller, to the *Industry*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third Class: Henry William Masterman, to the *Arrogant*, for disposal; James Imrie, George Purkis, and John Warner, to the *Asia*, as supernumeraries.

MIDSHIPMEN.—W. F. Boughey, to the *Mersey*; Charles J. H. Bliss, to the *Orion*; Harry V. Smith and H. C. Walker, to the *Barracouta*.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CHINA.

Acorn, 12, brig.	Vulcan, 6, sc.-transport.
Adventure, sc. store.	Urgent, 8, sc.-transport.
Actæon, 26, survey.	
Beagle, 4, sc.	GUNBOATS—
Bittern, 6, brig.	Algerine, 1.
Cambrian, 40, frigate.	Banterer.
Camilla, 16, brig.	Bouncer.
Centaur, 6, st.-frigate.	Bustard.
Chesapeake, 51, sc.-frigate.	Clown.
Coromandel, 6, st.-despatch.	Cockchafer.
Cruiser, 17, st.-sloop.	Dove.
Encounter, 14, sc.	Drake.
Furious, 16, st.-frigate.	Firm.
Fury, 6, st.-frigate.	Flamer.
Hesper, sc. transport.	Forester.
Highflyer, 21, sc. corvette.	Grasshopper.
Imperieuse, 51, sc.-frigate.	Hardy.
Inflexible, 6, st.-frigate.	Haughty.
Magicienne, 16, st.-frigate.	Havock.
Melville, 6, hospital ship.	Insolent.
Nimrod, 6, sc. despatch, ord. home.	Janus.
Odin, 16, st.-frigate.	Kestrel.
Pearl, 21, sc.	Leven.
Pioneer, 6, sc.	[Opossum.]
Princess Charlotte, hulk.	Slaney.
Renard, 4, sc.	Snap.
Ringdove, 4, sc.	Starling.
Roebuck, 6, sc.-despatch.	Staunch.
Sampson, 6, st.-frigate.	Swinger.
Scout, 21, sc.	Watchful.
Simoom, 8, sc.-transport.	Weazel.
Snake, 4, sc.	Woodcock.
Sphinx, 6, st.-frigate.	

PACIFIC.

Alert, 17, sc.	Mutine, 17, sc.
Amethyst, 26, ord. me.	Plumper, 9, sc., ord. home.
Bacchante, 51, sc.	Pylades, 21, sc.
Calypso, 18.	Satellite, 21, sc., ord. home.
Clio, 22, sc.	Termagan, 25, sc.
Ganges, 84, ord. home.	Topaze, 51, sc.
Grappler, 2, sc.	Vixen, 6, st.-vessel, ord. home.
Hecate, 6, st.-vessel.	

EAST INDIES.

Cyclops, 6, st.-vessel.	Retribution, 28, st.-fri. ord. home.
Esk, 20, sc.	Saracen, 4, brig.
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc.	

AUSTRALIA.

Cordelia, 11, sc.
 Elk, 12, sc. ord. home.
 Fawn, 17, sc.

Iris, 26, ord. home.
 Niger, 14, sc. ditto.
 Pelorus, 21, sc.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Boscawen, 70, ord. home.
 Briak, 16, sc.
 Forte, 51, sc.
 Lyra, 9, sc.

Persian, 12.
 Sidon 22, st.-vessel.
 Wasp, 3, sc.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Alecto, 5, st.-vessel.
 Archer, 13, sc.
 Bloodhound, 3, st.-vessel.
 Falcon, 17, sc.
 Lynx, 4, sc.
 Prometheus, 5, st.-vessel.

Ranger, 5 sc.
 Sharpshooter, 8, sc.
 Spitfire, 5, st.-vessel.
 Torch, 5.
 Triton, 3, st.-vessel.
 Wrangler, 4, sc.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Agamemnon, 91, sc.
 Alacrity, 4, sc.
 Amphion, 36, sc.
 Argus, 6, st.-vessel.
 Assurance, 4, sc.
 Banshee, 2.
 Cæsar, 90, sc.
 Caradoc, 2.
 Cressy, 80, sc.
 Doris, 32, sc.
 Exmouth, 90, sc.
 Firefly, 4, st.-vessel.
 Gannett, 11.
 Greyhound, 17, sc.
 Growler, 2, sc.-gunboat.
 Hannibal, 91, sc.
 Hibernia, receiving ship.
 Intrepid, 6, sc.
 James Watt, 91, sc.

Lapwing, 4, sc.
 Liffey, 51, sc.
 London, 90, sc.
 Marlborough, 131, sc.
 Medina, 4, st.-vessel.
 Mohawk, 4, sc.
 Neptune, 91, sc.
 Quail, 2, sc.-gunboat.
 Queen, 86, sc.
 Raccoon, 21, sc.
 Recruit, 8, st.-vessel.
 Renown, 91, sc.
 Redpole, 1.
 St. Jean d'Acre, 101, sc.
 Scourge, 6, sc.
 Scylla, 21, sc.
 Terrible, 21, st.-vessel.
 Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc.

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Barracouta, 6, st.-vessel.
 Cossack, 20, sc.
 Cadmus, 21, sc.
 Gladiator, 6, st.-vessel.
 Hydra, 6, st.-vessel.
 Icarus, 11, sc.
 Imaum, 72.

Jasper, sc.-gunboat.
 Nile, 90, sc.
 Racer, 11, sc.
 Skipjack, 2, sc.-gunboat.
 Styx, 6, st.-vessel.
 Terror, 16.
 Valorous, 16, st.-vessel.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ardent, 3, st.-vessel,
 Buzzard, 6.
 Curacoa, 31, sc.
 Forward, 2, sc.
 Leopard, 18, st.-vessel.

Madagascar, st.-ship.
 Naiad, 42, store-ship.
 Nereus, 42, store depot.
 Oberon, 3, st.-vessel.
 Spy, 3.

ASCENSION.

Arrogant, 47, sc.

Mæander, 44.

HOME.

Aboukir, 90, sc.
 Ajax, 60, sc.
 Algiers, 91, sc.
 Ariadne, 26, sc.
 Asia, 84.
 Atholl, 4.
 Black Eagle, st.-yacht.
 Blenheim, 60, sc.
 Brilliant, training ship.
 Britannia, training ship.
 Buffalo, sc.
 Bulldog, 6, st.-vessel.
 Cambridge, gunnery ship.
 Castor, training ship.
 Centurion, 80, sc.
 Colossus, 80, sc.
 Conqueror, 101, sc.
 Cornwallis, 60, sc.
 Crocodile, 8, receiving ship.
 Cumberland, 70.
 Dasher, 2, st.-vessel.
 Dauntless, 31, sc.
 Dee, 4, troop-ship.
 Diadem, 32, sc.
 Donegal, 101, sc.
 Edgar, 91, sc.
 Edinburgh, 58, sc.
 Emerald, 51, sc.
 Euryalus, 51, sc.
 Excellent, 46, gunnery ship.
 Fairy, sc.-yacht.
 Ferret, 8.
 Firebrand, 6, st.-vessel.
 Fiskard, 42.
 Flying Fish, 6, sc.
 Formidable, 84.
 Geyser, 6, st.-vessel.
 Gorgon, 6, st.-vessel.
 Hastings, 60, sc.
 Hawke, 0, sc.

Herald, 8, sur.-vessel.
 Hero, 91, sc.
 Himalaya, sc. store ship.
 Hogue, 60, sc.
 Horner, 17, screw.
 Illustrious, 72.
 Impregnable, 104.
 Implacable, 72, training ship.
 Indus, 78, sc. ordin. ship.
 Industry, 2, store-ship.
 Jackal, 4, st.-vessel.
 Locust, 3, st.-vessel.
 Majestic, 80, sc.
 Mars, 80, sc.
 Megæra, 6, sc.
 Melpomene, 50, sc.
 Mersey, 40, sc.
 Monarch, 84.
 Monkey, st.-tug.
 Nautilus, 6.
 Orion, 91, sc.
 Osborne, 21, st.-vessel.
 Pembroke, 60.
 Perseverance, 2, troop-ship.
 Porcupine, 3, st.-vessel.
 Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-vessel.
 Rolla, 6.
 Royal Adelaide, 104.
 Royal Albert, 121, sc.
 Russell, 60, sc.
 St. George, 90, sc.
 St. Vincent, 102.
 Sanspareil, 70.
 Saturn, 72.
 Supply, store-ship.
 Trafalgar, 91, sc.
 Tribune, 30, sc.
 Victoria & Albert, 2, st.-yacht.
 Victory, 101.
 Wellesley, 72.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
 2nd do.—Hyde Park
 Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
 1st Drag. Gds.—Bangalore; Canterbury
 2nd do.—Lucknow; Canterbury
 3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
 4th do.—Aldershot
 5th do.—Brighton
 6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
 7th do.—Seakote; Canterbury
 1st Dragoons—Dublin
 2nd do.—Curragh
 3rd do.—Curragh
 4th do.—Dublin
 5th do.—Aldershot
 6th do.—Kirkc; Maidstone
 7th Hussars—Umballa; Canterbury
 8th do.—Nusserebad; Canterbury
 9th Lancers—Exeter
 10th Hussars—Aldershot
 11th do.—Birmingham
 12th Lancers—York
 13th Light Dragoons—Pierhill
 14th do.—Newbridge
 15th Hussars—Curragh
 16th Lancers—Aldershot
 17th do.—Secunderabad; Maidstone
 18th Hussars—Aldershot
 Royal Artillery [Head Qrs.]—Woolwich
 Do. [Horse Brigade]—Woolwich
 Do. [1st Brig.] Garrison Art.—Woolwich
 Do. [2nd do.] Garrison Art.—Dover
 Do. [3rd do.] Garrison Art.—Plymouth
 Do. [4th do.] Field Art.—Woolwich
 Do. [5th do.] Garrison Art.—Gibraltar
 Do. [6th do.] Garrison Art.—Malta
 Do. [7th do.] Garrison Art.—Quebec
 Do. [8th do.] Field Art.—Portsmouth
 Do. [9th do.] Field Art.—Dublin
 Do. [10th do.] Garrison Art.—Guernsey
 Do. [11th do.] Field Art.—Bengal
 Do. [12th do.] Garrison Art.—Mauritius
 Do. [13th do.] Field Art.—Bombay
 Do. [14th do.] Field Art.—Bengal
 Do. [depot]—Woolwich
 Coast Brig. [Head Quarters]—Woolwich
 Royal Engineers [Head Qrs.]—Woolwich
 41st Company—Bengal
 5th do.—Bombay
 21st do.—Bengal
 Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
 Do. [1st Company]—Malta
 Do. [2nd do.]—Gibraltar
 Do. [3rd do.]—Gibraltar
 Do. [4th do.]—India
 Do. [5th do.]—Woolwich
 Do. [6th do.]—New Zealand
 Do. [7th do.]—Halifax, N. S.
 Do. [8th do.]—China
 Do. [9th do.]—Corfu
 Do. [10th do.]—China
 Do. [11th do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
 Do. [12th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
 Do. [13th do.]—Dublin (survey)
 Do. [14th do.]—Kelso (survey)
 Do. [15th do.]—Chatham
 Do. [16th do.]—Newry (survey)
 Do. [17th do.]—Malta
 Do. [18th do.]—Weymouth
 Do. [19th do.]—Glasgow (survey)
 Do. [20th do.]—Swan River
 Do. [21st do.]—India (ordered to Mauritius)
 Do. [22nd do.]—Mauritius (ordered home)
 Do. [23rd do.]—China
 Do. [24th do.]—Gibraltar
 Do. [25th do.]—Cape of Good Hope
 Do. [26th do.]—Bermuda
 Do. [27th do.]—Chatham
 Do. [28th do.]—Malta
 Do. [29th do.]—Corfu
 Do. [30th do.]—Dover
 Do. [31st do.]—Curragh Camp
 Do. [32nd do.]—Alderney
 Do. [33rd do.]—Chatham
 Do. [34th do.]—Shorncliffe
 Do. [35th do.]—Aldershot
 Do. [36th do.]—Portsmouth
 Military Train [1st bat.]—China
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Woolwich
 Do. [3rd bat.]—Aldershot
 Do. [4th bat.]—Dept. Aldershot, Shorncliffe
 Do. [5th bat.]—Curragh } Do.
 Do. [6th bat.]—Woolwich }
 Do. [7th bat.]—Aldershot
 Gren. Gds. [1st bat.]—St. George's Barrks.
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Portman St. Barracks.
 Do. [3rd bat.]—Curragh
 Coldstream Gds. [1st bat.]—Wellington Bar.
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Windsor
 Scots Fus. Gds. [1st bat.]—Aldershot
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Tower
 1st Foot [1st bat.]—Madras; Colchester
 Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Birr
 2nd do. [1st bat.]—China; Walmer
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Cephalonia; Walmer
 3rd [1st bat.]—China; Limerick
 Do. do. Malta; Limerick
 4th do. [1st bat.]—Bombay; Chichester
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Chichester
 5th do. [1st bat.]—Allahabad; Colchester
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius; Pembroke
 6th do. [1st bat.]—Buenos; Colchester
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Cork
 7th do. [1st bat.]—Peshawur; Chatham
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Walmer
 8th do. [1st bat.]—(on pass. Home) Chichester
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Gibraltar; Templemore
 9th do. [1st bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Corfu; Limerick
 10th do. [1st bat.]—Devonport
 Do. [2nd bat.]—The Cape
 11th do. [1st bat.]—Portsmouth; Fermanoy
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Portsmouth
 12th do. [1st bat.]—N. S. Wales; Walmer
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Plymouth
 13th do. [1st bat.]—Gorruckpore; Fermanoy
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Cape; Fermanoy
 14th do. [1st bat.]—Jamaica; Fermanoy
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Ordered to New Zealand
 15th do.—Curragh; Pembroke
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Pembroke
 16th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
 17th do.—Quebec; Limerick
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
 18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
 19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
 20th do.—Gondah; Chatham
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Curragh
 21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
 22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Parkhurst
 23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Malta; Walmer
 24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Mauritius
 25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Aldershot
 26th do.—Curragh; Belfast
 27th do.—Umballa; Buttevant
 28th do.—Bombay; Fermanoy
 29th do.—Newcastle; Devonport
 30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
 31st do.—China; Chatham
 32nd do.—Dover; Devonport
 33rd do.—Dessa; Fermanoy
 34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
 35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
 36th do.—Guernsey; Athlone
 37th do.—Glasgow; Colchester
 38th do.—Bareilly; Colchester
 39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
 40th do.—N. S. Wales; Birr
 41st do.—Aldershot; Devonport
 42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
 43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
 44th do.—China; Colchester
 45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
 46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
 47th do.—Dover; Cork
 48th do.—Allahabad; Birr
 49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
 50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
 51st do.—Mean Meer; Chichester
 52nd do.—Seakote; Chatham
 53rd do.—On passage Home; Plymouth
 54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
 55th do.—Aldershot; Devonport
 56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
 57th do.—Poona; Cork
 58th do.—Aldershot; Birr
 59th do.—Cape; Athlone
 60th do.—[1st bat.]—On pass. Home; Win.
 Do. [2nd bat.]—China; Winchester
 Do. [3rd bat.]—Jackatalla; Winchester
 Do. [4th bat.]—Curragh; Winchester
 61st do.—On Home from Mauritius, Pemb.
 62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
 63rd do.—ditto; Belfast
 64th Foot—Kurraet; Canterbury
 65th do.—New Zealand; Birr
 66th do.—Madras; Colchester
 67th do.—China; Athlone
 68th do.—Rangoon; Fermanoy
 69th do.—Madras; Fermanoy
 70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
 71st do.—Morar; Perth
 72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
 73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
 74th do.—Bella; Aberdeen
 75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
 76th do.—Dublin; Belfast
 77th do.—Benares; Chatham
 78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
 79th do.—Mean Meer; Stirling
 80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
 81st do.—Rawul Pindie; Chatham
 82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
 83rd do.—Belgaum; Chichester
 84th do.—Manchester; Pembroke
 85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
 86th do.—Aldershot; Templemore
 87th do.—China; Cork
 88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
 89th do.—Seronge; Fermanoy
 90th do.—Sectapore; Canterbury
 91st Foot.—Kamptee; Chatham
 92nd do.—Jhansi; Stirling
 93rd do.—Rawul Pindie; Aberdeen
 94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
 95th do.—Nenuch; Fermanoy
 96th do.—Curragh; Parkhurst
 97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
 98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
 99th do.—China; Cork
 100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
 Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Aldershot; Winchr.
 Do. [2nd bat.]—Subathoo; Winchester
 Do. [3rd bat.]—Agra; Winchester
 Do. [4th bat.]—Malta; Winchester
 1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
 2nd do.—Jamaica
 3rd do.—Barbadoes
 Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
 Cape Mounted Rifles—The Cape
 Canadian Rifles—Toronto
 St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
 Royal Newfoundland Co.'s—Newfoundland
 Malta Fencibles—Malta
 Gold Coast Art.—Cape Coast Castle

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S
ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

2nd Regiment of Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. A. K. Clark Kennedy, C.B., from Col. 6th Dragoon Guards, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Sandys, deceased.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., from Col. 6th Dragoons, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. A. K. Clark Kennedy, C.B., removed to the 2nd Dragoons.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Major-Gen. William Beckwith to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., removed to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Mark Frederic Smith to be col.-commandant, vice Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Thomas Joseph Walker, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Glyn, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be lieut.-col.

Royal Artillery—Brevet-Col. John Henry Francklyn, C.B., to be col., vice Pickering, retired on full pay; Brevet-Major James Robert Gibbon, C.B., to be lieut.-col., vice Francklyn; Second Capt. William Morris to be capt., vice Gibbon; Lieut. Henry Whitby Briscoe to be second capt., vice Morris.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant John Barrett Lennard has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieutenant George Goodhall has been permitted to resign his commission.

Military Train—Captain George Joy, from the 59th Foot, to be captain, vice Wolrige, who exchanges.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Henry Drinkrow Harrison, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elwes, promoted.

4th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Moreton Frederick Thrup, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Wright, appointed to the 83rd Foot.

7th Foot—Robert Henry Maude, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Graydon Smith, promoted.

8th Foot—The names of one of the gentleman cadets appointed to an ensigny without purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 10th of July, are Bowland "Garrard Moffat," and not Bowland "Ganard Moffat," as then stated.

11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Frederick Fitzroy Gibbons, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Dick, appointed to the 37th Foot.

14th Foot—George Frederick Green, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Day, who retires.

17th Regiment of Foot—Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be colonel, vice Lieut.-General Thomas J. Wemyss, C.B., deceased; July 20.

18th Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Thornton Grant, C.B., from the 49th Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., who exchanges.

22nd Foot—William Thomas Slater Hull, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pilsworth, promoted.

25th Foot—Ensign Richard Webster to be instructor of musketry, vice Terry, promoted to a company.

30th Foot—James Cooke, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nagle, promoted.

33rd Foot—Francis Wilmot, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ship-ton, promoted.

35th Foot—William Angier Brock, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieut. Massey, deceased.

40th Foot—Albert Simeon, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

41st Foot—Arthur Drummond Currie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Boulderson, appointed to the 97th Foot.

47th Foot—Lieut. Charles Van Renen Conway-Gordon to be captain, by purchase, vice Palmer, who retires; Ensign John Frederic Bell, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Conway-Gordon.

48th Foot—Lieut. James Farquhar to be capt., by purchase, vice Latham, who retires; Ensign John Walter Keyworth to be lieut., by purchase, vice Farquhar.

49th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Col. Clement Alexander Edwards, C.B., from the 18th Foot, to be lieut.-colonel, vice Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Thornton Grant, C.B., who exchanges.

55th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Sidney Cargill, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Nunn, who resigns.

56th Foot—Ensign Caleb Coote Lloyd to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hill, promoted; Gentleman Cadet William Frederick Hillat Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lloyd.

58th Foot—Assist.-Surgeon Arnold Royle, from the Staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Worthington, who exchanges.

59th Foot—Capt. Henry Ridge Wolrige, from the Military Train, to be captain, vice Joy, who exchanges.

76th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Douglas Campbell de Wend, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Austin, promoted.

83rd Foot—Ensign Frederick Augustus Wright, from 4th Foot, to be ensign, vice Healey, promoted.

90th Foot—Surg. William Lapsley, from the Staff, to be surg., vice Clarke, appointed to the Staff.

91st Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Rolfe, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Harvey, promoted; Lieut. Charles Lacon Harvey to be instructor of musketry, vice Hall, who has resigned that appointment.

The surname of the gentleman appointed to an ensigny, by purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 21st of February, 1860, is "Caudwell," and not "Candwell," as then stated.

94th Foot—Charles Hensman Heycock, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pilkington, promoted.

99th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry Robert Eyre, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Walker, promoted.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Francis Sandys Dugmore, gent., to be

ensign, by purchase, vice Wilson, promoted; Capel Henry Miers, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Whyte, promoted.

Depot Battalion—Major and Brevet-Colonel Edward Angier Godfrey Muller to be lieut.-colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Deverell, retired upon full pay under the 37th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858; Captain and Adjutant and Brevet Major Hercules A. Welman to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Muller.

Commissariat Department—Commissariat Clerk Thomas John Hume to be deputy-assistant commissary-general.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Surgeon Patrick Joseph Clarke, from the 90th Foot to be surgeon, vice Lapsley, appointed to the 90th Foot; Assist.-Surgeon Richard Jukes Worthington, from the 58th Foot, to be assist.-surgeon to the Forces, vice Royle, who exchanges.

BREVET—Colonel William Henry Pickering, retired full-pay royal artillery, to be major-general, the rank being honorary only; Lieut.-Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, C.B., 46th Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut.-colonel commanding a regiment, to be colonel in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General Thomas J. Wemyss, C.B., Colonel of the 17th Foot, on the 19th of July, 1860—Major-General Henry Colville to be lieut.-general; Brevet-Colonel George Congreve, C.B., lieut.-colonel, half-pay, 29th Foot, quartermaster-general in the East Indies, to be major-general; Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Ramsay, major half-pay unattached, to be colonel; Major Edward Lynch Blossie, half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. Edward Arthur Williams, Royal Artillery, to be major. The Christian names of Brevet-Col. Crawford, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, appointed to the temporary rank of Lieut.-Gen. in China, in the *Gazette* of the 24th of July, 1860, are William Thomas, and not Robert Fitzgerald, as then stated.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Assistant-Surgeon Frederick George Kerin, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be surgeon, vice Tardrew, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Cecil Edward Martyn to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bolton, who retires.

4th Dragoon Guards—James Alexander Tait, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Lord Seymour, who has retired.

5th Dragoon Guards—Richard Francis Chaplin, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Scarlett, promoted.

4th Light Dragoons—William Langton Coke, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Kennedy, promoted; Samuel Charles Newton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, promoted.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieut. John Henry Waterfall, from the 95th Foot, to be lieut., vice Malcolmson, who exchanges.

7th Light Dragoons—George Ernest Paget, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Viscount Royston, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Henry Philips, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Palliser, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—Lionel Beauchamp Cole, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice the Hon. J. D. Drummond, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—James Le Messurier, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Pearson, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Major-General Henry Alexander Scott to be colonel-commandant, vice Dyneley, deceased; Brevet-Col. Chas. Vansittart Cockburn to be colonel, vice Gostling, retired upon full-pay; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel William Alexander Middleton, C.B., to be lieut.-col., vice Cockburn; Brevet-Major Lewis William Penn to be captain, vice Middleton; Lieut. Oswald Carr to be second captain, vice Penn. To be Adjutants—Second Captains: John Wheeler Collington, vice Woolsey, promoted; Charles Paulett Rotton, vice Forbes, promoted; Robert James Cairnes, vice Hay, promoted; William Carey, vice Harrison, who resigns the adjutancy only; James Meredith Collingwood Vibart, vice Lukin, who resigns the adjutancy only; Major Francis Downes, vice Le Mesurier, who resigns the adjutancy only; Edward Keate, vice Penn, who resigns the adjutancy only; Maurice Henry Fitzmaurice, vice Campbell, who resigns the adjutancy only; Ernest Courtney Vaughan, by augmentation; Joseph Hanwell, vice Byrne, who resigns the adjutancy only; Lieut. Henry Brackenbury, by augmentation; Second Captains—James Barton, vice Close, promoted; Frederick George Ravenhill, vice Taylor, who resigns the adjutancy only; Henry Plantagenet Prescott Phelps, vice Simpson, promoted; Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Greatrex Naden to be veterinary-surgeon.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel George Burgmann to be colonel, vice Sandham, removed as a general officer; Brevet-Major James William Gosset to be lieut.-col., vice Burgmann; Second Captain William Hatt Noble to be captain, vice Gosset; Second Captain Hugh Williams, from half-pay, to be second captain, vice Noble.

Military Train—Lieut. George Faulkner Wilkinson, from the 68th Foot, to be lieut., vice Burke, who exchanges.

5th Regiment of Foot—Arthur Manley Hill, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mackinlay, promoted.

8th Foot—The Christian names of Gentleman Cadet Crawley, appointed to an ensigny, without purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 10th of July, are Thomas Gorges, and not Thomas George, as there stated.

9th Foot—Farquhar Glennie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elmhirs, promoted.

12th Foot—Charles Isham Strong, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Magee, promoted.

18th Foot—Lieut. Jacob Francis Bryant to be captain, without purchase, vice Canavan, deceased.

22nd Foot—Ensign William Farley, from the 48th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hatton, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Lieut. John Tilly to be captain, by purchase, vice the Hon. Nathaniel Fienes, who retires; Ensign Robert Caesar Bacon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tilly.

25th Foot—Lieut. Charles Edward Gore Browne, from the 82nd Foot, to be lieut., vice Ellis, who exchanges. The promotion of Ensign Henry James Harvey to a lieutenant, without purchase, to bear date 1st April, 1860, instead of 4th May, 1860, as hitherto stated.

26th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Francis Carey to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Andrew T. Hemphill, appointed to the staff as a brigadier-general; Captain William Thomas Betts to be major,

without purchase, vice Carey; Captain James Young, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice Betts.

29th Foot—Lieut. Edward Gorton, to be captain, by purchase, vice Colvill, who retires; Ensign Alfred Fawcett to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gorton.

37th Foot—Lieut. Charles Pressly Pender, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, vice Eversed, who exchanges; Ensign John De Rune Dick, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice Kirkwood, whose appointment has been cancelled.

48th Foot—Ensign Walter Benson Hatton, from the 22nd Foot, to be ensign, vice Farley, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Cecil Henry Faulet, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brodrick, who retires.

68th Foot—Lieut. Bernard H. Burke, from the Military Train, to be lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Lieut. Henry Abigail Ellis, from the 25th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Browne, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Captain Patrick Cahill, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice John Theophilus Ussher, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieut. Alexander Malcolmson, from the 5th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Waterfall, who exchanges.

97th Foot—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Pierce Maxwell, from half-pay unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Fowler Burton, appointed to a depot battalion; Major Septimus Moore Hawkins to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase.

99th Foot—Ensign Albert Lancelot Walker to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Black, promoted; Lieut. Henry James Day to be adjutant, vice Black, promoted.

BREVET.—Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be lieutenant-general, vice Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased. Colonels Henry Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, to be major-general, vice Sir H. D. Jones; Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., retired full-pay Royal Engineers, to be major-general, in consequence of the promotion of Colonel Sandham, who stood below him in the corps at the date of his retirement; Charles Gostling, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to be major-general, the rank being honorary only; Colonel Second Commandant George Evans Hunt, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of major-general, under her Majesty's order in council of Nov. 13, 1858; Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Browne, retired full-pay Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of colonel, under her Majesty's order in council of 13th Nov. 1858; Paymaster William Summerfield, depot battalion, to have the honorary rank of captain under the royal warrant of the 27th January, 1860.

The Brevet Commissions of the following officers to be antedated, and the undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Charles Wight, Royal Engineers, to be major-general, in succession to Major-General D. Bolton, Royal Engineers, who died on the 16th May, 1860:—To be antedated to 17th May, 1860—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. C. B. Ibbetson, captain, half-pay 89th Foot; Brevet-Major E. T. P. Shewen, Royal Marines. To be antedated to 3rd June, 1860—Brevet-Col. F. A. Whimper, lieutenant-colonel half-pay unattached, major of the Tower of London; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. C. Somerset, captain half-pay 27th Foot, staff officer of Pensioners; Brevet-Major C. E. Thornton, half-pay unattached, staff officer of Pensioners. To be antedated to 15th June, 1860—Brevet-Col. G. A. F. Sullivan, 5th Light Dragoons; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. F. Carey, 26th Foot; Brevet-Major G. Lambbrick, Royal Marines. To be antedated to 19th June, 1860—Brevet-Col. H. B. McGee, 3rd West India Regiment; Brevet-Lieut.-Col. H. J. Savage, 91st Foot; Brevet-Major C. B. Astell, half-pay 45th Foot, Staff officer of Pensioners.

Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Hector Harvest, major half-pay unattached, to be colonel.

Major William Little Stewart, of a depot battalion, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Captain James Baillie, half-pay unattached, staff officer of Pensioners, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Henry Sandham, Royal Engineers, to be major-general, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir George Judd Harding, K.C.B., deceased, 5th July, 1860:—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. William R. Preston, 45th Foot, to be colonel; Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Pigott, half-pay 20th Foot, staff officer of Pensioners, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain James Duncan McAndrew, 78th Foot, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Godfrey Charles Mundy, colonel on the staff, and Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, which took place on the 10th July, 1860:—Brevet-Col. Richard French, from lieutenant-colonel half-pay unattached, to be major-general. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Conyngham Kelly, C.B., 47th Regiment, to be colonel; Major Abraham Collis Anderson, half-pay unattached, fort-major at Edinburgh, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain Barclay Lawson, Royal Artillery to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-General Arthur W. M. Lord Sandys, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons, on the 16th July, 1860:—Major-General Edmund Finucane Morris, C.B., colonel of the 97th Regiment, to be lieutenant-general; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. William Parlbay, lieutenant-colonel half-pay 10th Light Dragoons, serving on the staff of the army in Ireland, with the temporary rank of major-general, to be major-general; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Essex F. Holcombe, 1st Foot, to be colonel; Major Charles Murray, half-pay unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Andrew Pellett Scrimshire Green, Royal Artillery, to be major.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Jeremiah Thomas Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq., to be Chief Magistrate for the colony of Hong Kong.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Baly, Esq., M.D., to be a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, vice Sir James Clarke resigned.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of George Lloyd Hodges, Esq., C.B., late her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Free Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Major-general R. P. Douglas is appointed Lieut.-governor of Jersey.

Monetary and Commercial.

At a meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company the report stated that, in order to supply the want of direct telegraphic communication between Malta and Corfu, a proposal has been submitted to the Government and subsequently accepted to lay down a new line from Corfu to Otranto, by which the two islands will be connected *via* Italy and Sicily. As long as the new cable is in working order the Government will pay the company the second moiety of the subsidy—viz., £3,600, thus renewing the entire payment of £7,200 per annum. This will not facilitate the transmission of messages to India and China.

At the meeting of the Ottoman Bank, to be held on the 29th, a dividend will be recommended at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, together with an addition to the reserve fund of £15,196, being the profit result of the close of the bank's operation on their Turkish loan account.

A new department, entitled "the India Department," is established at the Bank of England. It will take charge of the business connected with the various India Government loans, which has been removed from the India-office.

The extraordinary general meeting of the Ceylon Railway Company was adjourned until communications should be received from the Ceylon Government with respect to the propositions made by the directors, viz., either that the proprietors should be paid off at par, with a release from all liabilities, or that the company should prosecute the works on an uniform guarantee of 6 per cent. over the whole capital.

The expediency of a bill to regulate Chinese immigration, with, among other provisions, a poll-tax of £10, has been affirmed by 15 to 5 in the Assembly at Sydney.

The P. and O. Company have received advices from Galle that the *Malabar* will be a total loss, as also the cargo. The specie will, it is expected, be all saved.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Egypt a dividend, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, was carried unanimously. It was stated that the business of the bank has been carried on profitably during the past half-year, and the rate of exchange, the fluctuations in which last year caused the directors some uneasiness, has since been unprecedentedly steady, showing that trade has resumed its usual course.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Freeland and Brothers, who lately failed at Manchester, the report of the committee stated that the present firm commenced business a year and a half ago, not only without capital, but with a virtual deficiency of £1,000; that they have since been large buyers of goods for exportation on a constantly increasing scale, and the private expenditure of the senior partner has, "throughout his mercantile career, been on a scale of magnitude totally unwarranted by the state of his affairs."

The LABUAN COAL COMPANY have sent out engineers, &c., by the present mail for the purpose of reopening the coal mines at Labuan.

The telegraphic committee have the following report on the Red Sea Telegraph Company:—

With respect to the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company, it is stated that the company was formed in August, 1858, under the Joint-stock Companies Act, and incorporated by a special Act of Parliament in July, 1859. The present capital is £800,000, in 4,000 shares of £20 each, of which £700,000 has been called up. Of this amount £15,000 has been paid for concessions, £18,000 for the necessary buildings, &c., for the stations up to this time, and the remainder expended in the construction and laying of a telegraph between Alexandria and Kurrachee. The line being not yet open to the public, no account of annual receipts and expenditure can be given, or of messages sent. The shareholders have, however, received three payments of interest, under an agreement with the Treasury, by which 4½ per cent. is guaranteed for fifty years on the paid-up capital (not to exceed £1,000,000), viz.:—Feb. 11, 1859, £3,065 17s.; August 11, 1859, £8,463 12s. 1d.; Feb. 14, 1860, £12,927 6s. 10d. The line consists of 220 miles of land line between Alexandria and Suez, and 3,048 miles of submarine line from Suez to Kurrachee, with five intermediate stations. The staff to be employed has not been at present fully decided upon. On the opening of the line it is proposed to fix the tariff at £4 10s. for a single message of thirty words.

The project noticed some time since of running a line of large screw steamers to India and China round the Cape is likely to receive important support from the Calcutta community and in a short time a company will be announced, and the necessary capital subscribed.

The specie by the last mail was as follows:—For Alexandria, gold, £6,500; Madras, gold, £3,296; Calcutta, silver, £21,335; Hong Kong, silver, £30,630, and gold, £12,500; Foochow, silver, £2,060; and Shanghai, silver, £13,833.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50		...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	28½ x.d.
100	London and Westminster	20	...	58½ x.d.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	44½
50	Union of London	12	...	24½
MISCELLANEOUS.				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to 1	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	75 to 77	...
50	Do. new	25	12½ 13½ p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	10½	19

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has been very quiet, the amount of transactions having been far below the average, and prices of Congou have given way. The demand for common Congou for Export has been very limited, and prices must be quoted ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower, which also applies to the good ordinary and broken-leaf kinds; in fair to good flavoured kinds the decline amounts to 1d. per lb. In common to fair Hows, up to 1s. 7d. per lb., we quote a reduction of about ¼d. per lb., the supply being comparatively small. In good Ning Chows and second class Monings and Wopaks the decline is fully 1d. per lb., and the demand very limited; fine descriptions are without inquiry. Tayshans have participated in the general dullness. In Oolongs and Souchongs business has been limited, and prices are with difficulty maintained. In Flowery Pekoes there is but little to notice; the inquiry is limited, and prices in a measure nominal. Scented Capers and Orange Pekoes remain much as last month, with the exception of Common Capers, which are 1d. per lb. lower. In Green Teas there continues to be a moderate business in most descriptions under 2s. per lb., at about previous prices, but in the finer kinds sales are only with difficulty effected, the supply being large, and the demand for these, as for all kinds of Black Tea, being very limited. Canton make remain much as before. The stock of the 1st of August of all descriptions of black was in London, 50,418,723 lbs.; green, 7,390,138 lbs. At Liverpool, black 2,989,695 lbs.; green, 155,591 lbs. The total deliveries in London for the present year have been 46,389,915 lbs. The imports were in London from the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 52,166,332 lbs. of black, and 7,189,022 lbs. of green; and at Liverpool 3,754,399 lbs. of black, and 288,134 of green.

SILK.—We have had a very quiet month in silk—heavy market and drooping prices. The reduction, however, has been nothing of moment. The stock is small, and may now be expected to be continually diminishing for the next few months. This has enabled the importers to realize the small quantity that has come forward without any decided concessions—nothing exceeding 6d. to 9d., and in some cases 1s. per lb. Within the last days a better feeling seems to be growing up, although the home-trade is still bad, and the foreigners generally continue to act as if expecting lower prices. The strike at Coventry, which has been going on for some weeks, unfortunately still continues—causing a large diminution in consumption. In Chinese-thrown silk the demand has again relapsed to the minimum rate of the early months of the year—of this class the stock is unfortunately large:—

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Tastlee, No. 1 and 2	23 6	25 6			
" No. 3 and 4	21 0	23 0			
" No. 5	21 0	21 6			
Tayseam	17 0	19 0	20 6	22 0	
Ditto, long reel	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 6	
Canton	9 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	
Chinese thrown	17 6	21 0	22 0	22 6	
Japan	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	
Yuenfa	14 0	24 6			

The sold stock on the 1st inst. amounted to 8,792 bales of China and Japan, and the unsold stock to 11,476 bales.

SUGAR.—In Clayed Manila only limited transactions have taken place, importers mostly refusing to accept offers of the previous value, which is now considered comparatively moderate. Unclayed has been inquired for, and would command our extreme quotations, but by reason of the absence of supply sales have been prevented. A small parcel of Siam, in the early part, brought stiff prices. In Java but little has been done, 2,500 baskets recently offered by auction having been held above the relative value, and withdrawn. Further liberal supplies of Penang, at public sale, the week after our last advice, met free buyers at a pretty general improvement of 6d. per cwt.; since when, nothing has been offered by auction, and very little business done. Sales have been made of 12,000 bags Penang, ordinary to fine brown, at 32s. to 37s. 6d.; low to good yellow, 38s. to 41s. 6d.; clayed Manila 10,000 bags, at 36s. 3d. to 37s.; Siam 1,600 bags, low to good middling white, 44s. to 46s.; grey, 42s. to 42s. 6d.; Java, 300 baskets fine white, 52s. to 52s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Notwithstanding the large supplies of plantation Ceylon, the demand and sales have been good. Plantation Ceylon has fetched 66s. 6d. to 72s. for low middling, and 78s. to 77s. for middling to good middling; native common good ordinary, 60s. to 63s. 6d.

RICE.—The continued heavy rains caused a spurt in this market yesterday. The stocks are light, and prices have an upward tendency. Low middling to good Rangoon is quoted 9s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.; fair Necranzie 9s. 9d. to 10s. 3d. The sale of a Rangoon cargo afloat is quoted at 10s. 9d.; white Java, 13s.

PEPPER.—Export kinds have again been in fair request during the month: the total sales are 7,000 bags, common grey to good Singapore, 4d. to 4½d.; Penang, 3½d. to 3½d.; and a few Alleppy at 4½d. Only limited purchases of white have been made at former rates, viz., 250 bags Penang, common, at 6d.; good, 6½d. to 6½d.; 120 cases Tellicherry have been sold: fine, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d.; Coriander kind, 9½d. to 10d.

SAGO.—Market dull: sales 2,000 boxes sup. large pearl (Borneo Company), 22s. 6d. to 24s.; medium, 18s. to 19s. Sago flour, 1,000 bags, middling quality, 16s. 6d. to 17s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: the quarterly sales comprised 1,657 bales of Ceylon, which mostly sold at a decline of 1d. per lb., being 1s. 5d. to 2s. for first sorts, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for seconds. Cassia lignea, common to good, 83s. to 90s., sales 1,200 boxes. Cloves: sales of 23 cases, Penang, fair to good, at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4d. Mace, common to good, bright, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. Nutmegs: small and middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; good middling, 2s. to 2s. 3d., demand small.

HUMP.—Market quiet, and no change in quotations.

COTTON.—Market heavy. Surat, ordinary to good, 2½d. to 4½d.; Madras fair Tinneveli, 4½d. to 5d.

JAPAN WAX.—Dearer. 126 cases sold. Saucer, 65s. 6d. to 75s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Manila leaf is quoted 6d. to 1s. 6d.; Cheroots, 6s. to 7s.; Java, 7d. to 8d.

TIN.—Market steady. Sales of Straits at 132s.; Banca, 135s. to 136s.; Regulus of Antimony, £52.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber, flat, 82 baskets at auction, retired at 2s. 2d.; camphor, moderate sales at 165s.; rattans, sales of Siam at 5s. 1d.; sapanwood, sales of Siam at £3 7s. 6d., a quantity of Manila retired; soy, sales of China at 3s. per gal. for ordinary, and Japan at 21s. 6d. per case; rhubarb, no sales and no demand; mother-o'-pearl and shells, firm at last quotations; tortoise shell, 2 cases of Manila retired at auction; star aniseed, small sales at 86s. to 88s.; elephants' teeth, Siam sorts, 70 lbs., £42 to £44; 40 lbs. to 60 lbs., £38 to £43; stic-lac, Siam sales at 50s. to 64s. gum Benjamin, good quality in demand at £13 to £15.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	...	...	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	...	...	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	...	...	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	...	...	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	...	...	0 6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	...	£980,523
Foo-Chow-Foo	...	24,081
Hong Kong	£40,646	1,377,476
Manila	...	...
Singapore	1,080	177,290
Penang	...	14,940

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—Mr. Griffiths, in his circular, says:—The general demand for manufactured iron continues steady. Orders for thin sheets, boiler plates, hoops, and nail rods of a superior brand continue to arrive in South Staffordshire, and fixed rates are rigidly adhered to by all the makers of the best marked brands. The amount of business being done in this district is quite up to the average, and although the trade is not considered buoyant, a very large quantity of finished iron finds its way to London, Liverpool, and Bristol, every week from this locality, and the Birmingham Canal Company, which is the canal used by all the ironworks, has carried one-fourth more material during the past month than it did during the corresponding month of July, 1859. Two gentlemen from Russia visited South Staffordshire this week, and gave out several orders for best Staffordshire iron, to be sent to the works on the banks of the Neva. The trade in Shropshire, Derbyshire, Middlesborough, North Staffordshire, and North Wales, continues satisfactory. Quarter-day's prices being well maintained. The prices in London are the same as last quoted.

STEEL.—Swedish Keg, £19 to £20.

COPPER.—Sheating, 11½d. Yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN. 136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C., 31s. to 32s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 5s. to 21 15s.; shot, £25; sheet, £22 5s. to £22 15s. Spelter, £20 to £20 10s. Zinc, English Sheet, £27. Quick-silver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF METALS TO CHINA.—The exports for July have been 865 tons of bars and nail rod; 6 tons of copper sheating; 27 tons of yellow metal pig-head, 129 tons; 4 tons of sheet lead; 25 tons of spelter, and 307 bottles of quicksilver.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market is fully as quiet as at any time during the past week, and prices continue to droop. The letters received by the India mail are generally found to be unfavourable from Bombay and Calcutta, as well as from China. They have consequently rather tended to weaken prices than otherwise. A comparison of prices with what they were at the commencement of last month shows a very heavy decline in yarns and cloths of all descriptions; but against this must be placed a fall of ¼d. to ½d. in the value of raw material. 7-8 printing-cloth, which still holds about the strongest position of any kind of cloth (though calico-printers are by no means as busy as they were a short time ago), is about 1½d. per piece lower; 9-8 ditto, 1½d. to 4d. per piece lower. In T-cloths there is some irregularity, but they may be quoted 1½d. to 3d. lower; and longcloths have given way to the same extent.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,			Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,		
per lb.	0 10 to 0 10½		per yard	3 6 to 4 9	
Ditto, 26-32	0 11 to 0 11½		Ditto, assorted, per ditto	0 8 to 4 6	
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to			Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8 to 0 10	
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7 1½ to 7 3		Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0 6 to 1 0	
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8 7½ to 8 9		Dunaskas (cotton), per pce.	18 0 to 25 0	
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,			Chintzes, per piece	7 0 to 8 6	
per piece	8 0 to 9 6		Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2 3 to 4 6	
Ditto, figured, ditto	10 3 to 15 0		Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd	0 34 to 0 4	
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,			Jaconet White, 43 in. per		
ditto	5 0 to 7 3		piece	8 9 to 13 6	
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8 0 to 8 6		Cambrics, 43 in. 12 yard	7 6 to 13 0	
Medium Cloths, per yard	7 6 to 9 0		Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.		
Camlets, per piece	30 0 to 96 0		by 24 yards	12 0 to 15 0	
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	28 0 to 36 0		Maddapolans, white, 32		
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27 0 to 34 0		in 24 yards	4 0 to 9 6	
Lastings, per piece	30 0 to 55 0		Domestics, 36 in. per yard	9 24 to 0 6	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
July 21	Helvoet	Padang	Benin	
July 26	Havana	Padang	Solid	
— 23	Callao	Shanghai	Oscar	
July 29	Liverpool	China	Corea	
— 2	Martinique	Whampoa	Gahlee	
Aug 1	Falmouth	Akyab	Selene	
— 2	Falmouth	Akyab	Balarat	Thirkell.
— 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Gustav	
— 1	Liverpool	Macao	Glancus	
— 1	Queenstown	Akyab	Alarm	Gibson.
— 3	Deal	Hong Kong	Anna	
— 4	Deal	China	Kamchamcha IV.	Cherry.
— 3	Falmouth	Rangoon	Helene	
— 4	Falmouth	Rangoon	Jane Henderson	
— 4	Falmouth	Akyab	Valkyrie	
— 3	Liverpool	Singapore	Crisis	Black.
— 1	Queenstown	Rangoon	Scotsman	
— 4	Deal	Batavia	Cortgene	Dunlop.
— 6	Deal	Whampoa	Osprey	Allen.
— 6	Deal	China	Dominion	Green.
— 6	Queenstown	Sourabaya	Delphine	Klein.
— 6	Queenstown	Manila	Sappho	Hildreth.
— 6	Falmouth	Akyab	Serangapatam	Brack.
June 8	Ascension	Singapore	Nathalie	
Aug 6	London	Rangoon	Tyfon	Sleinmetz.
— 6	London	Hong Kong	Norman Morrison	Orchard.
— 2	Off the Albans	Banjoewangie	Gabriel	Kock.
— 4	Off the Start	Batavia	Ida Elizabeth	
— 6	Clyde	Sourabaya	Macassar	Goodge.
— 7	Falmouth	Manila	Carmen	Unitaco.
July 27	Gibraltar	Sumatra	Virginie	Moulou.
— 25	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Felix	Wintzer.
Aug 5	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Zephir	de Vries.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Johan Antonius	Metz.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July 25	Glasgow	Batavia and Singapore	Ralston	
— 23	Queenstown	Hong Kong	Octavia	
— 25	London	Cardiff and H. Kong	Pioneer	
— 25	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Vier Gerzusters	
— 25	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Leonidas	
— 23	Off Lundy Island	Singapore	Nederward	
— 26	Liverpool	Manila	Hero	
— 26	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Hollandia	
— 30	London	Hong Kong	Marion	
— 27	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Emma Jane	
— 28	Liverpool	Manila	Sales	
— 22	Off the Start	Batavia	Bezoikie	
— 26	Cardiff	Singapore	Apollo	
— 28	Sunderland	Singapore	Aristides	
Aug 1	London	Shanghai	Japan	
July 26	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Notos	
— 29	Sunderland	Singapore	Macao	
— 30	Off Dungeness	Sourabaya	Herman	
— 30	Off Dungeness	Sourabaya	Louise Rocloffine	
Aug 1	Newport	Singapore	Ferdinand and Louis	
— 4	London	Cardiff and Shanghai	Anna Maria	Hurst.
— 2	Cardiff	Manila	Elvezia	
— 2	Cardiff	Singapore	Japan	Warden.
— 4	Deal	Batavia	Prins v. Oranje	Hensing.
— 6	London	Batavia	West	Hawkins.
— 6	London	Bangkok, Siam	City of Nantes	Curson.
— 5	Swansea	Hong Kong	Pathfinder	Mitcheson.
— 5	Swansea	Singapore	St. Augustin	Cott.
— 5	Off Plymouth	Sourabaya	Kaaf Hoorn	Dik.
July 31	Off Torbay	Batavia	Kosmopolite	Bonten.
Aug 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Humphrey Nelson	Chellier.
— 7	London	H. Kong & Whampoa	Mystery	Mathews.
— 7	London	Singapore	Alliance	Corry.
— 7	London	Cardiff and H. Kong	Sir W. F. Williams	Rees.
Aug 8	London	Hong Kong & Canton	Whirlwind	Edgell.
— 4	Cardiff	Singapore	Lefante	Martin.
— 4	St. Nazaire	Singapore	Nathalie	Lommeau.
— 6	Gironde	China	Edmond Wulfranc	Rollier.

LIVERPOOL EXPORTS.

FROM THE 17TH TO 31ST JULY, 1860, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

Cotton Stuffs: Hong Kong, 88 cases, 135 bales, 25 trusses; Shanghai, 6 cases; Batavia, 42 bales, 32 cases; Singapore, 480 bales, 19 trusses, 194 cases; Manila, 2,230 cases, 640 bales, 213 trusses; Penang, 13 cases. Cotton Twist or Yarn: Hong Kong, 100 bales; Manila, 83 bales. Thread: Singapore, 25 cases; Manila, 65 cases. Cotton Hose: Manila, 3 cases. Linen Cloths: Singapore, 16 bales, 20 cases; Manila, 4 bales, 42 cases. Woollen Stuffs: Hong Kong, 110 bales, 5 cases; Manila, 6 bales, 8 cases; Singapore, 24 bales; Shanghai, 49 bales. Worsted Stuffs: Hong Kong, 18 cases; Shanghai, 8 cases, 7 bales; Batavia, 5 bales; Singapore, 9 cases; Manila, 6 bales. Hardware, packages: Whampoa, 10; Batavia, 23; Manila, 30. Copper: Batavia, 50 boxes; Singapore, 20 cases. Lead Shot: Manila, 69 kegs. Deer: Shanghai, 75 cases; Manila, 260 cases, 100 barrels; Singapore, 30 cases. Bar and Bolt Iron, tons: Manila, 111; Hong Kong, 9; Batavia, 15½. Sheet Iron, tons: Singapore, 20. Rod Iron, tons: Hong Kong, 11½; Shanghai, 60. Earthenware: Batavia, 27 crates; Singapore, 7 crates; Manila, 20 crates. Soap: Batavia, 3,500 boxes. Candles: Singapore, 54 cases. Wine: Singapore 100 gals.; China, 160 cases; Manila, 70 cases. Flint Glass: Manila, 7 cases, 5 hds., 4 casks; Singapore, 27 packages. Coals, tons: Singapore, 90. Provisions—Beef: Manila, 30 tierces. Pork: Hong Kong, 20 barrels; Manila, 30 barrels. Spirits: China, 150 cases, Geneva, 291 gals. brandy; Manila, 400 cases.

EXPORTS FROM GLASGOW.

Per Ralston, for Singapore and Batavia, cleared July 23: 792,442 yards coloured cottons, value £15,247; 1,062,700 yards plain cottons, value £13,384; 348,646 yards printed cottons, value £6,498; 21,899 yards

plain linens, value £526; 2,400 yards coloured linens, value £68; 12,814 yards cottons and worsted, value £595; 24,400 yards worsted and woollens, value £100; 5,600 yards worsted stuffs, value £390; 10,000 lbs. coloured cotton yarn, value £1,075; 122,750 lbs. plain cotton yarn, value £7,599; 864 yards canvas, value £30; wearing apparel, value £111; linen canvas, value £50; 3,460 lbs. cotton thread, value £450; twine, value £67; haberdashery, value £227; India rubber shoes, value £91; silk umbrellas, value £60; saddlery, value £70; 1,260 yards jute carpeting, value £40; felt hats, value £78; stationery, value £12; painters' colours, value £18; biscuit, value £28; 100 tons railroad iron, value £808; 100 tons coals, furniture, value £170; 154 barrels beer in bottle, value £598; 56 gallons British rectified spirits; 56 gallons British compound spirits; earthenware, value 740; 15½ tons bar iron, £1,200; 600 cwt. iron castings, value £360; hardware, value £27; Flint glass, value £155.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Rajah of Sarawak. For Hong Kong and Canton: West Australia, Vanguard. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Yaratilda. For Shanghai: George Washington, Harkaway. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Cornelia Geertruida. For Singapore: Sea Belle. For Singapore and Penang: Irene, Roseau.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Teide, Jose Maria, Flora. For Shanghai Victor Emmanuel, Biobio, Potosi. For Woosung: George West, Benares. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Banian. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, Ottolina. For Singapore: Mary Spencer, Delhi. For Singapore and Penang: Isabella Harnett.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Jacata. For Singapore and Penang: America.

At HAMBURG.—For China: Wilhelmine, Amazon, Dido.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Hong Kong: Maria Elizabeth. For Batavia: Johanna Maria. For Batavia and Samarang: Ouderkerk. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Sophia, Komingin and Doggersbank.

EXPECTED.

From NAGASAKI.—At London: Kate Kleather, Acactus, Volaz. From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Saxonville, Serampore, Antagonist, Intrepid, Countess of Seafield, Marchioness of Londonderry, Alchymist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoirlich, Carioca, Sir R. Abercromby, Bessley, Carnatic, Invincible, Asia. At East Cowes and other ports: Cid, Gem of the Nith, Amazon, Bunnymede, Jupiter.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Caroline Agnes, Hiawatha, Zambia, Hidalgo, Elias, William Gilles. At Liverpool: Glengarriff, Eudymion, Calder, Athelstan, Oceanica, Caledonia, Sebastian Cabot.

From MANILA.—At London: Joaquina, Spitfire, Julia, Prince Charlie, Britannia. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias, Oshawa.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola, Pilgrim, Golconda.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator.

SPOKEN.

CYCLONE, Boston to Batavia, July 5, 42 N., 67 W.

DILIGENCE, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 17, 35 S., 21 E.

ZEA (Spanish ship), Manila to Falmouth, May 21, 34 S., 17 E.

EWERETTA, Manila to London, June 22, 27 S., 6 E.

CHERIBON, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 10, 36 S., 18 E.

LEDA (Dutch barque), Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 23, 25 S., 6 E.

CHRYSLITE, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 4, 23 S., 9 E.

MAASTROOM, from Batavia, May 25.

JOHANNA, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 21, 18 S., 2 E.

RADIANT, Japan to Boston, June 2, 36 S., 16 E.

CID (Hambro barque), Hong Kong to Falmouth, June 22, 18 S., 3 W.

CORNELIUS SMIT, Cardiff to Hong Kong, April 27, 30 S., 19 W.

JOHANNES HAYNES, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 8, 35 S., 21 E.

GUIDING STAR, Hull to Singapore, June 2, 36 S., 8 E.

QUEEN OF THE SEA (American ship), London to China, June 13, 3 S., 30 W.

PHENIX, from Hong Kong, May 19.

ATHELSTAN, Singapore to Liverpool, May 12, 35 S., 21 E.

JAVA, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 23, 46 N., 27 W.

HENDRIKA, Newport to Singapore, June 10, 4 N., 26 W.

JOAN, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 30, 11 N., 26 W.

CITY OF BOSTON, Manila to Liverpool, May 23, 30 S., 32 E.

VILLE DE MONTPELLIER, Toulon to Hong Kong, June 18, 17 S., 33 W.]

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Liverpool to Shanghai, April 3, 2 S., 20 W.

CREOLE, Toulon to Hong Kong, 16 S., 28 W.

EDWIN FLYE, Cardiff to Singapore, June 18, 2 N., 30 W.

ALTONA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, July 14, 27 N., 40 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Solides (French ship), Forneau, which arrived at Havana on June 26, from Macao, with coolies, had been on shore on Cape Verde, near Meritas, but got off with the assistance of a boat's crew from the Crusader.

The O'Thyen, Addicks, from Sourabaya to Rotterdam, put into St. Helena June 7, very leaky, and was ordered by the surveyors to discharge the cargo between decks. A further survey has been held, and the leak found to have decreased five inches, the vessel making then only four. She has been recommended to have her top sides caulked, and proceed for her destination. The cargo landed is to be forwarded, and is being loaded by the Renshaw and Circassian (schooners).

The Admiral de Ruyster de Witt, from Passaverang to Amsterdam, put into Simon's Bay June 8, leaky, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, and is discharging the cargo to get at the leak.

The Tellus (Hambro ship), from Batavia, was spoken, June 8, in lat. 35 S., long. 21 E., with loss of fore and main-topgallant masts. Helvoet, July 29.

The Henriette Elizabeth Susanna, Meyboom, bound to Sourabaya, has anchored near Goree, after being aground on the North Pampers.

The Red Gauntlet, Lucas, which arrived at New York, July 25, from Shanghai, reported having passed May 23, in lat. 36 S., long. 24 E., during a heavy gale from N.E., large quantities of wreckage, consisting of wheel-houses, bulwarks, deck-houses, &c., apparently but a short time in the water.

MAURITIUS, June 14.—Hurricane, Campbell, from Singapore for Bombay, with loss of sails, yards, &c., during a hurricane, in lat. 7 S., long. 83 E.
June 29.—Borderer, Shewan, from Akyab, to stop a leak in her upper works; she sailed July 4, for Falmouth.

July 7.—The Mary Sparks, Chase, from Akyab to Liverpool, put in here June 12, having been thrown on her beam ends, and had to cut away her main and mizen masts, during a hurricane, May 30, in lat. 14 S., lon. 79 E. She has also discharged nearly all her cargo.

The Harlequin, Singer, from Batavia to Rotterdam, put in here July 3, leaky, and was discharging cargo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Messrs. Seymour, Peacock, and Co. say:—Berth freights are offered at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per register ton for Bombay; 32s. for Calcutta; 43s. 9d. for Kurrachee; 60s. for Madras, &c. For coals rates are still low, and must improve materially before any extensive business can be done. The quotations are:—Aden, £45; Bombay, £36; Kurrachee, £40; Calcutta, £44; Singapore, £37; Andamans or Rangoon, at charterer's option, £35; Madras, £40; Hong Kong, £58; Shanghai, £63, &c. &c. Bristol Channel to Hong Kong, 57s. 6d. is freely offered, and the rate is very firm; and for Manila ready ships are worth 54s. From St. Nazaire to the Shanghai River, 75 francs per ton is offered for stores, weight and measurement, with the option of retaining the vessels on time charters at 75 centimes per register ton per month.

Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co. say:—At this season of the year there is usually a certain degree of flatness in the freights from London to the East, and in the present instance it has been increased by the unfavourable advices from abroad as to the markets for our manufactures. The Government have, however, been sending out both troops and soldiers' families, which operation has relieved the market considerably, so that we have now a very small supply of shipping on the berth; and as by last advices the markets showed symptoms of recovery, we expect outward freights will again look upwards.

Homewards, quotations have been well maintained, and a fair business has been done at 80s. Teak from Moulmein to United Kingdom, and 50s. to 82s. 6d. U.K.; 85s. Continent; 90s. Mediterranean. For rice there has been an active business at 62s. 6d. U.K.; 65s. Continent from the usual range of ports; orders at Amherst. In the Australian trade there is rather more readiness to charter, but no perceptible advance has taken place in the rates. Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-foot measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States—to Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$9 to \$10.

INSURANCE.

No change in our last voted rates.

At MAURITIUS.—June 29, Rubens, Harraneder, from Singapore. 7, Julien, Edouard Loizell, for Singapore. 19, Deux Jumeaux, Bernard, for Shanghai (after repairing). 30, Ville de Cannes, Barbe, for Singapore. July 2, Lebanon, Hamilton, for Woesung.

At St. Vincent, C.V.—July 16, Ly-ee-Moon (s), Hill, from Southampton, and left 19th for Hong Kong. June 23, Lavinia, from London, and sailed 27th for Siam. 28, Lewevan Neyenastein, Lamers, from Amsterdam, and sailed 30th for Batavia.

At ASCENSION.—June 30, from Batavia: Paul Jones, for Rotterdam.

At St. HELENA.—June 7, from Batavia : Ida Elizabeth, and sailed for Amsterdam. From Singapore : Azzan, and sailed 8, for New York. From Sourabaya : Doggersbank, and sailed 8, for Amsterdam ; 9, from Sourabaya : Sangeen, and sailed for Falmouth ; 10, from Manila : Sappho, and sailed 11, for Queenstown ; 13, from Hong Kong : Norman Morrison, and sailed 14, for London ; 15, from Passaroeang : Albona, and sailed for Amsterdam ; 18, from Batavia : A. R. Falck, and sailed 19, for Amsterdam. From Sourabaya : Sir Charles Napier, and sailed 19, for Amsterdam ; 19, from Macao : Dominion, and sailed 20, for London. From Sourabaya : Hedda Frederika, and sailed 20, for Falmouth. From Java : Zephyr, and sailed 20, for Rotterdam ; 20, from Java : Diligence, and sailed for Amsterdam. From Manila : Margarita, and sailed 22, for Cadiz ; Carmencita, and sailed 22, for Havana. From Macao : Brave Lourmel, and sailed 21, for Havana, 22, from Singapore : Oceanica, and sailed for Liverpool. From Hong Kong : Saxnoville, and sailed for London ; 23, from Batavia : Henriette Wilhelmine, and sailed 26, for Rotterdam ; 24, Rotterdam, and sailed 27, for Rotterdam. From Foo-chow-Foo : Antagonist, and sailed 26, for London. From Sourabaya : Mebalen Kruis, and sailed 28, for Amsterdam ; 28, from Batavia : Stad Zierikzee, and sailed 26, for Middelburg ; 26, Herdrina, and sailed 27, for Rotterdam. From Sourabaya : Almelo, and sailed 28, for Amsterdam. From Singapore : Gertrude, and sailed 29, for Marseilles ; 28, from Macao : Marie Elizabeth, and sailed 29, for Havana ; 29, from Batavia : Cornelia Nathilda, and sailed 30, for Rotterdam. From Sourabaya : Carolina, and sailed 30, for Amsterdam. From Batavia : Huydecoper, and sailed for Amsterdam ; 30, Arracan, and sailed for Falmouth. July 1, Sud, from Sourabaya : Alcyone.

At TABLE BAY.—May 23, H.F.M.S. *European*, from Toulon, and left 31, for China; 26, *Japan* (s), *Latandiere*, from Toulon, and left 31, for China. June 1, *Caledonia*, *Hamilton*, from Singapore, and sailed 9, for Liverpool.

At SIMON'S BAY.—May 24, *Norwood*, *Bristow*, from Hong Kong, and sailed June 2, for Demerara; June 18, *Marchioness of Londonderry*, Smith (transport ship), from Hong Kong with invalids. The first instalment of invalids from China for the Cape Sanatorium arrived in this vessel; others were shortly expected.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per *Kosmopolite*, Captain Bouten, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tromp, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Selligen, Dr. J. Meuleman, wife, and sister; Dr. and Mrs. L. W. de Roo, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Geselschap, Messrs. A. Overgaauw, Pennis, F. Plate, A. Clairen,

and W. Drossaers; Captain J. van der Moore, N.R.N., and son; three Misses Houthayzen, Misses de Jong, L. Metzlar, M. Guyot, and A. int. Veld, two Messrs. Wassink, P. C. van der Willigen, Rittmeister in the E.I. cavalry, wife, and family; Messrs. J. van Wessem and C. C. Pragen, second lieutenants of infantry, and a detachment of 100 recruits.

[illegible]

EXPORTS FR M LONDON, PER CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 78, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

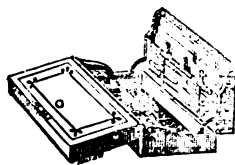
MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF,
AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings
These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By
Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.

Orders and Prospectuses through Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND CO.,

EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM,

AND

DYER'S HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.

Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.

Hon. East India Company.

Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,

The Principal Collieries

Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively:

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality. Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased the celebrated HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment, Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINMAN, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING

APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE,

Submarine Engineer

79, Great Portland-st.,

London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET

DRESS AND APPA-

RATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen; PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appointment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in their studies for the University or the Civil Service Examinations. He will not object to pupils whose education is not perfect. Address, S. H. N., Post-office, Northaw, by Barnet (N).

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. **REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.** "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abbe-place. Retailers in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

FALSIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS.
Just ready, Price 6d.**THE AFGHAN PAPERS.—REPORT AND PETITION OF THE NEWCASTLE FOREIGN AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION.**

"Those collections of State Papers which are supposed to furnish the best materials for history are often in reality one-sided compilations of garbled documents, counterfeits which the ministerial stamp forces into currency, defrauding a present generation, and handing down to posterity a chain of dangerous lies."—Kaye's Afghanistan.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

PUMPING MACHINERY.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, LONDON, manufacture and supply the following machinery, of the most improved construction, and with all the latest improvements:—Portable and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers of every description; Water-wheels, Windmills, Horse and Hand-power Machines; Pumping Machinery for the supply of towns, cities, and districts, and for the irrigation of coffee, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, and rice estates, for pumping out coffer dams, canals, dry docks, reservoirs, &c. They also manufacture and supply the Pumping and other machinery for paper, pulp, and fulling mills, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, starch works, bleaching, dyeing, and calico-printing works, chemical works, silk, cotton, and flax mills, and manufactories in general.

Price Lists and further particulars obtained on application to GWYNNE AND CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex-street Wharves, Strand, London.

For Dock work, and large Pumping operations, Gwynne and Co.'s Machinery stands unequalled.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW.—A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of information, and comprises only original and condensed matter. **THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW"**

FURNISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and Financial Topics of the day.

Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money Market, and kindred matters.

Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and in Public Securities of every kind.

Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home and Foreign.

The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet with especial attention.

Each Number contains a full and correct City Article, forming a Resume of the Week.

Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the Manufacturing and other Districts.

Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to the whole of the community interested in Trade and Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial, Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (13s. and 26s. Unstamped, 15s. and 30s. free by Post, both payable in advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent disappointment.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to FREDERICK WILLIAM FENNESSY.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE, 23, BIRKIN-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. May be ordered of all News-agents.

DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S CHOICE PERFUMES, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixir, Dentifrice, Brillantine. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Country. Wholesale Depot and for Export, 27, Cannon-street West, London.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c. Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details. OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY**WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,**

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF**MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK."**

Revised, Corrected, and Greatly Enlarged (16 pages having been added), containing a full account of the Target Shooting at Wimbledon, and Awarding of the Prizes at the Crystal Palace, will be ready on Monday next, July 16th. Price Sixpence post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.

"ABOUT LONDON."

By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The Night Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c. "Mr. Ritchie ought to be a popular author, and largely read by a numerous and highly-respectable class."—The Athenaeum.

"A subject such as London is not easily exhausted. The enthusiasm with which the writer describes the scenery from General Wade's old mansion is quite delightful."—The Critic.

WILLIAM TINSLEY, 314, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all railway stations.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY of EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, and AMERICAN NEWS, including COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, for CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and all parts EAST of INDIA.

Published on the 10th and 26th of each Month for Transmission by Post, via Marseilles.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

OFFICES, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.



To prevent disappointment be sure of asking for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are renowned as a safe and salutary remedy for Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all manner of eruptions and skin diseases. Pains in the stomach after eating, evictions of wind, pains in the back, aching of the right shoulder, weakness, languor, and tawny hue of the skin all disappear under the purifying powers of these admirable Pills. They contain no ingredient which could by possibility hurt the feeblest frame. They effect a momentous change throughout the system by thoroughly expelling all impurities, and imposing on every organ its natural functions. Many testimonials of their efficacy can be produced, the latest of which has been forwarded by Edward Smith, of Newport, Monmouth, who was cured after wasting under Dyspepsia fifteen years.

COPLAND AND CO.,

Original Preservers of

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Etc., in Hermetically Sealed 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tin Cases. WHOLESALE AND EXPORT OILMEN, 80, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipani, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE of GINGER.

Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms. 12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

JAMES NEWTON,

(Established 1820)

FIRE-BRICK AND TILE MERCHANT,

Wholesale and for Exportation, FALCON DOCK, 78 AND 79, BANKSIDE, SOUTH-WARK, LONDON.

Depot for STOURBRIDGE and NEWCASTLE FIRE-BRICKS, LUMPS, TILES, and CLAY, and every article suitable for GAS AND WATER WORKS.



TOULMIN AND GALE

MAKERS OF
PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING AND TOILETTE BAGS,

7, NEW BOND STREET,

(OPPOSITE THE CLARENDON.)

Manufactory—SISE LANE and BUCKLESBURY, CITY, LONDON.

The Manufacturing Business of T. and G. having been established 123 years, they respectfully offer this as a guarantee for all Goods supplied by them.
Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HUGGINSBOTHAM, Madras.
MANUFACTURERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 6s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s. Best Make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Card, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linens. The best and only method of Marking Linens, Silk Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, "College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

"May, 15, 1864."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,
7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
PUMPS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

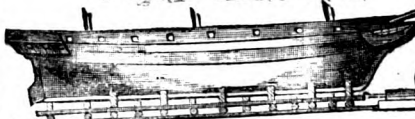
Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PER-
FUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons have been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 9, Walbrook, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes.

The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,

DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at
BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.

Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and
cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE

KITCHEN.—It is adapted for Boiling, Stewing, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER
MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—

JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £35, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES and CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City Agency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-

sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowswell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 3d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly

Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR 11, Clement's-lane, City.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY
SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY

GUARANTEE THAT ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE HAVE A STRONG
DEPOSIT OF PURE SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE PRICES CHARGED,
AND THAT THEIR CUTLERY IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED.

Gentlemen leaving for Military and Civil Appointments in India and the Colonies can select from the LONDON SHOW ROOMS, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street
PLATE AND CUTLERY of every description, ready for immediate delivery.

Estimates submitted, with full particulars for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Public Institutions, Regimental Messes, Hotels, and all large establishments.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S OAK AND IRON BOUND CANTEN CASE, WITH HANDLES COMPLETE, £18.

Containing 12 Electro-Plated Table Forks, 12 ditto Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 6 Egg Spoons, 2 dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, 1½ dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 Pair of Regular Meat Carvers, 1 Pair of extra sized ditto, 1 Pair Poultry Carvers, and 1 Steel for Sharpening.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c. &c., PRE-EMINENT FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND FINISH, IN LARGE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known British clipper ship RAJAH OF SARAWAK, A 1 13 years, 525 tons register, JOHN TAYLOR Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This splendid ship, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and the excellent order in which she delivers her cargoes, is in the most efficient condition, newly coppered, and will be found a most eligible opportunity for shippers. Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, she will have immediate despatch. Has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Bennett, Rogers, and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. ALLAN, Commander, 414 tons register; loading in the St. Katherine's Docks. This beautiful vessel presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for a few passengers. Her last passages were—London to Mauritius, 75 days; Mauritius to London, 78 days; delivering her cargoes in perfect order.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. To follow the WHIRLWIND, for HONG KONG and CANTON, the celebrated Clipper Ship VANGUARD, A 1 13 years, 626 tons Register, ARTHUR SCOTT, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This Ship is well known in the China Trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, to follow the JAPAN, with despatch, the splendid clipper ship HARKAWAY, A 1 15 years (belonging to Messrs. Somes, Brothers), 599 tons register, DANIEL W. STEPHENS, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This beautiful ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and is well known for her rapid passages.

For freight or passage apply to PHILLIPPS, SHAW and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR HONGKONG and CANTON, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing clipper ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, A 1 12 years, 599 tons register, JAMES DOWNIE, Commander; loading in the St. Katherine Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Escombe Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C. or to W. O. Young, Newman's court, No. 74, Cornhill, E.C.



ELLIS, SON, and FICKLING will despatch the following high class British-built clipper vessels.—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Tons.	Docks.
Cape of Good Hope.	Cuban.	A 1 10 years	477	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Jane Symons	A 1 12 years	350	St. Kath.
Algoa Bay.	Golden Fleece	A 1 10 years	359	St. Kath.

These fine vessels have most superior accommodation for passengers. 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

**BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.
BRIDGES AND SONS**

CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.

5, WAREHOUSE-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

“NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED,” in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—“Melbourne Journal of Commerce,” Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using

SEYMERS' BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

SPIGEE BROTHERS, PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS, 19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest current rates.

R. W. WRIGHT (LATE GEORGE BACCIUS AND SONS), WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURER. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied with every description and variety of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from the most extensive stock in London, at the lowest possible prices.

8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, Near the Bank of England, London. Established 30 Years.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading and 25, Philpot-lane, London.

All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to keep in any climate.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-teux Genevoix).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c. and is the bottle. The FER QUÉVENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation. 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

KALOS GEUNIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by ROBSON & SOU'L, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 28s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON AND CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK AND CO.
Bombay	CHILSON AND WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
Lahnan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Peking	LOBBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT AND CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, AND CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow.	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME AND CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE AND CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG AND CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN AND CO.
Nagasaki & Kanawaga Japan	FRIELINK & Co.
Melbourne	GORDON AND GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 37, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Monday, August 13, 1860. The Office of the “LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,” is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 43.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

LATEST ADVICES	425	MALACCA STRAITS	429
LIST OF PASSENGERS	425	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	432
SUMMARY	425	PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE	433
THIRD CHINA WAR	425	LEADING ARTICLES	436
JAPAN	426	LITERATURE	439
CHINA	426	NAVAL AND MILITARY	440
PHILIPPINES	428	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.E.	440
COCHIN-CHINA	403	MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	440
SIAM	429	LONDON GAZETTE	441
BORNEO	—	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	441
JAVA	—	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	442

Latest Advises.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			June 10
Kanagawa			June 15
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	May 10	June 27	July 1
Ningpo			June 30
Koo-Chow-Poo	" "	" "	July 1
Amoy	" "	" "	
Swatow	May 26	July 6	" 6
Hong Kong		" 7	" 7
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	May 10	June 29	" 1
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			June 22
Saigon			
SIAM—			
Bankok			June 25
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			
JAVA—			
Batavia			July 9
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	June 11	July 14	July 17
Penang	" "	" 12	" 19

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH commenced at 3 P.M.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

From Hong Kong.

For Singapore.—Mr. C. H. Williams. For Alexandria: Mr. H. H. Warden. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and child, Miss E. Garrett, Messrs. W. Hutchinson, Francis Porter, F. M. Harrast, and G. Anderson. For Gibraltar: Messrs. J. M. Castilla, and D. Andie Sauchey, and European servant. For Southampton: Mrs. H. Dent, child, and servant, Mrs. Major, child, and European servant, and Mr. Alex. Kerr; Mr. Westphal, 2nd class.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Henry Moore, from Madras: Major Slade, Lieut. Dogan, Sidney, and Hubbuck. Assistant-Surgeon Birkett, and sixty-two non-commissioned officers and men of the King's Dragoon Guards, twelve men of the 44th regt. Foot, and 103 native followers.

Per Fairy.—From New York: Messrs. Thomas A. Morris, Courtland Wood, Edmund De Grul, and Benjamin Priche.

Per str. Cadiz.—From England: Major Snel, Surgeon Palmer, Messrs. Coffen Wallis, D. Dickens, jun., La'au, Rusden, Reiden, Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Merceden and son. For Shanghai: Messrs. Croix and Plate.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Mohr and child, Mr. Imneron. To Shanghai: Mr. Bryan, Mr. W. Watson. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Steel, Mr. W. H. Harton, Mr. C. Hagen, Mrs. Hanley, Mr. W. Durbrom, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. E. Carpenter, Dep. Comy. Gen. Napier, Messrs. F. Egan, G. Muir, and G. V. Hart. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. F. Trautman. From Marseilles, 26th August, to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Oimmeren, Miss E. Fortiguier, Miss Kool, Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. To Penang: Mr. H. Paddy and Mr. H. L. Smith. To Hong Kong: Staff-Surgeons Hanley, Cunningham, Burdon, McNab and Cross, Rev. Mr. Halfen, Messrs. F. Cholmley, J. G. Austin, W. C. Austin, Roney. To Shanghai: Messrs. E. Cordier, A. Daler, A. Philippe, and E. Boussehat.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. T. F. Collaghan, Mr. C. H. Platt, Rev. G. and Mrs. Wyde, Vet.-Surgeons J. M. Wilson, W. Appleton, and R. Marshall, Lieut. Pauli, Mr. L. Wicse. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Dielwart. To Shanghai: Mr. H. W. Hardy. From Marseilles, 12th Sept.—To Singapore: Madame Mathey, Mr. C. Deelman and son.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Sept.—From Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. C. Lynill.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Sept.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mrs. Bernard and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. A. H. Roberts, Capt. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole and daughter, Mr. Maslin. To Penang: Mr. A. Cree. From Suez to Penang: Mr. E. J. Leveson and friend.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean. From Marseilles, 5th Oct.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Borrodale.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon. To Shanghai: Mrs. Davies. From Marseilles, 12th Oct. For Hong Kong: Messrs. J. D. G. bb, E. F. Parker, and R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen, M. and Madame Deschaux and infant. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reid.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Pereira. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess.

To Hong Kong: Mrs. Murray. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hennecken and infant, one lady, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Miss Alexander. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Leveson. From Marseilles, 28th Nov.—To Hong Kong: Mr. L. Josephs.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

GULF OF PECHILI, June 24th.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

We have just arrived here, after a most tedious passage from Hong Kong. About half way the north-east monsoon—which seems to have had a most remarkable antipathy to the Allied forces—commenced to blow with such strength that we could make no headway, encumbered as we were with two large sailing vessels and a gun-boat in tow. We therefore took refuge in Lam-yet Bay, and whilst there I was enabled to jot the following remarks upon it:—It is skirted by a sandy beach, which rises in irregular masses, hills apparently composed of large, loosely-connected boulders of dark grey stratified rock—not, however, exceeding in height 250 feet, and at places the shore rising but a few feet for many miles inland. From the shallowness of the water we were unable to approach within two miles and a-half of the shore. This peculiarity seems to extend along the whole coast of China, and I am informed that at the Gulf of Pecheli (where we are now anchored) the water is so shallow that, at those seasons of the year when northerly winds prevail, it is little better than a mud flat, where vessels of any tonnage are unable to find sufficient water. The continuance of the north-east monsoon until the present time has no doubt had an influence upon the movements of the fleet, and the delays which have occurred are perhaps more to be attributed to a judicious foresight than to red-tape influence. That such will be the published reason, I do not doubt, but I shall accept it with a certain mental reservation, not doubting but that some of our former British admirals, such as Nelson, Howe, St. Vincent, and a few other notable impetuosities would have looked with "the blind eye" at such obstacles.

To return to Lam-yet Bay, having described the natural features, I may add that by the help of a powerful glass we were enabled to distinguish some marks of humanity, though so far different from that which a telescope would have discovered on an English shore, as perhaps almost to justify an opinion that they were caused by the partial settlement of migratory tribes.

There were wanting those signs of cultivation which so distinctly mark the approaches of a coast inhabited, as I was given to understand, by the most industrious race of the East; we saw indeed green patches of verdure, but beyond that and a few huts hardly worthy to be compared with an English barn, there seemed to be desolation as primitive as the rocks which were washed by the slightly breaking water. It required remembrance of the Rhenish vineyards to fully estimate the labour which had taken advantage of each partially levelled space to transform them into the lines of emerald green, which, crossing the sides of the hills, revealed the hand of man. Around our ship occasionally passed shoals of fish, and the numerous stakes driven into the mud flat, and visible as forming a continuous line along the coast, showed how much the inhabitants of this inhospitable region depended for support on the fish which abound on this coast and furnish almost all the animal food consumed by them.

With this exception I have nothing to send you, for the mail is leaving only two hours after our arrival and I have only time to cast a hasty glance around the bay where at least fifty vessels are waiting the arrival of Lord Elgin. We have no news from Hong Kong, and are, therefore, rather behind hand with you, who will have heard by the last mail from there the really important information,—when we left he had not, though hourly expected, arrived, and we are, therefore, in *statu quo*. By the next I hope to be able to afford you some really valuable news, as by that time we shall have heard something definite I presume about future operations. We are now only at rendezvous, and, of course, our ulterior destination has not been published.

TA-LIEN BAY, 24th June.

Another correspondent reports arrival at this place. Admiral Jones was there, with over 100 craft of various descriptions. Admiral Hope left Shanghai on the 20th, and was hourly expected, as also Sir Hope Grant. The villagers are shy, and indeed have mostly gone in the interior. Junks cannot be hired, the crews all decamp. "The land around is bold, hilly, and looks very barren, with few villages, and those very small. One large mountain—'Sampson Peak,' rises to the height of 2,213 feet, and is useful, in clear weather, as a guide for ships making the land. The bay itself is a noble sheet of water, and tolerably well protected; it is ten miles deep, running north and south, and is not in the Korea, as Horsburgh makes it, but in the ancient province of Liau-tung, from whence came the Manchu dynasty which at present rules China. Its entrance is protected by the San-shan-tau Islands, which rise to about 500 feet; and from the larger bays, there branches off smaller bays, in one of which the greater part of the fleet is lying. The centre of the mouth of the bay is in latitude 38.52.54 N., and longitude 121.48.48 E.; it is about twelve miles to the westward of the place assigned it in the Admiralty charts."

CHUSAN, June 20.

The forces collected here have sailed for the Gulf of Pechelli in the *Imperieuse*, *Pearl*, *Scout*, *Adventure*, &c. The Marines embarked on board the *Pearl* and *Scout*; the Engineers, Artillery, and horses, on board the *Adventure*; the 67th were on board the *Cressy* and *Tasmania*, never having landed, while the 99th, with the exception of three companies, left behind until the Sikhs, who are to take their place, shall arrive, were distributed between the *Imperieuse* and the transport *Mars*, every hundred men taking ten of the Coolie corps with them.

The town is to be given up as far as we are concerned shortly. The Marine barracks are to be put in repair. A magazine and treasury has been constructed on Joss hill, and the various weapons of war surrendered by the Chinese have been removed to it. Four Canton braves were beheaded on the morning of the 8th at the North Gate. The execution was attended by several military officers. After seven blows one head was severed from the body. The executioner, on the completion of his bloody task, yelled with triumphant joy. The local prison, a veritable chamber of horrors, is now hardly less attractive than the Baker-street museum, or Mrs. Jarley's famous Wax-work show. The prisoners, wretched and dirty, crouch in heavy irons, and before their eyes is the *tcha*, the cage, and the bamboo. The troops are less healthy than they were, but one case only has proved fatal. Ophthalmia is very prevalent. It is the old story, and its propagation puzzles the doctors. Chin-ti, the chief military Mandarin, has given a dinner to some of his English friends. The dinner consisted of twenty-seven courses, and there was champagne to the mast head.

HONG KONG, July 8.

Lord Elgin left this for the North in the afternoon of the 23rd June, in H.M.S. *Feroze*; and Baron Gros, on the 24th, in H.M. steamer *Saigon*. They arrived at Shanghai on the 29th and 28th of June, respectively; and would leave for the North immediately.

JAPAN.

Dates from Kanagawa and Nagasaki reach to the middle of June, but nothing in the shape of news is reported through either Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CHINA.

PEKING.

No intelligence, directly or indirectly, is reported from the Capital, and nothing is known. The impression remains that the utmost resistance is to be shown at the Taku forts.

SHANGHAI.

The U.S. frigate *Powhattan* paid a visit to Howulhi on her way to San Francisco. After some official correspondence between Mr. Borden, the United States Commissioner, and Mr. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Sandwich Islands, it was arranged that the ambassadors should be presented to the King and Queen at their palace. The purport of the visit is not announced. The British resident paid a tribute to Commander Tatnall, of the *Powhattan*, for his conduct at the Peiho last year.

The London mails of 26th April and 10th May arrived on the 27th June.

The *Norfolk China Herald*, of 23rd June, has the following in connection with the expedition. H.M.S. *Coromandel* (tender to the flag-ship), chartered steamer *Granada*, and H.I.R.M. gunboat *Djight*, arrived on Saturday last, whilst we were preparing for the press. The *Coromandel*, with Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., on board, left again on Wednesday morning, to join the *Inflexible* at the Amherst Rocks, in which ship he will hoist his flag and proceed to the rendezvous at Ta-lien-Hwan, Gulf of Pecheli. The *Granada*, which also arrived on Saturday, left yesterday morning for the same destination, having on board Lieutenant Sir H. Grant, commander-in-chief, and suite.

The Members of the Russian Legation who arrived by the *Djight* are—General Ignatieff, of the suite of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and his Envoy Extraordinary in China; Aide-de-Camp, Captain of the guards, Balluseck; Chinese Secretary, Mr. Tatarinoff; Secretary of Legation, Mr. Wolf; Attaché Capitaine en second of the guards, Seifart. The Squadron is commanded by J. Tchikhatchof, Capitaine de Vaisseau. There now remain in port, of H.M. Ships, the *Furious*, fitted for the accommodation of the British Envoy and Suite. The *Cruiser*, to take up the next mail to the Gulf, the *Roebuck*, the one following; the gunboat, *Kestrel*, to convey the next mail to Chusan, and the *Nimrod*, to remain here for the present. Also the *Octavia* (15 W.) and *Thunder* (15 R.) transports. Of the French forces there are in port and at Woosung—*Alon*, *Prah*, *Dragonne*, *Du Chayla*, *Forte* (in dock), *Hongkong*, *Kien-chau*, *Loire*, *Marne*, *Meurthe*, *Mitraille*, *Prigent*, *Renommée*, *Sabne*, and *Vengeance*. In addition to the above, there are H.I.R.M.S. *Djight*, *Japanese*, *Sveltana*, and *Passanadia*, and U.S.S. *Hartford* and *Saginaw*. The force on shore for the protection of the city and settlement remains as before. A fleet of upwards of 200 Chinese boats, large and small, which had collected together off the city, being viewed with suspicion by the authorities they requested the foreign consuls to assist in examining them, and on Tuesday last, they were ordered to proceed down the river. They passed the settlement displaying various flags, and firing guns, proceeded to Woosung, where some were overhauled by the French Naval Authorities. They then stood out and were lost sight of, it not being ascertained if they went northwards up the Yang-tze, or southwards.

H.I.M.S. *Forte*, of 60 guns, was hauled into the Old Dock. It was very dark and foggy, but the operation was successfully performed without the least damage or difficulty, a circumstance reflecting great credit on all those engaged in the work. The entrance and blocks carried 17 feet 3 inches, great labour and expense having been incurred in deepening it. This event is important as marking the progress of Shanghai.

A meeting of Land-renters had been held, at which Mr. Consul T. T. Meadows said:—

"With reference to the barriers to be erected, he had received a communication from the district magistrate stating that certain leading Chinese in the settlement had presented a petition setting forth their desire to establish what

he (the consul) would shortly describe as a police-station with a police force or separate armed body of Chinese under the control of Chinese only. To this he had returned a decided negative, and had requested the magistrate to direct the proposers of the scheme at once to desist."

The *North China Herald*, on this, takes occasion to make the following comments:—

"Mr. Meadows is regarded by some, who have not attended to all he has said, as an extremely ardent partisan of the Taepings. This is, however, a mistake. It has been induced, not unnaturally, perhaps, by his steady defence of their position, rights and conduct. But the real object of that defence has always been to prevent interference with the internal affairs of this country, in the only shape in which interference has hitherto threatened to take place, viz., as an attack on the Taepings. In one or two places in his work on Chinese rebellions, he does, indeed, express a qualified desire for their ultimate success. But his avowed reason for this is but another proof of his true position; which is not that of an ardent admirer, still less of a hater of either of the parties struggling for power, but that of a friend of the Chinese nation. In the adoption and publication by the Taepings of a foreign missionary translation of the Christian Bible, he saw a hope, if they should establish themselves in power, of an assimilation of national fundamental beliefs and of a consequent growth in our relations with the Chinese, of a spirit of friendliness and, above all, of justice, rendering possible a peaceable extension of free intercourse and of commercial privileges."

It is reported that the U.S. frigate *Hartford* arrived at Shanghai, but left almost immediately to avoid, it is said, the responsibility of protecting American citizens which they could not properly do.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

There is no news that indicates positively any change in rebel affairs. The presence of the Taepings in Soochow is put beyond doubt by a visit of some missionaries. They were well received. Chin-kiang is stated to be still in the hands of the Imperialists, and the rebels are said to be excluded, not by the Government, but the people, from some other places along the canal. Long-haired men have however been seen as near Shanghai as Tai-tsang, and the whole country south of the latter to within a few miles of the former city has been disturbed by outlaws whom, whatever their denominations, there are neither troops nor civil power to keep in check. At the other end of the canal, at and in the neighbourhood of Hangchow, government is evidently stronger. Chang Yuh-liang, the only Imperialist general of note who has survived the Nanking disaster, is said to have collected a force in that neighbourhood. Kia-hing is notwithstanding still in the hands of the rebels. Ho Kwei-tsing has been degraded, and is to go to Peking a prisoner. He is succeeded as governor-general of the Kiang provinces by Tsang Kwoh-fan who is supposed to be, also with a force, at some place west of Hangchow; and as Imperial Commissioner for the superintendence of trade by Sieh Hwan, formerly associated with Ho, as assistant commissioner. Alarms in this neighbourhood induced the Allied commanders to detach strong parties of their force to places some miles inland, and it is probably owing to this that Kia-ting (Kading) is quiet again. We understand that these posts will be all called in on the 30th.

NINGPO.

No further intelligence has reached us from this port. By last accounts everything was quiet.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A correspondent of the *China Mail*, under date 30th June, writes:—

The Dragon-boats have been exhibiting lately, and on the 22nd their celebrated day came off in a race between some Canton lorchamen and a party of Chinchew sailors. Somehow or other the boats of the two parties came to a collision in midriver, which led to squabbling and fighting. This scene of turmoil continued occasionally through Saturday the 23rd, resulting in the Chinchew people breaking the heads of some of the Cantonese, which, of course, the latter resented. During the 23rd and 24th the injured party determined to take vengeance, and having (we presume) numerous connections among the pirate-lorchas outside and the West Coast fry, telegraphs were issued to them to come up the river forthwith to the rescue of their countrymen the Canton boatmen. During the early part of Monday the 25th, from nineteen to twenty lorchas, manned and armed, arrived and anchored in battle array in the middle of the stream, just below the great bridge, with cannons primed, warlike streamers flying, and perched on mainmasts those what-do-you-call-'em pots. Notice had been given early in the morning that the Cantonese were bent on a pitched battle. All this looked like it, and the natives too began to think that it also looked so. At one o'clock in the afternoon they realised their worst fears, for off went the lorchas guns, boom-boom-boom. The shot fell recklessly at first, but subsequently they were directed towards the north bank of

the river, battering houses down, and bruising, they say killing many of the peaceable inhabitants.

During all this while the Chinchew natives—against whom, it was alleged by the Cantonese, this stroke of vengeance was meant—seemed to be quiet; but they acted quietly in kidnapping Canton passengers, maiming them, and robbing them. Tuesday and Wednesday, threatened attacks were rumoured, and capturing of Cantonese went on, so that no Canton servant dared to walk through the street or across the bridge; and then from the terror inspired by the Canton lorchamen, shops all in the neighbourhood were closed, no business done, families and valuables were removed, and the most strict watch kept everywhere. Fortunately this state of uneasiness in the public mind has now nearly subsided; but at one time it looked rather distressing.

During all this, what did the Mandarins do? The Prefect and others came down to Middle Island, and held a conference for one or two days. They applied to the Foreign Consuls for aid, but were told that foreign powers could only interfere when either party molested or injured a foreigner or his property. They confessed themselves afraid of those Canton lorchamen, &c., and in proof thereof, on Tuesday after, bolted right into the city, leaving Middle Island deserted, and of course increasing the panic among the people, who at once left the locality in crowds.

During all this, what did Foreign Consuls do? They held their meetings and their confabs; but the long and the short was the American man-of-war *John Adams* had her men brought up, some eighty of them, ready for any emergency. This allayed the somewhat anxious fears of foreigners. It was a good thing we had the *John Adams* here, but it would have been better to have had an English gun-boat also.

And what was the cause of all this row? The officials in their public proclamation speak of the occasion being merely a quarrel in words, and are prompt in the exclamation, "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" But the Canton party has probably two reasons for this rude assault. They admit the fight in words on the 22nd; but that very likely was taken as the opportunity for demanding or trying to enforce two demands. The first of these two demands, one that the Cantonese openly acknowledge too, is the redress of wrongs done them last year—redress which they say was promised them, and has not been conceded yet. The other demand they have not themselves acknowledged; but we learn it of the natives—that some of their comrades, pirate companions, had been seized last month, and were now in the city prison. They demanded their being given up. The Mandarins not only refused this, but, to put their release out of the reach of possibility, they immediately beheaded them. It is more probable that these two are the real grounds of this assault. For it appears very strange that nineteen or twenty armed lorchas should be hanging about the mouth of the river, to prepare for any contingency like that named in the Mandarin's notice, as "a war of words in a race for dragon boats."

The greater probability is the affair has been concerted, and the plot has been to revive the quarrel, which occurred between the same parties exactly this time last year. They know well the weakness and timidity of the local authorities, and that they are powerless with all their parade of a Tartar general and a Tartar garrison. We believe that, but for the apprehension of getting themselves embroiled with foreigners, these Canton lorchamen would have proceeded further than they have done, and not quietly laid down their arms as they seem to do for the present.

AMOY.

There is nothing further than the usual Market Report from this place. Business was proceeding satisfactorily.

SWATOW.

The British Consul, Mr. G. W. Caine, has proceeded to this port, and next mail will probably bring intelligence of the Consulate having been opened.

HONG KONG.

The London mails of 26th May, arrived on 6th July, 41 days *en route*.

The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros left for Shanghai on the 23rd and 24th June, and nothing remains here now connected with the expedition.

The opposite shore of Kowloong is now being studded with mathouses for the accommodation of troops. This place, or rather the small village of Cheem-sa-choey, has long been the resort of robbers and pirates, where they could concoct their

designs without let or hindrance; and is also sufficiently near Hong Kong to afford them every facility. But they have lately been rather sharply dealt with, our authorities having made a raid upon the houses there, and taken away all their arms.

A seaman was murdered on board the British ship *Epsom*, at Whampoa, and the criminal was tried here. An extra sitting of the Supreme Court took place for that purpose, when the jury returned a verdict that the prisoner was insane.

Mr. Rawlings, whose plans were accepted for supplying the town with water, goes to England shortly, to make arrangements for the works. No plan for draining has yet been fixed on.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Monday, June 2nd, pursuant to notice. The subjects submitted for discussion were two ordinances—one, an ordinance to establish a marine court of inquiry in Hong Kong, about which we shall have something to say in next issue; and the other to procure and regulate a supply of water for the city of Victoria. The Governor stated that arrangements had been made for the carrying out of Mr. Rawling's plans, and that the ordinance appropriated £30,000 to defray the expenses of the works. The report of the committee which approved of Mr. Rawling's plans, had estimated the cost at £25,000, and Mr. Cleverly had estimated it at £23,000, but it was desirable to provide for contingencies. A rate of two per cent. would be levied, after the water was brought into the colony, to provide for the annual expenses of the works, which were estimated at £1,200. This rate would bring in between £2,000 to £3,000, but the Governor said that the surplus would be bare interest for the original outlay. The Ordinance empowered the Governor to raise a loan if requisite, but he remarked that there would be no necessity to resort to such a measure, as the revenue of the colony was in a most satisfactory state—that the expenditure for this year would not amount to more than £75,000, while it was estimated at £90,000; while, on the other hand, the income would be much in excess of that estimated. In reply to the Acting Chief Justice, the Governor said that the rate of 2 per cent. did not provide for the water being supplied to individual houses—that that would be a matter of private arrangement.

THE BRIDGES-TARRANT DIFFICULTY.

The *Daily Press* says:—

It is true that Dr. Bridges did say that if he received the amount of costs from Mr. Tarrant that he would give it to the charities. It is equally true that Dr. Bridges subsequently offered to forego the entire amount if Mr. Tarrant would quit the colony—and it is also equally true that Mr. Tarrant in reply offered to allow all matters between Dr. B. and him to drop, if the learned doctor would leave the colony and never return to it.

This is bad play on the part of Dr. Bridges. It illustrates most conclusively that the incarceration of Mr. Tarrant is entirely an affair between him and Dr. B., and simply indulged in for the gratification of the vindictiveness of the latter.

We are happy to say that a subscription list is being set on foot to relieve our contemporary from his present distressing position. The principle on which this subscription is based is the following—that the amount of bill of costs for which Mr. Tarrant is incarcerated is excessive, and that he has already suffered as much as the court and jury intended he should—that the proper amount he ought to be made to pay should be the same as that in the case of the *Queen v. Tarrant*, when the verdict was in his favour, the subscribers paying the difference."

A *fracas* has occurred with Mr. Tarrant, in consequence of a desire to remove him to another cell. He refused, and inflicted sundry blows on the guard attacking him.

The *Daily Press* has the following comments on the rebels at Shanghai:—

The Governor-general of the two Kiang provinces made the city of Chang-chow his temporary head-quarters, in order to be near the scene of action. It turned out, however, that both the resources and the prowess of the rebels had been entirely underestimated—for they actually left their entrenchments at Nanking and utterly routed the Imperial force, the remains of which shut itself up in Chang-chow with the Governor-general, which city the rebels were by last advices hotly besieging. Should Chang-chow hold out (which there appears little hope of) until reinforcements arrive, (which do not seem to be expected) the Imperial cause may in a measure be restored—otherwise Soo-chow, which for commerce and manufacture is the first city in China, must fall. So imminent is the danger, that the authorities have destroyed all its numerous bridges, and its valuable and extensive suburbs, in

order to remove any shelter outside the walls. Soo-chow is only about eighty miles from Shanghai, which latter is little more than its dependency.

Such an anomaly as the *solicitation* of the authorities addressed to an invading force to take possession of a large seaport, is perhaps without a parallel even in the incongruous disjointed records of foreign relations with China—and certainly if common sense and a sound judgment of probabilities are to be the guiding elements in prognosticating events, the circumstance can be made available to place the negotiations of the allied plenipotentiaries on a basis which must lead to a speedy and satisfactory solution of existing difficulties. That the insurgents possess resources is abundantly clear—that they have administrative capacity and a fixed polity there can no longer be any doubt about—and that their movements have been accelerated and devised from the contemplated Anglo-French attack on the Peiho, hardly admits of an argument. The effect of the movement of the allied powers on Peking will therefore clearly be to abandon the valley of Yangtze to the rebels—whilst the success of the allied arms at the North must inevitably destroy the present dynasty.

On the other hand, the knowledge of the Allied Powers eschewing all sympathy and connection with the Nankin insurgents, should, and probably will, tend to induce the Peking cabinet to listen to wise councils and meet conciliatory diplomatic advances in a proper spirit. The difficulty consists in satisfaction for the Taku attack, which, whilst it reflects disgrace on the allied arms, has elevated the ardour of the war party at Peking to an extent which may form a stumbling block to future relations, and render all concessions nugatory. The serpentine Peiho river is known to be fortified to such an extent as to make an attack upon its face out of the question.

There is, therefore, a hope that this disastrous war may be brought to an amicable adjustment. In so far as England is concerned, its origin reflects dishonour on her name—its progress discredit to her diplomacy—and, whilst the anarchy it creates destroys her import trade, her commerce is saddled with the expenses of the enemy, her exchequer drained by her own.

The following description of the acts of the Imperial Government in connection with the rebels has been published:—"Crossing the bridge, we saw a number of boats of all sizes, in which were whole families of refugees from Suchao and the vicinity. They don't seem on the whole to be badly off, except in the matter of exposure to the weather. But should the state of their native places compel them to stay here for any time, we may look out for no little misery. On the middle pier of this bridge hangs an awful memento for the edification of the passers by. The loving Government of China not only punishes but warns. Twenty-five human heads, but newly severed from the bodies, grace a stone pillar. Some are rudely suspended by the tail; some are placed in baskets. The executioner has evidently done his office in a clumsy manner, and, in not a few instances, the work must have been finished by the assistant's knife. The Chinamen seemed to regard the sight with feelings akin to satisfaction. They crowded around us to see what we were going to do; but, unless commiseration can be expressed by hearty laughter, there was none in their hearts for their ill-fated country."

CANTON.

The rebels appear to have dispersed into the interior. A mandarin force has arrived, which, it is believed, are intended to act against the Allies, if an opportunity offers.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The weather has been very boisterous during the last week, but now appears to be clearing up.

It was reported here that Spain is in a state of revolution, and the critical state of affairs in Europe has given rise to a good deal of speculation, and which has at length apparently settled down into the belief entertained by all good Catholics, both churchmen and laity, that England will in the end terminate all questions by adopting a policy utterly at variance with that of the present Great Influencer of affairs, and, in union with the Great Catholic Powers, take up the cause and fight the battle of the Pontiff King, and re-establish peace and order on a firm and enduring basis.

The crew of an English vessel, name unknown, had mutinied while off the coast; no particulars have reached.

COCHIN CHINA.

The accounts of repeated attacks by the natives on the French at Saigon is confirmed, and their position is considered hardly tenable.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

The Siamese, under safe cover of their friendly treaties, evince no interest in the China war, beyond a pecuniary growl from shipowners, anent what they style a stupid bobbery; but the complete conquest of China is looked upon as certain.

It is thought an observatory will be established here, with teaching to instruct naval cadets in navigation. Mongkat, the King, has no Consuls abroad. This is a want which must soon force itself upon attention in the direction of China trade, intercourse being greater with that country than the sum total of all other nations with Siam. The communication between Bankok, Pakenham, and the shipping at the bar, is somewhat irregular and expensive at present, being solely performed by the tardy means of rowing; there is some prospect, however, of a steamer being put upon the passage for the regular conveyance of mails and passengers.

The study of the Siamese language has been greatly facilitated by the lexicons of Bishop Pallegoix, who has been thirty years in Bankok. Mr. Chandler has left and Mr. Goodall has taken his place in the U. S. Consulate. Cholera was raging; twenty fatal cases in one night were reported in the same locality.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Telegraphic communication with Batavia was restored on the 9th July, but again broken on the 13th by a fresh rupture of the cable between Mintok and this place, which has not yet been repaired.

The Dutch mail steamer *Palembang* arrived here on the 15th current, bringing dates to the 9th. Banjermassing is being fast brought into order. The execution at Martapura of 54 prominent insurgents, by hanging, had produced a salutary impression on the population.

On the morning of the 30th May, the 2nd company of the 5th battalion of infantry stationed at Macassar, deserted in a body and marched off in the direction of Goa. The major in command of the troops followed and took them. The deserters offered no resistance, but were led back to their quarters.

The Governor-General had set out on a tour of inspection to the western districts of Java. Mr. J. H. Lion, Editor of the *Handelsblad*, has been released from prison, on his asking the pardon of the Governor-General for libelling him.

The *Straits Times* has the following on the capabilities of Singapore as a depot:—

The circumstances by which we are surrounded at the present moment suggest to us not a few thoughts of a practical nature which it were well, in the event of the occurrence of war in this part of the world in future, to take zealous advantage of. Here we have Singapore constituted the seat of *entrepot* for the introduction of the food of considerable portions of two armies of two countries about to be engaged in a deadly conflict, and upon the result of pre-arrangements in this respect depends, in a great measure, the success or unsuccess of the war itself! On the arrival of the first portion of the soldiers in their passage to China no arrangements whatever appear to have been made for the reception, whether in the shape of supplying food now, and keeping up the supply of food during the progress of the campaign, or in the shape of those equally necessary arrangements relative to the housing of troops, &c., so as to avert a repetition in some degree of the misfortunes of the Crimea. The nature of the climate, however, and the vacillating character of the policy of the British Cabinet, which even after the troops had started to the scene of action were sufficient to arrest the progress of events, and prevent any evil consequences, from measures badly conceived, had the effect of arresting any of those direful results which in the war just referred to cast for the first time an imperishable tarnish on the warlike operations of England. The tendency of our present observation is simply to show that, notwithstanding what might be the scarcely expressible importance of Singapore as the sort of granary and storehouses of the world (from which the great demands of a campaign in the East might be at all times satisfied) it yet required the occurrence of the events to impress upon the minds of our local merchants and contractors, and of speculators at a distance, a lively idea of what immense wealth might be acquired by taking advantage of those tides of fortune which so frequently visit Singapore. It is not always a war that will create results of this kind. Locality must, of necessity, at all times keep up demands of an analogous nature, but wars are sometimes useful as pointing out and opening up sources of supply previously unknown.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The mails delivered this morning reached the Post-office at 11 P.M. on Saturday. The dates are, from Hong Kong 8th, Shanghai 1st, and Singapore 17th July.

At Shanghai business in imports was quite at a stand. The bankers have mostly shut up, and the large bankers and merchants are not attending to trade.

The duty on Imports has been reduced one half until further notice.

The following announcements have been made:—

Mr. Richard Rowett is authorised to sign for the firm of Messrs. Hoiliday Wise and Co., at Hong Kong. The interest of Mr. Gustav Behre, of the firm of Messrs. Dreyer and Co., at Canton, ceased on the 30th March. Also Mr. William Dent, of the firm of Messrs. Dent and Co., Hong Kong, ceased on the 30th June, and Mr. Henry W. Dent is admitted a partner from the 1st July. Also Mr. G. Findlay, of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Co., ceased on the 30th June, and Mr. A. J. Campbell was admitted a partner from the 2nd July. The business of Mr. Adam Scott, of Canton, will in future be carried on under the style of Messrs. Adam Scott and Co. Messrs. Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co., of Glasgow, and Mr. Robert Jarvie and William Thorburn, of Shanghai, have established themselves as merchants and commission agents at Shanghai, under the style of Jarvie, Thorburn, and Co., from 1st July, 1860.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Foo-chow-Foo: A large business is reported during the fortnight in Congous for England, and in Oolongs, some for London, but principally for the United States. For fine Congous the quotations continue the same as those given last mail. Common and medium are 1 to 2 taels dearer, on account of a demand for Australia.—At Canton: The article continues scarce and wanted for shipment to England, United States, and India. Both the first and second crops turned out deficient and inferior. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 100 piculs reeled Cumchook for the United States, and 50 piculs Loonkong and Gowkong for England. The quotations are—Cumchook reeled \$465 to \$470, usual reel \$415 to \$420; Loonkong \$450 to \$460 for No. 1, \$435 to \$400 for No. 2, Gowkong \$400 to \$410; Orange pekoe, 910 half-chests at \$14 to \$17½ for mixed and dusty. Congon, 982 half-chests at \$16 to \$19½ ord. to good ordinary. Ningyong, 2,674 half-chests at \$21 to \$27 mixed Ankio to fair cargo. Ankoi, 1,336 half-chests, at \$13½ to \$16 common to good. Canton.—Ten chops of the new Oonam and Oopick Congou have arrived, and seven more are close at hand. The statements regarding the quality are contradictory, and no settlements are yet reported. Shanghai: Supplies of Congou from the Hoochow district have come forward in fair quantity, and settlements are reported at 1,500 chests, at 28 to 28½ taels, and 500 chests old common Congou, at 16 to 17 taels.

RAW SILK.—Notwithstanding the state of anarchy prevailing, about 1,000 bales of new silk have come to market. This consisted entirely of Tatlee, and nearly all of No. 3. It caused considerable competition, and was eagerly taken at 375 to 380 taels, which may be deemed the opening rate for No. 3 Tatlee. Two Frenchmen ventured into the country, and had succeeded in bringing to Shanghai 100 bales, which they had purchased very cheap. Their success had encouraged others to follow their example, or to send money into the silk districts to purchase; but as the late incursion of the rebels into the silk districts was made at the reeling time, there can be no question that a proportion of the cocoons have been lost, burnt, and injured.

IMPORTS.

At CANTON, a very small business has been done during the fortnight, notwithstanding the opening of communications into the interior, and the discomfiture of the rebels.

At HONG KONG, dullness has characterised the fortnight, and stocks generally being heavy, prospects are decidedly gloomy.

At MANILA.—The Conception arrived from Liverpool on the 25th June, with a general cargo of manufactured imports. The good passage she had made, combined with the detention of the *Reyna del Oceano* at Batavia and the long passages of the other vessels, have caused the supplies intended for several months to reach in as many weeks; and this, especially happening as it does at the commencement of the wet season, would, under ordinary circumstances, have a most injurious effect on the market. Stocks, however, had got so much reduced before these late arrivals, that though a considerable proportion of their cargoes were sold to arrive, dealers are still anxious to purchase most descriptions of suitable goods at fair prices.

At SINGAPORE.—There has been rather more business done in piece goods during the fortnight, more especially in grey goods, of which the sales have been to fair extent both in the place, and for arrival. Prices of produce have undergone little change, and most of the principal articles of export continue rather scarce, although more business has been done than during last fortnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: June 22, *Euphrates*; 24, *Northfleet*; July 2, *Spirit of the Deep*. From Newcastle: 4, *Sea Bird*. From Cardiff: 5, *Cornelius Smidt*. From Shields: June 24, *Planter*. From Swansea: 29, *Griefswald*. From Boston: July 5, *Argonaut*. From New York: June 24, *Hotspur*; 30, *Magnet*; July 5, *Fairy*.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: June 21, *Morayshire*; 24, *St. Claire*. From Liverpool: 18, *Electric*; 21, *British Empire*; 25, *Bald Eagle*. From Cardiff: 18, *Rosetta*; 22, *May Queen*; 28, *Branscombe*. From Swansea: 24, *Ida*. From Newcastle: 18, *H. Luduina*.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: June 16, *Natilde*; 25, *Conception*.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: July 9, *Prince of Wales*. From Liverpool: 8, *Victor*. From Newcastle: 9, *Germanina*.

SAILED.

From Foo-chow-foo.—For London: June 20, Cyclone; 21, Julia; 27, Chrysolite; 29, Leichard, Glencune.

From Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: June 23, Griffin; July 2, Southern Cross.

From Manila.—For London: June 17, Etherial. For Liverpool: 24, Cervantes. For Boston: 22, Romance of the Seas.

From Singapore.—For London: July 2, John and Isabella; 8, Commodore. For Falmouth and Cork: 14, Imina Broun. For Cowes, 14, Reward.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Jublee.

At Foo-chow-foo.—For London: Crest of the Wave, Polmaise, Hero, Robin Hood. For Liverpool: Koh-inoor. For New York: Benefactor.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: Epsom, Falcon, Alliance, Ardville, Janet Willis, Mauritius. For Liverpool: C. Chisholm. For Europe: Antoinette Seraphine. For Cardiff: Johanna Lange. For New York: Contest, Annie Bucknam, Judge Shaw. For Havana: Wakefield, Live Yankee, Santa Lucia. For Sydney: Dannebrog. For Melbourne: Helvetia, Rembrandt. For San Francisco: C. C. Fowler, Creole, Meta, Oracle.

At Manila.—For London: Amoor. For Liverpool: Idas, Matilde. For Cork: Parisian, P. de Santanda. For New York: E. P. Stringer. For Havana: Emigrante. For Melbourne: Miletus. For San Francisco: George Lee.

At Singapore.—For London: Ga'n, Prince Alfred, William Stewart. For Liverpool: Conference, Versailles. For Continent: C. Brockelmann. For Boston: Borneo, Dolphin. For New York: Keystone, St. Louis.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Trade with Great Britain and the United States having ceased, there is little doing to those parts. The principal demand for tonnage has been for the shipment of pens and bonas to Canton and Swatow, which articles are being taken by foreigners against imported manufactures. The Excelsior is reported to Kanagawa and London for £3,000.

At Amoy.—In consequence of the rice trade having fallen at this port, there is a large amount of tonnage disengaged, owing to which, the lately current rates cannot now be obtained.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London, £3 10s.; United States, no quote on given. From the list of settlements a fair business has been done. The amount of tonnage unemployed is very heavy, and most of the charters lately being terminable at these ports, there will soon be a great plethora of shipping. The following are from the list:—Thomas Sparks, from Foochow to London, at £3 10s.; Caroline Chisholm, from Whampoa to Liverpool, at £3. The Euphrates, Bankside, and C. T. Bagstedt have been added to the Government charters, at 17s. 6d. per ton per month, to take up cargo. The French have added the steamer Contest at \$8,000 per month; charterer finding coals.

At Manila.—For London, £3 10s. to £3 15s. The Matilde is reported for Liverpool with unclayed sugar at £2 15s. and £3 5s. for hemp. The Julian de Unzeta with unclayed sugar, at £2 15s. for Cork; £3 5s. for Liverpool, and £3 10s. to £3 15s. for any other port in Great Britain with 100 tons hemp.

At Singapore.—For England, £2 10s. to £3. The demand for shipping is very dull, and should any quantity arrive unemployed lower rates will have to be accepted. The Grace is chartered from Akyab to a port in the United Kingdom at £3 15s. per ton, and 10s. extra for the Continent. The Emma and Matilde also at £4 per ton, and 5s. extra if to Holland or Belgium.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.—The French ship, Alexandre Ralli, stranded on the north bank of the Zangtoze Kiang, and became a total wreck, nothing being saved. She was freighted with coals and provisions for H.I.M.'s forces. The captain not being able to obtain a pilot attempted to take the vessel into the river himself.

HONG KONG.—It is rumoured that the Davao has been taken outside Amoy, and all hands murdered by pirates. Four Chinese carpenters belonging to the Amoy do k were on board.

The B. barque Vargie, from Saigon to Hong Kong, encountered a heavy squall when off Cape St. James, and was compelled to anchor, being close in shore. The master, officers, and 2 apprentice, worked the vessel to Hong Kong, 6 of the crew being off with fever.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: June 24, Charlotte Ann; 27, Verbena; 29, Kate Veronica, Anglo Saxon; 29, Assyrian, Mirage, Queen of the Ocean; 30, Troy; July 1, Gauntlet, Lstel Gastzer; 2, Lammermuir. From New York: June 23, Fairy; 24, Haze. From China to England and Continent: 27, Beverley. From England and Continent to Singapore: 21, Graces; 25, Germania, Haemstede; 29, Prince of Wales; 30, Victor. From Melbourne: 19, General Wyndham. From Singapore to England and Continent: 24, Sebastian Cabot; 26, Kate Carnie. From Liverpool to Batavia: 27, John Bibby.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Etherial for London: Sugar, 9,737 piculs; hemp, 3,360; sapan wood, 331; cigars, 2,554 mils; indigo, 13 quintals.

Per Cervantes, for Liverpool: Sugar, 15,216 piculs; hemp, 4,140.

Per Romance of the Seas, for Boston: Sugar, 8,003 piculs; hemp, 9,650; sapan wood, 600; cigars, 653 mils.

Per Madras, for Melbourne: cordage, 978 piculs; cigars, 500 mils; and loads sugar from Hoilo.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per L'Olivier, to Nantes: 744 slabs tin, 400 piculs; 607 bales gambier, 1,572 piculs; 100 cases pearl sago, 107 piculs; 1,255 bags coffee, 1,168 piculs; 575 bags black pepper, 434 piculs; 186 bags white pepper, 169 piculs; 23 cases tortoiseshell, 10 piculs; 4,406 bundles rattans, 144 piculs; 8,863 buffalo horns, 200 piculs; 47 bundles canes (9,400); 1,066 slabs tin, 782 piculs; 411 bags gambier, 1,017 piculs; 4,425 bags sago flour, 4,933 piculs; 1,564 bags, 1,856 boxes, pearl sago, 4,171 piculs; 174 bags white pepper, 164 piculs; 5,004 bags black pepper, 3,674 piculs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—August 25, at Deal, from Manila Everetta.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 24, from Portsmouth for Batavia, Maria Adolphine; 21, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Pioneer; 20, Jan Hendrik, for Singapore, Nederland, and Oranje; 24, from Shields for Hong Kong, P. C. Hinich.

SPOKEN.—James Lemon, London to Shanghai, July 22, 2 H. 22 W.; Eliza, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 17, 9 H. 24 W.; California, Liverpool to Batavia, July 23, 12 H. 25 W.

IMPORT MANIFESTS REPORTED AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

From MANILA to GREENOCK, per Sappho, entered Aug. 9:—15,278 bags sugar—order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Caledonia, entered Aug. 10:—98 pieces buffalo hides, 699 bags sago flour, 536 bags pepper, Fielden Brothers and Co.; 342 bales gambier, 227 bags pepper, R. and J. Henderson; 731 bales gambier, 2,802 bags sago flour, 50 bags tapioca, 5,230 pieces sapan wood—order.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Carmen, entered Aug. 12:—20,600 bags sugar, 326 piculs sapan wood—order; 5 boxes shawls, 6 pieces linen, 1 bundle silk goods, 26 fans, 2 boxes shells (in transit), J. J. de Urbinaso.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Athelstan, entered Aug. 13:—2,349 bags sugar, 218 bags white and 358 bags black pepper, 1,064 pieces buffalo hides, Fielden Brothers and Co.; 1,119 bales gambier, F. Huth and Co.; 152 bales gambier, C. Shaw and Co.; 23½ tons sapan wood, 3,763 bags sago flour, 1,480 bundles rattans, 330 bags white pepper, 178 boxes gum dammer, 812 bags coffee, 14 cases preserved ginger, 1 box chutney, &c.—order.

From MANILA to LONDON, per Spitfire, entered Aug. 13:—12,600 bags sugar, 800 bales hemp, 42 bales buffalo hides, 15 tons sapan wood—order, 1 case segars, T. C. Leslie; 3 boxes tea, Richardson and Co.

From BANGKOK to LONDON, per George and Henry, entered Aug. 14:—7,934 bags sugar, 2,855 pieces sapan wood—order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Calder, entered Aug. 16:—147 bags white pepper, 1,125 pieces sapan wood, R. & J. Henderson; 176 bales gambier, 398 bags black pepper, F. Huth & Co.; 1 box segars, D. Macfie; 2,250 bales rattans, 1,348 bags sago flour, 579 bales, 157 baskets, gambier, 117 boxes gum dammer, 50 bags white pepper—order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Oceanica, entered Aug. 16:—300 bags sago flour, C. Shaw and Co.; 10 casks buffalo tallow, Chalmers, Guthrie & Co.; 2,660 bundles rattans, J. Morris; 159 slabs tin, R. & J. Henderson; 1,490 bales gambier, 200 bags sago flour, 236 slabs tin, 30 baskets gutta percha, 1,302 bags pepper, 909 buffalo hides, 1 box sundries, 5,465 pieces sapan wood—order.

From MANILA to LONDON, per Julia, entered Aug. 18:—950 bales hemp, 12,896 bags sugar, 12 tons sapan wood, 14 cases plants—order; 2,200 bags copper ore, 1 bale orchella weed, and 1 case silk for export.

From Foo-chow-foo to LONDON, per Antagonist, entered Aug. 18:—6,250 chests, 791½ chests, 4 packages, tea; 3 packages sundries—order; 383 chests tea, Feacon and Co.; 301½ chests tea, Cima and Co.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Countess of Seafield, entered Aug. 20:—98 bales silk, Elias and Co.; 903 chests, 7,805 packages tea, 57 packages sundries, 10 cases plants—order, 154 packages tea, C. Scholefield.

From MANILA to LONDON, per Joaquina Victoria, entered Aug. 21:—299 cases mother o' pearl shells, 1 case tortoise shell, 45 cases segars, Borneo Co.; 30 cases segars, Martin and Co.; 5 cases segars, Horstman and Co.; 84 cases segars, 10 tons buffalo horns, 1 case segars cas's, 15,220 bags sugar, 13½ tons sapan wood, 68 bales buffalo hides—order; 9 silk shawls (in transit), and 4,000 cocoa nuts, Ma-ter.

From HONG KONG to LONDON, per Marchioness of Londonderry, entered Aug. 22:—36 boxes, 68 cases oil, 26 packages sundries, 2 boxes preserves, 24 chests tea, 28 cases silks, 1 box China boxes, 566 boxes drugs, 205 cases sundries, 1,400 boxes cassia, 4 boxes China ink, 170 bags mother o' pearl shells, 4 boxes segars—order, 120 rolls matting, G. W. Andrews; 100 rolls matting, 6 cases sundries, Moore and Co.; 50 cases dry ginger, Croase and Co.; 1 case sundries, C. H. Lawrence; 1 case sundries, G. Dent; 6 cases sundries, Franberger.

From HONG KONG to LONDON, per Saxonville, entered Aug. 22:—6,000 bags sugar, 104 cases woollens, 300 rolls matting, 2 cases silk piece goods, 22 cases silks, 30 cases, 500 packages and 48 boxes merchandise, 57 boxes aniseed oil, 50 packages and 1 box tea, 200 cases and 4 boxes ginger, 10 packages bamboos, 13 cases Japan ware, 10 boxes essential oil, 57 cases sundries—order, 13 packages sundries, Bradley and Co.; 10 packages sundries, J. Stewart; 6 packages sundries, D. T. Robertson; 700 boxes cassia, 160 boxes star aniseed, Chalmers and Co.; 93 boxes soy, Oxford and Co.; 20 cases cassia oil, Reas Brothers and Co.; 10 cases cassia oil, Angus and Co.; 137 bundles bamboos, Rangel, Woollett, and Co.; 200 cases merchandise, 200 rolls matting, Moore & Co.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael) . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 7½d. to 6s. 7½d.	6s. 8½d. to 6s. 8½d.
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	5 0
At Foo-chow-foo (per dol.) . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10½
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	4 4	4 4
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

(Continued from our last.)

"To obtain redress for common grievances," as the Emperor our august Ally said, was what, undoubtedly, induced Sir John Bowring, to seek, even before his departure from Europe (he had, if I remember right, an audience of his Imperial Majesty), the co-operation of the French, and other Treaty Powers, not for the purpose of making war, on the contrary, to induce the Chinese Government to yield to united diplomatic pressure, grant the demands made on it, and to remedy common grievances. That such were the hopes of Sir John Bowring, I firmly believe, and doubt those who seem to have been inclined to think him to have been eager for strife. Most likely he reasoned that the Chinese Government would not resist demands, when made simultaneously by the greatest powers of the west—of the world. The "Arrow" affair was the real cause of the Canton difficulty, the question as to right or wrong, need not here be discussed, but I may be permitted to remark that it is my conviction that the Chinese authorities were decidedly and knowingly wrong; the vessel was, to all intent and purpose, English, and her pass or register had not expired, as erroneously asserted by different parties. The right of free access to the city of Canton, and to the authorities within it, Sir John Bowring was bound to insist upon, whenever the opportunity should offer. This right of free access was a treaty right, and the opportunity for enforcing it was given by Yeh's proceedings in the "Arrow" affair. The Lorch affair concerned only ourselves; but the demand of free access to the city of Canton, founded on the treaty, secured Sir John the co-operation of his diplomatic colleagues, and the active co-operation of the French forces in China. So desirable the one, so objectionable is the other, giving Sir John Bowring credit for believing that by united force he would obtain more easily and without great loss of time and life what he had failed to obtain from the diplomatic union. He will yet, I fear, regret that we ever induced our gallant neighbours to assist us in laying another sick man on his bed, and now providing him with a college of doctors at Peking, who will never agree as to the dose which the patient shall have, each wishing to physic him according to his own peculiar method, endeavouring to keep him alive till it suits their respective purposes, killing him in the end, accusing each other as to the cause, and finally quarrelling about the "Intestate Estate" as to the share which shall be awarded to each of the professional giant-killers. Let us beware how we attempt to have what some people are pleased to call "an ambassador at Peking." He would be a mere hostage, or at the best a diplomatic hen, "hatching more quarrels than we have had even at Canton," and Sir J. Davis, in a letter to the *Times*, in March, 1857, says:—"There is an alliance in name but not in feeling;" there is certainly 'a rivalry, but not a generous rivalry,' writes the correspondent of a London paper from Hong Kong on the 29th December last, and similar ideas have since been communicated by the correspondents of the daily papers. This rivalry will be as long as man is that being he has ever been. Differences in character, opinions, ideas, religion, and interest, will always exist between nations—ambition, rivalry, and discussion ending in war, which even treaties of peace and everlasting friendship, or those of commerce, will not prevent from recurring. I am neither an advocate nor friend of war, but have no faith in doctrines which "are not fitted for the events of real life." Very recently we have had ample opportunity to observe that members belonging doubly to peace societies are but creatures of passion, ready for strife and war whenever they think their interest is at stake. England's interests in China, being not those of Imperial France, I regret that to the latter Power the opportunity has been given to restrict us in our free actions. Common grievances, no doubt, do exist, but, says the Emperor, "France has to avenge the blood of its missionaries, who have been cruelly massacred." He means the execution of Father Chapelaine in the province of Kwangsi, who refused to be handed over in accordance with Treaty stipulations to the next French Consul, and claimed to be considered as a citizen of the Middle Kingdom. I do not think that since the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanking, or since the one concluded on behalf of France, by M. de Lagrenée, another instance is on record, that missionaries, be they Protestants or Catholics, have been ill-treated by the Chinese authorities. Morn. Chapelaine was executed in a province, disturbed by rebellion. Far be it from me

to justify either the execution, or the law sanctioning it, but doubt that it took place on account of M. Chapelaine being a missionary.

It will be admitted that missionaries, and particularly Catholic missionaries have, and are enjoying—even notwithstanding the war—more liberty and security in China than they do in other countries not so highly civilized as Europe and America, certainly they do more so, than, for example, Protestant missionaries or colporteurs in Spain, or even in that country, in which its chief on a certain occasion said "were the Lutherans, Protestants, and Jews pay their proportion of taxes to the State, and are equally protected; but he forgot to say, where lending a Protestant book to a Catholic subject, is punished by fine and imprisonment, where their meetings are subject to severe police regulations, if permitted at all, and where an English church is closed, and its re-opening only permitted on condition that the service shall not be conducted in the language which is that of diplomacy. No class of foreigners has transgressed the Treaty so often and systematically as missionaries have done; we do not blame them for it, we only record facts. The Blue Books "Insults in China," amongst other information, shows that the Chinese authorities handed over to the next Consul, in accordance with the Treaty stipulation, several missionaries who were transgressors, that is such as to whom no doubt they had to take notice, as we are all aware that Catholic missionaries are spread through the length and breadth of the Empire, it is gratifying to find that these missionaries, whilst in charge of the authorities, were treated as no travellers would be treated on the Continent if he was found without a passport. Instances are, the Rev. M. Huc and his companions, and our own most indefatigable Rev. W. C. Burn. In fact, the Chinese Government, and I advisedly mean, the Tartar Mantchou Government, is more tolerant in religious matters, than the Catholic countries and some of the Protestant countries of Europe. Huc, in the preface to his "Chinese Empire," says, "There exist in all the provinces a very considerable number of Mussulmen who have their Korans and Mosques." We also know that Jews are tolerated.

The cabalistic phrase "Insults in China" (the title of the Blue Book above referred to), as Mr. Gladstone called it, in March, 1857, has, as the then Secretary of State for the Home Department said, "its origin in the nature of things, although the book does not consist of a string of insults inflicted upon the British by the Chinese." It is, in fact, a collection of offences committed in China by foreigners—Americans, Spaniards, British—and others, against subjects in China; and by the latter upon the former.

OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.—Of course, after receiving the memorial we print in another column from such an important manufacturing and trading body as the Leeds Chamber of Commerce so effectively represents, Her Majesty's Ministers cannot have neglected to dispatch to Lord Elgin their instructions to obtain in the new Treaty, he will negotiate all that the Leeds and other Chambers of Commerce have so laudably desired of the Ministers, so far as China has to do with it. Our manufacturers and merchants and their M.P.'s must, however, look after Ministers herein, or "the great pooh pooh" will cause them to be disappointed.

CHINESE MAHOMMEDANS.—We notice (says the *Hong Kong Daily Press*) in the Straits journals an account of a band of Chinese who arrived in Netherlands India last February to work in the tin mines of Banca. Among them were 27 Mahomedans from the Island of Hainan. They say they are the descendants of men who four centuries ago were wrecked on that coast. That two years ago pirates from Canton came to Hainan, conquered one of the tribes, Li Buan, in the interior, and then joining the tribe slaughtered 9,000 men, women and children of the Mahomedan colony. The remnant, about 1,000 in number, escaped in different directions. Four Imams were slain. There are still towns in Hainan wholly inhabited by Mahomedans. They belong to the Haniz sect, and read the Koran in Arabic very fluently without understanding it. Like the small colony of Jews in the interior of China, who have the Law, but to whom it is a sealed book.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—"If we are to have a Chinese Bill, we hope, at all events, it will be stringent; that is, prohibitory. If we repeal the Chinese we commit an injustice, and there is an end of it; if we admit and then persecute them, we accumulate many crimes. The best plan, perhaps, would be to blow up the ship, captain, crew, and passengers. Such strong examples would be worthy of a Government zealous for liberty of trade and liberty of conscience, and such would be the course, we have no doubt, of the Chinese themselves. Having once spread the tidings through the Chinese Empire that such awaited the next cargo, it is very probable that they would go to Moreton Bay rather than Port Jackson. There will be tribulation in Victoria, one of these days, for the treatment of the Chinese. The time will come when their labour will be missed from the weekly escort, when their industry, which has set so much besides in motion, will pass into some other territory, and when a languishing commerce and treasury will enforce the great truth, that the prosperity of a State depends not on the races subject to its sway, but on their skill, their number, and their thrift. Already if we may credit report, the opinion is gaining the ascendancy that Victoria has lost a golden opportunity, never to return."

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, August 22.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Government has received the gratifying intelligence from Lisbon that the treaty between Holland and Portugal for settling the line of demarcation between the boundaries of the two States in the Island of Timor, in the East Indian Archipelago, has been ratified after receiving the sanction of the Portuguese Cortes, which, however, was not obtained without a series of long and fiery debates, and a considerable show of opposition. According to the stipulations contained in this treaty, the Netherlands obtain full and undivided possession of the following islands lying to the north of Timor:—Flores, Adonaro, Solor, Lomblem, Patare, and Ombai, as well as all the islands constituting the so-called Archipelago of Solor. The sum to be paid by the Netherlands to Portugal for the transfer of her rights of sovereignty of the above possessions to this country is fixed at 200,000 florins.

Within the last few days Mr. W. Heinke, the eminent English diving engineer, has been here and inspected the wreck of the *Lutine* frigate, for account of the underwriters at Lloyds. He found that the sand in which the wreck is imbedded has shifted very considerably, leaving a large part of the hull of the frigate exposed, and considers this a very favourable period for renewing the diving operations which were commenced last summer, but suspended during the winter, by a Dutch company formed in this city, of which undertaking I gave you some particulars in a former letter. If the weather remains favourable for diving operations, and should no material alteration take place in the position of the shifting sand, the recovery of a very considerable quantity of the treasure known to have been engulfed when the frigate was lost—now more than sixty years ago—may confidently be expected.

The Minister of Marine has advertised for engineers for the Dutch steamers of the Royal Navy. They must be furnished with reliable certificates of being practically and theoretically acquainted with the construction and management of steam engines. Foreigners who may wish to enter the naval service in this capacity must be under forty years of age.

A report is current here that General van Swieten, who so successfully commanded the late expedition to Boni, and is now the military Commander-in-Chief in Netherlands India, has resigned his appointment on the ground of ill health, and is on the point of returning to Europe.

Great satisfaction is everywhere expressed in this country at the important intelligence received by the last Overland mail, announcing that the whole of the territory of Banjermassing, in the south part of Borneo, has been annexed, and is now formally incorporated with the foreign possessions of the King of the Netherlands. The Governor-general has received the thanks of the two Chambers of the States General, and the Home Government has sent him the fullest powers, and impressed on him the necessity of taking such prompt and energetic measures as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of order, the consolidation and prosperity of new territory, and the honour of the Dutch flag.

The following vessels have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company: *Macassar* and *Admiral de Ruyter* to sail from Amsterdam, and the *Dorothea Henrietta* from Rotterdam. The same company advertises for more tonnage for India, under the following conditions: the vessels to be either new ships launched before last December, or else such as have been previously chartered by the company, and known to be seaworthy. They must be ready to sail on the 10th of September next from the port which may be fixed on by the company, and those vessels now on their passage out, if tendered and accepted, must be placed at the disposal of the factory at Batavia by the 10th of January next.

The Railroad Bill, as brought forward by the Government and accepted by the Second Chamber, has now been the subject of much discussion in the First Chamber. On the very first day fourteen members spoke in favour of the Bill, chiefly agreeing to the measure on the principle that railways were wanted, and if constructed by the Government it was better than having none at all. Two members opposed the Bill, and two more reserved their opinion. On the 17th inst., however, the Bill was passed by 34 votes to 5, and in the same sitting the sum of two millions of florins was voted by the Chamber to be

placed at the disposal of the Government for the expenses of the preliminary works.

By Royal decree of the 10th inst. (No. 86), the King has ordered the screw steam corvette *Rete*, now lying in the dockyard at Amsterdam, to be commissioned for immediate service in India, and to be ready to sail by the 16th of September. The command has been given to Lieutenant of the first class H. P. de Kok.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 11.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Preparations are making in this city for giving his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a warm and enthusiastic reception. Lord Lyons, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, left on the 21st ult. for Lennudon, to join the Prince on his arrival there.

The exhibition of the *Great Eastern* has been a success. During several days, the last and previous week, the number of visitors increased to 17,000 and 18,000 per day. Having been on a delightful excursion to Cape May, she proceeds on an excursion to Norfolk, Chesapeake bay, and anchor in the roads of Annapolis, below Baltimore. She is advertised to sail for Milford Haven on the 16th inst.

The excitement produced among the Americans, and the interest they take in this monster ship, is beyond belief. On the 30th inst., it was supposed the number who turned out to witness her departure (on land, and on water craft of all kinds) could not have been less than 100,000. There were ten times as many spectators to see her leave for Cape May as there were to witness her arrival.

The visit of the *Great Eastern* to the States has afforded another opportunity of showing the elasticity of its citizens. They are ever on the stretch, straining to perform some almost impossible thing; but when an American says, "it's got to be done anyhow," you may be sure it will; at least nothing short of the roaring cataract of Niagara will wash out their resolves. I fancy your folks of the old slow and sure country—to whose enterprise, however, we owe existence—must expect, surely, that, with our social and political demonstrations, we shall some of these days collapse. What do you think of £25,000 sterling being spent in this city alone on the Japanese Embassy? Where does the money come from? I will not attempt to enlighten you on this point, further than by assuring you that—as your late wit, Albert Smith, used to say—"it's done somehow." The *Great Eastern* was asked to visit Baltimore. Won't pay, say the Directors. "Throw you in a load of real bituminous screaming coal," answer the enterprising citizens of that State, and over she goes. Now show me the town in the old country that would do this. There is no mistake about it—an American, to a certain extent, does "beat all creation." It appears that there was some more solid reason actuated them than mere curiosity to see the ship, and that was a prospect of opening up a direct traffic with England, a feeling which has been gaining ground with the Southerners in consequence of the anti-slavery principles of the Northern States. A good many stories are current as to the *Great Eastern's* trip to Cape May, about passengers sleeping on deck, &c. The following is about the truth:—

TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN

Contrary to their first intention, the directors were induced to consent to the ship making a short excursion, to enable visitors to see the machinery in motion, and to judge of the capabilities of the ship for ocean navigation. The point selected was Cape May, the southern point of the State of New Jersey, at the mouth of the river Delaware. The number of tickets was fixed at 2,000, and their price at 10 dols. each. The fare did not include provisions, which were to be provided on board, at reasonable rates; and gentlemen were notified that the only facilities which could be afforded them for sleeping were mattresses in the lower saloons and cargo spaces of the vessel. The state rooms were to be appropriated to ladies. The ship was advertised to leave New York in the afternoon of Monday, July 30th, to reach Cape May about eight o'clock in the morning of the 31st, giving passengers an opportunity of spending the day in this little watering place, and to return at six o'clock the same evening, arriving at New York on the morning of Wednesday, August 1st. Some fifteen or sixteen hundred persons availed themselves of this opportunity of going to sea in the *Great Eastern*. Those who slept on deck did so from choice. The compartments and saloons retained the temperature they had acquired during the day in New York, and those who went below from the cool air of the night found the change so unpleasant that they preferred, in many cases, to re-ascend rather than remain to get accustomed to the heat. Comfortable sleep was obtainable in both situations—perhaps less so on deck than below, because numerous groups, too excited by the novelty of their situation for repose, indulged in vocal harmony, cheering, witticisms, and extempore oratory, that

rather interfered with the somniferous efforts of the more peaceably-disposed in their immediate neighbourhood. These amusements were diversified by good-natured scrimmages, which, as no more formidable weapons than mattresses were employed, were productive only of fun. Practical joking was quite the order of the day, or rather of the night. A very favourite proceeding of this kind was to make a rope's-end fast round the mattress of a sleeper, get half a dozen stalwart jokers to haul, and on the signal being given, rouse with such hearty good-will that the unhappy recipient of these deliberate attentions would roll over half-a-dozen times, clutching frantically at everything he encountered, in the belief that the *Great Eastern* had blown up, gone down, run a-kinst an iceberg, or encountered some other casualty equally fraught with peril to life and limb. If speedily relieved from all apprehension on these points by the laughter of those who witnessed his discomfiture, it tended in nowise to restore the equanimity of the unfortunate jokee, to distinguish amid the hoarse exclamations of his tormentors the clear merry ring of woman's mirth; for—tell it not in Gath!—ladies sanctioned the fun by their presence, and seemed to derive a more exquisite satisfaction from the blank dismay of the victims, than the perpetrators of these venial outrages themselves. These, and a dozen similar scenes of good humoured enjoyment were the pleasant features of the trip. Unfortunately, less agreeable facts remain to be recorded.

It became evident, almost before the ship got under weigh, that there was an entire absence of anything like system in the arrangements for the accommodation of the excursionists. The very obvious course of allotting berth and state rooms to ladies only, as the tickets were sold, seems to have been followed only to a slight extent. More cabins were occupied by gentlemen than ladies, and, as a consequence, many of the latter had to rest content with mattresses in the grand saloon and the ladies' cabin; some even attempted to sleep on deck. In more than one instance it happened that, out of the few allotted at the time of selling the tickets, the same stateroom was claimed by a party of ladies and of gentlemen, both of whom presented tickets bearing the same numbers. One case of this kind occurred, in which it is said—certainly not much to the credit of American gallantry—that the ladies were forcibly dispossessed, and compelled to pass the night on the floor of the grand saloon. Mr. Yates and Mr. Bold exerted themselves to the utmost to satisfy the demand for berths; but with fifteen hundred eager applicants this was impossible, and all but a fortunate few resigned themselves to the inevitable mattress, pitched down wherever fancy indicated or chance led. An ample supply of the necessary articles was provided; but being piled pell-mell into two of the cargo spaces, and everybody being allowed to help themselves, they ran short before all were accommodated: and two or three hundred unfortunate either did not sleep at all, or had to pick for the softest plank. The very simple plan of putting these in charge of one or two of the ship's company, with orders to give one only to each applicant, or of sending round an officer to dispossess those who had appropriated three or four, would have prevented this annoyance and hardship. The feeding arrangements failed entirely, from inadequate means of distribution. The provisions on board were very fair in quality, and adequate in amount, but the attempt to accommodate one hundred hungry guests in each saloon seated at the tables, with twice that number standing round ready to seize the first vacant chair, through the agency of two or three miserable negro waiters, who had to obtain their supplies from a buffet, tended by another sample of the same interesting race, to cut meat, and dribble out coffee by the cup, would have been ludicrous if people had been in a frame of mind to appreciate the joke.

The same miserable inadequacy of means existed to meet the demand for ablution, and even for water to drink. Washhand stands could be found by diligent search, but no water. When water was forthcoming, there was no soap, and as to towels, people accepted their absence as a matter of course, and supplied their places with pocket-handkerchiefs. It is of small moment to inquire who was responsible for such mismanagement; it is quite sufficient to know that large numbers of the excursionists reached home pretty well disgusted with what might have been made the most memorable pleasure trip on record, and that, to use their own expressive phraseology, the *Great Eastern* is "played out" in New York.

P.S.—The *Great Eastern* arrived at Old Point Comfort on the 3rd inst., and at Annapolis on the 5th. The excitement was very great. Complimentary resolutions were passed by the passengers relative to the ship, her officers, management, fare, &c. The President visited the ship on 9th inst. A suit has been brought against the owners of the *Great Eastern* for an infringement of an American patent in the combined use of the ratchet wheel and screw as the motive power. The damage, were laid at \$50,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Money Market has continued quite easy. The supply of capital seeking in estment has been large. We quote loans, on call, at 5 per cent., and on good paper, 60 days to run, at 6 per cent. The balance in the United States for the Treasury in this city (all in specie) amounts to about \$5,250,000. Exchange on London: We quote sixty days' sight bills 109½c. to 109½c. Some bankers asked 110c. without, however, readily finding purchasers.

Freights continue firm. A cargo of 600 tons of coal for Shanghai was taken at \$9 per ton, and 100 tons dead weight by another vessel, for Hong Kong at \$12.

The changes in China and East India goods have not been important. Spices have been well sustained, though without activity in sales. We quote Cassia at 24c. Gunny cloth opens dull this week, with limited sales. Manila Hemp is quiet and dull. Coffee has become scarce and high. Java, in mats, sells at 16½c. and old Government, do., in bags, at 18½c.; Ceylon sold last week at 15c. to 15½c. (1,300 bags). We quote Mace at 40c.; Pepper at 8½c. Our stock of coffee is low, and prices firm.

TEA.—The market continues firm for all descriptions, and there is a fair business going forward, mostly, however, in a jobbing way, no sales of consequence, from first hands, having taken place for some time past. Since our last, however, sales have been made of 1,200 half-chests, Green, and 800 do., Oolong; also 700 Souchoing, on terms we did not learn.

FIRE CRACKERS.—500 boxes have been sold, Canton, No. 1, at private terms.

HEMP.—The market remains very quiet, and with the exception of 3,000

bales of Manila sold last week, to arrive per *Ringleader*, at 6½ cents, 8 mos., and 50, do. Jute, here, \$97 50c., 6 mos. At Boston, 800 bales Jute sold at \$95, 6 and 9 mos.

INDIGO.—Within a few days there has been considerable movement in Manila, and the sales have been very large, say 384 cases at 45c. to 50c., mostly 45c. to 47½c., 6 mos. The stock is now much reduced, and the market is decidedly firmer. The transactions beside are 10 chests, Madras, at 85 cents., and a few ceros, Guatemala, \$1 15c., 6 mos.

RAW SILK.—Received 120 bales China per late arrivals. Deliveries, July 1, to date, 30 bales and 150 cases, with stocks reduced to about 500 cases and bales, unsold, the market has been rather firmer.

SPICES.—The market still remains quiet; the stock of Cassia has been concentrated by the speculative purchasers, and held firm for higher prices. Sales of a small lot cloves at 8c. cash; 100 cases Penang nutmegs, and 10 of mace on private terms.

TIN.—Steady and in fair demand, while prices are unchanged.

ARRIVALS.—Red Gauntlet, Lucas, at New York, July 25, from Shanghai; General Nowell, Nowell, at New York, July 27, from Calcutta; Azzan, Morgan, at New York, July 28, from Singapore; Ringleader, White, at New York, Aug. 2, from Manila.

SAILED.—Southern Eagle, Caldwell, from New York, July 17, for Melbourne; Tonguin, Smith, from Boston, July 23, for Calcutta; Sarah H. Snow, Higgins, from New York, July 26, for Melbourne; Art Union, Norton, from Boston, July 27, for Calcutta; Waverley, Thompson, from Boston, July 27, for British East Indies; Edwin Forrest, Crocker, from New York, August 1st, for Hong Kong.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—(Aug. 10). The Duke of ARGYLL, in moving the second reading of the European Forces (India) Bill, stated at great length the reasons which induced the Government to recommend that the local European force in India and the royal army should be amalgamated.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH entered his protest against the measure as one which, in his opinion, was fraught with danger to the future of British rule in India.—Lord DE GREY and Lord LYDEN replied to the noble earl, and contended that the Government had not proposed the measure without due reflection, and a thorough conviction of its necessity.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE submitted that the measure was but the natural and inevitable consequence of the changes which had been lately introduced into the system of Indian administration. It was impossible longer to maintain the old distinction between the local and the Queen's forces, and the time had arrived when an amalgamation could not be further postponed.—The Earl of DUNELM observed that it was not his intention to vote against the measure; but he confessed that he could not help regarding it with much anxiety and apprehension.—Lord CLYDE asserted, from personal experience, that there was a most dangerous absence of discipline in the local Indian army. The noble lord strongly urged the necessity of having one European force in India.—Earl GRANVILLE supported the Bill, and the Bill was read a second time without a division.—(14). After a short discussion between Lord Lynden, the Duke of Argyll, Lord WYNDHAM, and Lord DE GREY, this Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE CHINA WAR.—(10). In reply to the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH the Duke of SUMMERSET said that the transports which had been engaged in England cost £15,932 per month, those engaged in India £9,500, and those in China £32,000; therefore the noble earl would see that the Government had control over only the smallest portion. The cost of the expedition from the June 1, 1860, had been £164,000 per month. The noble earl was mistaken in supposing there was a deficiency of coal. Large quantities had been sent to Singapore and Hong Kong, and more if necessary could be obtained from Japan.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—(14). Lord WOLFELOUSE, in reply to Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, explained the present state of our telegraphic communications with India and the measures which were on foot to improve it. The Red Sea line had been laid down, but had proved unserviceable, and there was but little hope that it would be repaired. The line by Bagdad and Bussorah was being constructed by the Turkish Government, but some difficulty had arisen with respect to the formation of a part of it, and communications upon the subject were now going on between the Porte and her Majesty's Government. Now that the Red Sea line had failed, it was doubtful whether that between Gibraltar and Alexandria would be carried out, her Majesty's Government would consider whether it was still desirable that this cable should be laid down between Rangoon and Singapore, or whether it might not be more usefully employed at some other portion of the line of communication with India.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—(13). The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee upon the East India Loan, Sir C. WOOD proceeded to show the state of the Indian finances. Taking the last two years together, he had last August estimated the aggregate deficiency at £23,988,010, and the actual deficit in those years turned out to be £24,168,000, a difference of only £180,000. The deficiency of Indian revenue for the present year was £6,196,000, or, including guaranteed interest on railroad capital, £7,472,000. No one, he observed, could be sanguine enough to suppose that this deficiency could be met by a reduction of the military expenditure, in which, however, there had been a reduction in the last two years of this branch of the expenditure to the amount of £6,000,000. The Government of India had resolved to meet the exigency by a system of increased taxation, including an income-tax, and, although the result of this experiment might be contemplated with some anxiety, there was no alternative, and he thought the Home Government and Parliament ought to give its best support to the Government of India. He proposed to provide for the immediate deficiency without having recourse to borrowing money by means of the balances in the Treasury, and from the payments on account of railroads in

India, which would amount to £7,000,000 this year, of which £5,000,000 would be disbursed in India; and he moved the resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 by way of precaution only.—Mr. H. SEYMOUR considered the statement of Sir C. Wood most un-pleasant.—Mr. W. Ewart was of opinion that the military expenditure of India might be diminished by the reduction of the army and the establishment of an efficient police.—Mr. GREGGON approved the course pursued by the Indian Government.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, on the other hand, thought the state of the Indian finances most alarming.—Mr. ROBERTS complained of the principle upon which compensation for losses during the mutiny had been made as unjust.—Sir DE LACY EVANS asked what could be the object of keeping up such an immense military establishment in India, native as well as European, now that the mutiny was extinct.—Mr. VAN-ITTART doubted whether the produce of the income tax would be so large as Sir C. Wood anticipated.—Mr. CRAWFORD threw out suggestions for a modification of the system of Indian railway guarantees.—Mr. T. G. BARING replied to Mr. Seymour, and said with respect to the military expenditure, that the Indian Government were fully convinced of the necessity of reducing the army in India, and were taking every practicable means to effect its reduction, which must be a work of time.—Mr. AYRTON objected to the course of giving to the Government of India what was asked without examination; a course of unlimited credit that would produce unlimited extravagance. He urged the abolition of what he termed the "mock Parliament," the Legislative Council of India, and the establishment of separate governments in India.—After some further discussion on the resolution it was agreed to.

CHINA CONSULAR EXPENSES.—Mr. BRUCE'S SALARY.—(17.) On the vote being proposed in Committee of Supply for £23,320 for the establishments in China, Japan, and Siam, Mr. WHITE called attention to the expenses for consulars at Newchong, Tanchong, Chinkeng, and Swatow. The consuls in these places were to have been appointed as the result of the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin, which treaty had not yet been ratified. He believed that at Swatow they were content to have a consul sent there, but in the other places there could not be consulars until the result of the Chinese war became known. In that new war, he contended, they should never have engaged. Had Lord Elgin done what he was urged to do by every one practically acquainted with China, the war would never have been rendered necessary. The East India and China Association impressed on Lord Elgin the necessity of staying in China until he had finished the work for which he went out. Had he followed that advice, an immense expenditure and a loss of life would have been spared. Had the distinguished Admiral (Sir M. Seymour), had the prestige of aristocratic rank, power might have been conferred upon him to arrange affairs in China; and from the sagacity and justice he had displayed in his dealings there, he would, in all probability, have been successful.—Mr. LAING said the estimate was prepared upon the supposition that the treaty would come into operation.—Mr. AYRTON was disposed to concur in the observations of the hon. member for Brighton. He wished to know what arrangement had been made as to the expenditure of the two envoys, who were actually now in China? Was Mr. Bruce to receive the salary of envoy still?—Mr. WILLOUGHBY said, if Mr. Bruce was the person receiving the salary of £3,600, he thought in common justice that sum ought to be rejected altogether. To call the conduct of Mr. Bruce a blunder would not properly express the nature of that conduct. To call it a blunder and insolence would but very faintly characterise it. (Hear, hear.)—Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS said he understood that substantially a vote of censure was proposed in committee of supply on Mr. Bruce in China. If it were desirable to bring the conduct of Mr. Bruce under the notice of the House, a more fitting opportunity might have been taken than upon an incidental item in committee of supply upon the 17th of August. He felt the entire impossibility of entering without notice upon a full discussion of the question. But he wished to call attention to the fact that the treaty was negotiated by Lord Elgin during the Government of Lord Derby, and the circumstances which gave rise to the war were the stipulation that there should be a resident ambassador at Peking, and that the treaties should be exchanged. It did not appear to him that Lord Elgin's remaining in China could have made any material difference. So far as he was concerned, he had completed the work he was sent out to undertake. The late Government sent out instructions to Mr. Bruce, whom they appointed as their permanent ambassador, and it did not seem to him that Mr. Bruce had acted contrary to the spirit of those instructions. He did not see why any strong terms of censure should be employed towards Lord Elgin, or against Mr. Bruce, for acting according to the spirit, if not according to the letter, of the instructions he had received.—Sir J. GRAHAM asked if the estimate had been framed on the assumption that we were at peace with China? Was Mr. Bruce to receive the salary of £3,400 a year when we were at war with China, and an envoy extraordinary had been sent from England?—Mr. LAING said, no doubt the estimate proceeded on the assumption that we were at peace with China.—Mr. AYRTON asked whether any understanding had taken place, before Lord Elgin left this country, as to the amount of the expenditure for his mission?—Mr. LAING could not give any account of what the expenditure would be. The expense of the former mission was £6,035 14s. 6d. included under the head of civil contingencies.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said that at this moment he apprehended we were not legally at war with China. The moment war was regularly declared, the rule then in existence would be at once applied to the salary of Mr. Bruce.—Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON regretted that the Government did not seem to know whether we were at peace or at war. He also regretted that Lord Elgin had not remained in China until the treaty had been ratified.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the subject was in a labyrinth of hopeless uncertainty. If war was declared, what a fearful aspect the case presented. If he was not mistaken, without a declaration of war, any British subject who should put an end to the life of a Chinese was by statute guilty of murder. Were, then, the 20,000 Englishmen now engaged in the Chinese expedition to be involved in all the legal penalties of murder without war being declared? On the other hand, if war had been declared, why, then, were they asked to vote this salary upon an assumption, directly opposed to the fact, that amicable arrangements were existing?—Sir GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS said if the Government knew that there had been a war in China, and that it would continue till April next, it would be very unreasonable to submit this estimate. Certainly war had not been declared, but war might be commenced without a declaration; it had happened before, and possibly might happen in this case. (Hear, hear.) According to the

last information with which he was acquainted, no actual state of hostilities had yet been established between England and China. Possibly such a state of this might at this moment be established, but the Government had not yet received an account of it. Assuming, however, the war did take place, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that it would be of short duration, and for that reason Government felt bound to include the charge in the estimate.—Sir G. BOWYER said it was true that a declaration of war was not necessary to constitute a state of war. But we had sent out 20,000 men with the intention of landing them in China. That was an act of hostility, and the moment they landed in China we would be at war with that country.—Sir J. GRAHAM wished to know whether the House of Commons had ever yet sanctioned the addition of £1,000 a year to the Chinese envoy, over and above £1,000 a year paid to him as our agent in China. He was prepared to prove that £8,900 a year was an extravagant amount to pay for the services of Mr. Bruce.—Mr. AYRTON proposed to reduce the vote of £3,000 for Mr. Bruce to £1,000.—Mr. LAING said that £4,000 had been voted last year, and this was the second time the vote was proposed.—A few observations having been made by Mr. P. O'BRIEN and Mr. WHITE, the committee divided:—For the amendment, 32; against, 35: majority against amendment, 4. The vote was then agreed to.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—(17.) In reply to Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. LAING said the Government had intelligence that the Red Sea telegraph had failed in several places. Attempts were being made to restore it: he knew not with what success. It was true that a convention had been signed with the Austrian Government, binding this Government to pay £15,000 for 25 years for the use of the telegraph to Alexandria. The contractors, being unable to carry out their undertaking, had asked for a guarantee for fifty years; but the Government doubted the propriety of entering into these prolonged guarantees.—(18.) On the vote in Committee of Supply for £20,000 for submarine telegraphs, Mr. AYRTON said there were three grants comprised in this vote—the Mediterranean extension, the Channel Islands, and the Red Sea Telegraph Companies. In the two former cases the payment of the grant was contingent on the telegraph being kept in working order. In the case of the Red Sea Company it was not so; but the company agreed to enter into a contract with some responsible person to lay down an efficient telegraph from Egypt to India. He wished to know whether they had done so, and whether the contract not being performed, the company had taken any steps against the contractor.—Mr. LAING said that the arrangement with the Red Sea Telegraph Company, as it had turned out, had been a most unfortunate one. When the first two contracts were entered into there was reason to believe that deep-sea telegraphs might be worked with perfect success; but recent failures had rendered necessary a variation in the terms of the contract with the Red Sea Company, and a guarantee had been given them irrespective of the success of the undertaking. He did not say that this was a satisfactory arrangement, but the Government, being anxious to obtain a telegraphic communication with India, had no alternative at the time.—Mr. WHITE acquitted the Government of blame in this matter. If they had not promoted telegraphic communication with India and China they would have received many remonstrances from the merchants in the City.—After some further discussion the vote was agreed to.—(23.) Mr. LAING, in reply to Mr. S. FITZGERALD, explained the position of affairs in relation to oceanic telegraphic communication, with particular reference to the convention with Austria, and also to the state of some of the cables, showing the increased risk attending submarine telegraphy.—(24.) In reply to Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. LAING said he was not aware whether the Red Sea Telegraph inspectors had yet made any report; but information had been received from some officers of the company who had just returned which would lead to the belief that the cable was not in quite such a hopeless state as it had been considered some time ago to be.

RIKON AND SINGAPORE TELEGRAPH.—(18.) In committee of supply a vote was taken for £87,000 on account of £350,000 for telegraphic communication between Rangoon and Singapore.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.—(22.) In reply to Mr. HENNESSY, Mr. LAING said that there was already a contract by which the mails were conveyed via Suez, a route which was considerably superior for Imperial purposes to that via Panama. If the Panama route were taken, Sydney instead of Melbourne would be the first Australian port of call. That was a colonial object, but it was not one which would justify the Imperial Government in doubling the subsidy at present paid, and when the increased expenditure would only secure a second and decidedly inferior service. If the Australian colonies wished for the establishment of a line of their own, no doubt the Imperial Government would be disposed to facilitate the accomplishment of that object.—(24.) Mr. LAING, in reply to Mr. HENNESSY, expressed an opinion adverse to the granting any further subsidy to the Australian mails.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—(23.) In reply to Mr. H. Seymour, Lord PALMERSTON said it was quite true that the unfortunate Pasha of Egypt had been induced to take a large number of shares in the Suez Canal Company, one of the greatest and most remarkable attempts at delusion which had been practised in modern times; and that he had contracted in his private capacity a loan with a French firm, which, though he had not obtained the sanction of the Porte, was no infraction of the Convention of 1840.

THE DARIEL SHIP CANAL.—(23.) In answer to inquiries by Mr. BRADY, Lord PALMERSTON stated that there were no political difficulties in the way of the project for the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; but the result of surveys as to the practicability of the project had not induced her Majesty's Government to give it encouragement by pecuniary aid.

THE CASE OF MR. TARRANT.—(23.) Mr. JAMES asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether Mr. Tarrant, the Editor of the *Friend of China*, was still detained in prison in Hong Kong, as the suit of the 'Crown' v. Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was not present, and therefore he hoped that the hon. and learned gentleman would repeat the question on the following day.—(24.) Mr. C. RUSSELL, in answer to a question put on the previous evening by the hon. and learned member for Marylebone, said that Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, had been convicted of a libel upon the late Lieutenant-Governor of Hong Kong, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Soon after the sentence the Governor, after consulting with the Chief Justice, determined to reduce the imprisonment by one half, which he did before re-

ceiving an order to that effect from the Government at home. When the day for Mr. Tarrant's liberation arrived that gentleman was arrested upon civil process. The Governor did not state the nature of the debt, but he (Mr. Fortescue) believed it was the costs of the proceedings for libel; but, at all events, it was a matter with which the Government had nothing to do.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—The following is an extract from the report of the Select Committee:—"The British shipowners who carry on the present restricted and scarcely tolerated intercourse with the Colonies of France, Spain, and Portugal, find their ships placed at an immense disadvantage in the unequal competition which they have to encounter, while they have the mortification to see foreign ships resort to our own colonies, and secure higher freights than our own ships when chartered to a port in Europe." The injustice thus inflicted, and its consequences, are neither denied nor palliated in the report, while the persistent policy pursued by the United States in excluding us from their coasting trade is stigmatised by the committee as producing, in their minds, a sense of "deep disappointment;" and while they are not disposed to recommend a resort to a policy of retaliation, they do not hesitate to express their opinion of the conduct of successive Governments in reference to the question. The refusal of certain nations to reciprocate, and the unfair competition to which the British shipowner had been thus condemned, is but one, though the chief, of the causes of the condition of the shipping interest into which it has been the duty of the committee to inquire. As regards the Chinese Passenger Act, the Committee content themselves with observing that the abuses of the Chinese coolie trade occur on board foreign, chiefly American, ships; that the provisions of the existing law are salutary, and do not need amendment; but they throw out the suggestion, that the prohibition of British vessels to carry Chinese coolies to the "slave-holding States of America, or to any country where slavery is tolerated, is a subject well worthy the consideration of the legislature."

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.—The *Morning Post* says:—"For once, indeed, we seem to have completely outstripped our active and ingenious allies. Not only in point of strength, but in organisation, matériel, and transport, we have altogether distanced them. If the enemy with whom we have to deal were a distinct and palpable one, we should expect to find the third Chinese war brought to prompt conclusion; but in the present instance, no doubt, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros will have great difficulties thrown in their way by the extraordinary internal condition of the Celestial Empire at this moment. It has been suggested that even if we should occupy the capital, thus inflicting what must be the last and most fatal blow in the case of a civilized country, the Emperor and his Ministers would retire to some distant and unapproachable part of the empire, or commit suicide—a remedy which obtains much favour among municipal statesmen in these parts, and leave us to the enjoyment of a *damnosa hereditas* in the possession of Peking."

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.—Sir Charles Trevelyan, says a contemporary, has arrived in town, has had an amicable interview with Sir C. Wood, and has, it is said, received an assurance that his opposition to the taxation scheme of Mr. Wilson will not be a bar to his receiving a colonial governorship or other high employment under the Crown. It appears that there was an old feud between Sir Charles and Mr. Wilson, which had its origin when the latter was financial secretary to the Treasury, and Sir Charles was permanent under-secretary. Danby Seymour tells a very good story of a conversation which Sir Charles Trevelyan, just before he went out to assume the governorship of Madras, had with a friend. Sir Charles was enlarging on the regret he felt on leaving England, and the sacrifices he was making. His friend endeavoured to console him, by reminding him that "at all events he would not have Mr. Wilson near him." When Mr. Wilson's Indian budget arrived in Madras, the old rivalry and antagonism broke out, and Sir Charles sat down and wrote his celebrated minute, although he was warned by his council, and very well knew he was really penning his own recall, and probably ruining his prospects.

THE GREAT "POOH-POOH!"—The following is from the *London Review*:—"We live in the age of the great 'Poo-h-poo!' Talleyrand's advice to a young diplomatist was, above all things, to avoid zeal. The Tories and Whigs—or Conservatives and Liberals of our islands—as represented by their leaders in Parliament, act upon Talleyrand's dictum. If they ever show zeal, it is in the struggle for office; and the earnestness which they sometimes display is not in the discussion of public questions, but in the desire to keep their places. Earnestness in the management of public affairs went out of fashion when, amid a burst of excitement too hot to last, the first Reform Bill was carried. Lord Melbourne—good easy man—set the example of Poo-curantism, and installed the great Poo-h-poo on the Treasury benches, where it has ever since been enthroned as the guide and the exemplar of all our Ministers, actual or expectant. The last of the earnest ministers was Sir Robert Peel, and his earnestness ruined his party and saved his country. Now-a-days, to elicit laughter in the House is the highest achievement of the governmental mind; or, if laughter be not always to be had, personal invective, keen and polished, supplies its place. But principle, or a real fight in its support, is not to be thought of. Principle is troublesome. Its pursuit may involve personal or party sacrifice. It may make things unpleasant; and is it not wiser to adjourn unpleasantness to the Greek Kalends, and do homage to the great Poo-h-poo, king of men and solver of difficulties?"

REMOVAL OF THE EAST INDIA BOARD.—The work of removing from the old India House to the Victoria Hotel, in Westminster, will commence on the 1st of September. The rent to be paid for the portion of the hotel to be occupied by the various offices is £6,000, in addition to one-half of the rates and taxes. In consequence of recent alterations in the government of India, the accommodation required is at present much less than was formerly the case. The transfer of the accounts to the Bank of England, and the payment of the dividend by that establishment, has rendered unnecessary a large portion of the accountant and audit office. The amalgamation of the Indian with the Queen's army has transferred the military department to the Horse Guards, and the management of the small Indian navy will in future be carried on at the old stores of the company. Nothing is yet known as to what is intended with respect to the museum. The furniture for the new offices at the hotel, with the exception of the carpets, which are to be provided by the company, will be supplied from the present India House. The cost

of the removal will be £6,000, and the upholstery work has been undertaken by a firm in the city, under the superintendence of Mr. Digby Wyatt, the clerk of the works to the Indian Council.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—The *Times* has the following comments on Sir H. Ward:—"The new Governor of Madras, then, has studied his business in the very best school that can be found. Of all tropical countries, whether under the dominion of any European State or of their own native rulers, there is probably no one so well and so mildly governed as Ceylon. Of course, the island, the reputed seat of Adam's Paradise, possesses enormous natural advantages. The situation is central, and easy of access to all the Eastern world, so that it has been selected, on grounds which are quite distinct from its soil, climate, and productions, as the converging point for the traffic of India, China, and Australia. The people are not difficult to control, and if they show little energy in the pursuits of industry they are equally ill-fitted for success in war or rebellion. The neighbouring coast of India affords an inexhaustible labour-market; a considerable amount of English capital has been brought into the island; and a community has been formed somewhat similar to that of the English planters of Bengal and the North-West, only with a more ascertained position, a better administration of justice, and a fairer and more impartial Government. The abortive rebellion of twelve years ago, put down with the most perfect ease and without the loss of a single life in the field, under the administration of Lord Torrington, revealed both to Europeans and natives the strength of the Government and the security of the position of its English settlers. With a justifiable pride Sir Henry Ward, on resigning his government, renders an account of his stewardship to the Legislative Council of Ceylon. The results are such as any Governor might well be proud of. In 1854 the revenue of the Colony was £310,000; in 1859 the revenue was £551,000, having increased on an average, during these five years, by a sum of £48,000 per annum. This sum represents the present surplus in the treasury. These results are due to a liberal and judicious expenditure on public works, accompanied with tangible improvements in the condition of the people."

THE STEAMER "HIMALAYA."—The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following:—"Mr. Mare did his country good service when he constructed that very fine specimen of naval architecture, the *Himalaya*; and the Lords of the Admiralty of the day, who purchased her from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, completed one of the best bargains ever effected by any public board, and are therefore deserving of the best thanks of all who take an interest in the united services. We say united services, for the *Himalaya* has from the time she was first brought into the Navy been, with the slight exception when she conveyed the Astronomer Royal and party to the coast of Spain, employed in conveying troops and supernumerary seamen from one end of the world to the other. She has steamed to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south; and it has been our pleasing duty, from the time this journal has been established up to the present moment, to record a series of brilliant passages made by her. We have scarcely time to note her movements. On the 18th, she sailed from Portsmouth for Plymouth, and her arrival there is reported simultaneously with her departure. We hear, again, she has left the latter port for Liverpool, and a few hours later the telegraph flashes up a notice of her safe entrance into the Mersey. We cannot say too much in praise of this noble vessel. She has always done the work cut out for her in an admirable manner; and with this staring us in the face we ask, why have we not a dozen *Himalayas*?"

THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The *Globe* says:—"The appointment of Lord Stanley of Alderley to the office of Postmaster-General, in succession to Lord Elgin, has the effect of bringing into the Cabinet an old and tried Liberal, and placing at the head of the Post-office an old, tried, and excellent administrator. Although not one of those public men placed very prominently before the world in a popular sense, he has been long recognised by all those who have opportunities of forming an estimate as one eminently steady, clear headed, and industrious in office, and in the several posts which he has filled he has left behind him an excellent reputation in this respect. Altogether the Ministry could hardly receive, at the present moment, a happier or more serviceable reinforcement, although no doubt names more dazzling, and associated to a greater extent with the leading questions of the day, might be added to the list of the Cabinet. In the office most recently filled by him—that of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Palmerston's last Administration—Lord Stanley of Alderley was conspicuous for his sensible and clear-headed direction of one of our most important public departments, and the qualities which he then showed that he possesses may be brought to bear upon the Post-office most opportunely and advantageously at the present moment. We are sure that on the one hand the interests of the public will not suffer in his hands as regards economical and efficient management, and we are quite confident that the causes of the discontent which unfortunately prevails to so great an extent among the subordinate officers of the department will receive from him the fairest consideration and attention."

THE CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN states that the decision of Government regarding the disgraceful affair in the Mosque at Cairo is, that the two senior officers are dismissed the service, and the others have had a reprimand. The names are not given.

THE RIGHT REVEREND Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, took the chair at Dr. Macgowan's lecture in the Town-hall of Wells on the 20th and 21st inst.

ST. HELENA.—The detachments of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and the St. Helena Regiment selected to proceed to St. Helena will embark at Gravesend on Thursday next, on board the chartered vessel *Akbar*, which will convey fifty-one men of the Royal Artillery, twenty-three Sappers of the Royal Engineers, and 182 non-commissioned officers and men of the St. Helena Regiment, from the depot of that corps at Chatham.

SIR W. ARMSTRONG is to resign, and it is supposed that a Direct-General of Artillery will be made and filled by Col. Tulloh. It is also stated that the superintendence of the royal gun factories will be assumed by Mr. John Anderson, the present assistant superintendent.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address, in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

Our OFFICES in this City have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., via Marseilles, which has been opened specially for the same.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we intend giving another statement of the cargo, compiled from the vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

Books sent by post and not prepaid are charged letter rate.

Post-office orders payable at Lombard-street, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1860.

THE VOTE FOR CHINA.

THE proposal of the vote of £23,320 for consular and diplomatic establishments in China, Japan, and Siam, has afforded perhaps the best test yet of the feeling of the House of Commons on the acts of Lord Elgin, Mr. Bruce, and our policy in China. It will be seen in our Parliamentary intelligence that on this vote being proposed Mr. Ayton moved an amendment, lost only by four, to strike out the sum of £4,000, the half of Mr. Bruce's salary. Sir James Graham remarked that it (£8,000) was an extravagant salary for his services. Mr. Williams said that he thought the whole sum should be rejected, and that "to call the conduct of Mr. Bruce a blunder would not properly express the nature of that conduct. To call it a blunder and 'insolence would but very faintly characterise it.' Mr. White, late of China, said if Lord Elgin had remained in China and ratified the treaty, or if Admiral Seymour had been appointed to succeed him, we should not be now at war. To this Sir G. C. Lewis, the Home Secretary, whose ignorant speech at the Mansion House last year will be in the remembrance of our readers, said, "that the circumstances which gave rise to the war were the stipulation that there should be a resident Ambassador at Peking, and that the treaties should be exchanged. It did not appear to him that Lord Elgin's remaining in China could have made any material difference." Now that the facts of the case are exactly opposed to this, there is abundant evidence in the Blue Book of Lord Elgin's mission, wherein it is shown that the Chinese Commissioners at Shanghai, under Lord Elgin's written promise to return, waited at that port for his lordship in order to definitely settle the point about a resident minister at Peking, and other items left undecided in the treaty. But what resulted? Lord Elgin leaves China for England, in order to fill a place in the Whig Government, which he had been advised would shortly succeed to the Derby Government. Before leaving China (Canton) he wrote, however, to the Commissioners as follows:—"To this end the undersigned has decided to proceed to Canton, where it is possible that the accomplishment of what he proposes to effect may detain him a few weeks. He will then return to Shanghai to discuss with the Commissioners the various questions of which a settlement is still pending."

How Mr. Bruce kept this engagement we all know. The Commissioners very naturally took alarm at this glaring breach of faith on the part of our Ambassador, especially when they heard of the preparations making to accompany Mr. Bruce to the Peiho, and the consequence was that the Imperial Government could only believe that in taking so large a force simply to accompany our Ambassador to procure the ratification of a treaty, we must have ulterior views and demands which we intended to enforce when at Peking, and under these circum-

stances they ordered the ambassadorial fleet of such gigantic proportions to be stopped at the mouth of the Peiho. In spite of this we have one of H.M.'s Ministers stating in the House that it did not appear to him to make any material difference whether Lord Elgin stayed in China or not. The most charitable conclusion we can arrive at is, that Sir G. C. Lewis knows nothing of the Blue Book of Lord Elgin's mission, and again talked at random. Somewhat akin to this is the Chancellor of Exchequer's announcement—given in our last—that owing to the omission in the Elgin Treaty for any specified time and place for the payment of indemnity, we had not received any portion of it; but, he continued, the French had taken this precaution, and by virtue of it had received an instalment of £400,000, which statement, however, is, we believe, incorrect.

But we will forgive Lord Elgin his abandonment of pledged duty in China to run after office at home, and his brother, Mr. Bruce, his involvement of us in the expenditure and bloodshed of Chinese war the third, if they together effect a treaty with China such as we may hope will endure beyond the recall of our fleet and army from the Chinese waters, and which shall throw open to our home merchants, and to those of India, the hitherto unapproached and otherwise unapproachable Western half of China, by obtaining the frontier town of Esmok to be made an open mart with a Consular establishment, arranging also for the setting up and due maintenance of the electric telegraph from Esmok, by the high road therefrom, to Canton; and for its maintenance thence, still by land, unto all the other Consular ports. These two points, promotive (as being equally beneficial to the Chinese) of peaceful future trade, if obtained from the China negotiators, must indeed prove, as the journals of our manufacturing districts state, far more valuable to us than any new territorial acquisition on the Chinese coast, than any amount of pecuniary compensation capable of being extorted for the costs of the war, and then the residence in succession at Peking of a hundred of our Foreign-office Ministers. Nay, more, if anything can do so, such additions to the treaty of Tientsin would atone also for the Taku forts blundering discomfiture, and best vindicate the many gallant lives there so discreditably sacrificed.

HONG KONG.

WE have been frequently applied to for information about this distant colony, and more particularly about its salubrity. Hong Kong had, like Chusan, acquired great notoriety as an unhealthy place, particularly so for Europeans. In both places the troops were the greatest sufferers, on their first occupation, and of Europeans, the military have, and are, as far as our information goes, to this day greater sufferers than civilians, reasonable cause for which we are unable to assign, and think that as yet no satisfactory explanation on this subject has been elicited. The military buildings in Hong Kong would be an ornament to any city in Europe; barracks and hospital, in our opinion, leave nothing that could be desired for their purpose. Some doubts have existed as to the situation of the barracks, particularly the rear building not being what it should be; but the vast improvements, planting bamboos and trees, and making the road up to Government House, on the one hand, as no doubt the regulating of the bed of the stream coming down the Hui, so as to prevent any stagnant waters remaining, must by this time have had a beneficial influence. This, conjoined with some occupation for the men, not taking into account those who will come to Hong Kong from other parts of China with the germ of disease in them, will, no doubt, enable the health returns of the military to be as satisfactory as are those of the civil population.

The mortality in Hong Kong in the early part of its existence as a British colony was no doubt great; many of our readers may remember that saying, "You may go to Hong Kong," was almost synonymous with saying, you may go to that place, which none of us like to go to. The fact is, the colony has greatly improved in salubrity; but here in England the character it bears in that respect is still very bad, and that in our opinion unjustly so. Of course we will not for a moment maintain that Hong Kong, to a European constitution, is as healthy as merry England; but, on the whole, we have no hesitation in asserting that it is as healthy as any place in the East, and more healthy than most of them. True, the summer months, from the vast quantity of moisture in the atmosphere, are oppressive, but nothing can surpass the winter months. So far back as the 25th April, 1845, Sir John Francis Davis, the then Governor, wrote to Lord Stanley:—"With reference to the first point, that of imputed unhealthiness, I consider the climate of Hong Kong to be precisely that of

Macao, from which it is only 40 miles distant, and where, for many years, I and numbers of others enjoyed as good health as in England. Major Caine, now the oldest resident in Hong Kong (from its very first possession), states it to be better than any part of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger will say the same." Sir John Davis then explains that the great mortality among the military, and, at the very first, among civilians, must be attributed to circumstances and causes sufficiently obvious to save the character of the climate. To persons of all ranks being housed in dwellings progressing gradually from mere mat sheds to wooden and brick hovels of a somewhat better description, and to the pernicious system of ground-floor apartments, which was universal at first, he ascribes the mortality amongst civilians. How the native regiments were lodged, in miserable mat huts on wet ground, can only be believed by those who actually saw them. Sir John Davis acquiesced in the request of General d'Aguilar to appropriate ground for the construction of permanent and proper accommodation for the troops. Sir John Davis, in the above quoted despatch, says:—"As the lodgment of all classes improves in this colony, I will pledge myself for the improvement of the general health. During the last summer the civil portion of the population were as healthy as in most other countries, and particular cases could be traced to bad dwellings, or the too early occupation of new houses." As it is now proved, Sir John Davis's opinion as regards Hong Kong, both as to its salubrity and the progress it would otherwise make, have been amply proved to have been correct, although at the time he was "pelted with a handsome storm of vituperation," from which neither his predecessors nor successors have been exempted. The worst we can say of the climate of Hong Kong is, that it seems to have a baneful influence on the temper of gentlemen addicted to literary pursuits in that place. The latest official returns for 1859, meagre and incomplete as they are, still afford us good data to lay before our readers and inquirers. In former years the reports of the colonial surgeons, published by the local government, were of particular interest, and we hope that they will be soon again so.

The rate of sickness and mortality in Victoria gaol—a place which, from all accounts we lately have seen, is not particularly favourable to health,—has been, out of a total number of 2,484 prisoners confined therein during the year, on an average 239—of which, of course, some of longer, and some for shorter periods, 116 patients and 4 deaths, the latter being 0.16 per cent. to the total number, and 1.67 per cent. to the average number of prisoners. The police force, 307 in number, a body exposed to all changes of the weather and the night air, had six deaths during 1859, viz., 1 European and 5 coloured, the Chinese force, consisting of 70 members, escaping without a single loss; the rate of mortality in the force therefore was near 2 per cent. The military force have a greater percentage of deaths to strength, it being 3.05; it is, however, remarkable that the Royal Artillery, out of an average strength of 298 men, lost 4; and the Royal Engineers, out of 218, 3 men, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst the mortality amongst the 2nd Battalion of 1st Royals, numbering on the average 725, has been 31, of which 12 deaths were from fever, 15 from diseases of stomach and bowels, 2 from disease of lungs, and 2 from other diseases, being 4.27 per cent. in this force, or nearly 3 per cent. in excess of the mortality amongst the Royal Engineers and Artillery, a difference for which we are unable to account, except it be that the men in the artillery and engineers take better care of themselves, employing their leisure hours more profitably than the men of the line are generally given to. One thing our readers will have observed from these abstracts of the returns, that the "Hong Kong fever," which had given the place the bad character which still hangs to it, is not to be feared any more. The improved buildings, excellent drainage (we do not know if we may yet justly except that part of the town which is almost entirely inhabited by the natives at the west of Victoria), good streets and roads, no doubt have brought about this favourable result, predicted with great confidence by Sir J. F. Davis, at a time when all the world was crying down the place.

We regret that the returns published do not enable us to ascertain the number of deaths which occurred amongst the Europeans and Americans, 1,034, and the 477, of mixed blood, including Indians, Manilamen, &c. Information regarding them is particularly desirable, and no doubt easily obtainable in Hong Kong. A return "furnished from each house occupied by Chinese in the colony, stating number of persons resident therein and mortality," informs us that out of 49,627, 406 individuals

died in the colony, whilst it is estimated by the Registrar-General that 496 (1 per cent.) died out of the colony, meaning that on becoming ill they had removed to their native place and died there, making in all 902 deaths, or about 1.82 per cent. on the Chinese population. If people will use ordinary precaution, avoid to make living too much "uncommon pleasant," they will find the air agree on the whole very well. Exceptions are everywhere, even with us here in England.

COMMERCE WITH WESTERN CHINA, FROM RANGOON TO ESMOK.

SINCE our last issue the Chambers of Commerce of Leeds, Manchester, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Bradford, have severally memorialized Her Majesty's Ministers, very earnestly, to arrange with the Governments of China and Burmah, for the opening of Overland trade from our north-east frontier of Pegu to the Chinese south-western frontier city of Esmok, and for the extension of the telegraph by the land route to Canton, and the other consular ports of China. The rapid successive failures of the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Arabian Coast, and Singapore and Batavia submarine cables, certainly make it now most desirable that Captain Spry's proposition to Government of old date, to extend the land telegraph of Eastern Pegu, *via*, Kiang-Tung, Kiang-Hung, and Esmok, to Canton, should have the serious consideration of Ministers, and though a vote was taken in Parliament on the 18th instant, for £87,000, part of the £370,000 which was proposed to be sunk in laying a cable between Rangoon and Singapore as a stage, by the ocean, to Hong-Kong, we cannot believe that, so long as Mr. Gladstone is at the Exchequer, such a sum, or any part of it, will be thrown after the million sunk with the Red Sea cable. At any rate, if such must be the case, we still strongly urge upon Government to give every encouragement to the extension also of the land wires to Canton.

The following is the Memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, as published in the *Leeds Mercury* of the 14th instant, and was transmitted to Lord Palmerston, by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. It was presented to his lordship by Mr. Baines, M.P., and his lordship promised the subject should receive due consideration:—

To the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Palmerston, M.P., G.C.B.,
First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, through their President.

Sheweth,—That the attention of your Memorialists has been drawn to the practicability of securing an extensive mart for goods the manufactures of the United Kingdom in the direction of the western inland provinces of China.

That being fully sensible of the desire of her Majesty's Government to employ all possible and just means to promote the extension of British commerce, they have every confidence in bringing the following suggestions under your Lordship's notice, that they will receive the consideration which your Memorialists feel convinced they deserve.

Your Memorialists learn that the extensive Yunnan and six other western inland provinces of China, covering a territorial space of 650,000 square miles, with a population of 126,000,000 of souls, having districts where the finest teas are produced, as well as many articles of first importance to our manufacturers and merchants, present an interesting and extensive field for British commercial enterprise, both as regards the products of those provinces and for trade in British manufactures.

Hoping for a favourable and speedy termination of the present rupture with China, they would respectfully urge that in the negotiations that will necessarily follow, the British Government should stipulate that British merchants shall have properly defined and full privileges accorded by the Emperor of China, to be faithfully observed by all Chinese authorities, to trade in the interior of their country, as well as at their outposts, and more especially that a traffic may be allowed to be carried on by British merchants with the provinces referred to overland from her Majesty's port of Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal.

In order to reach the Chinese frontier from that direction, the route which your Memorialists (from what they have been able to ascertain) regard as the most favourable, would be: across Eastern Pegu to our extreme north-eastern frontier, on or near the banks of Salween river, at which point they believe it would be highly advantage us to form a permanent trading settlement, or commercial emporium, which would be about midway between the port of Rangoon and the city of Kasmok, on the frontier of the Chinese Yunnan province, and accessible to numerous caravans and traders from various tribes, as well from the Burman States as the provinces already referred to.

For this purpose, seeing that a portion of the kingdom of Burmah would have to be traversed, your Memorialists beg to submit to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, the expediency of sending a Civil Envoy to his Majesty the King of Burmah, to announce to him the fact of Her Britannic Majesty having now assumed direct rule over the Asiatic portion of her empire, and to offer to his Majesty her Royal friendship, expressing the hope that the people of Burmah and those of the United Kingdom and British possessions may enjoy permanent peace with each other, and be privileged to traffic to mutual advantage in the two countries, as also with the Chinese, under the protection of the two Crowns.

Your Memorialists would further suggest that in any new treaty with

China and arrangement with the King of Burmah, provision may be duly made for the extension of land telegraphic communication over the route thus suggested, to be continued forward from Kamok to Canton, and from the latter city onward to all the Consular ports.

Your Memorialists therefore pray your Lordship to submit the above allegations and suggestions to her Majesty's Government, and trust that after due consideration the Government will be led to see the wisdom of using every effort to secure for British merchants and manufacturers what your Memorialists believe to be a very important route and outlet for trade in the direction of Western China.

And your Memorialists will ever pray. DANTON LUTON, President.

The *Leeds Mercury* of the 14th August supports that memorial with one of its usually able leaders, from which we make the following extract:—

"There is a great blank in commerce. A vast region, almost as populous as the whole of Europe, lies cut off from communication with the world almost as effectually as Robinson Crusoe in his desert island. Its commerce, if opened, would be worth more than the most favourable French treaty, or than the establishment of free-trade in all the countries of Europe. It grows fine teas. It abounds in mineral wealth. It produces wool, flax, grasscloth fibre, and other raw material, for which our manufacturers are crying out, in almost inexhaustible quantities. It is a country alive with internal commerce, traversed by endless caravans and carriers maintaining, indeed, an immense population engaged in nothing else than the transport of goods. It is not separated from us by broad seas, or by wide deserts, or by prohibitive tariffs, or by national hatred. The people are as willing to trade with us as we are to trade with them. There would be little difficulty, probably, in getting a treaty stipulation by which our merchandise might freely enter into this district. Only 250 miles of inhabited country divides this 'land of promise' from our own possessions, and these 250 miles are already traversed by numerous caravans. There would be no difficulty, as far as has yet been ascertained, in inducing the sovereign of that intervening strip of country to grant our merchants and our merchandise transit through his dominions. Yet for all purposes of trade with England or with any other European nation, this rich and vast district might just as well be a huge Dead Sea, with nothing but the mythical apples growing on its margin. Scarcely any merchandise from it steals its way across the intervening territories, or reaches any port to which our English vessels are accustomed to trade. This 'land of promise' is Western China, a district removed many hundreds of miles from the nearest open port, but within two hundred and fifty miles of the north-east frontier of our province of Pegu.

A new treaty will have to be made, unless the war is to last for ever, and in this treaty the insertion of terms opening Western China to European commerce might reasonably be inserted. Such a clause, while less offensive to the Chinese, while more consistent with the view of the war taken by a large number of our countrymen, and while less likely to lead to subsequent dispute with the Government of China, would be infinitely more profitable to us as a nation than any amount of compensation which the treaty may compel the Celestial Emperor to pay for the violation of the last treaty and the injury inflicted upon our fleets at the Taku forts. It would be no injury to China to insert such a clause, while it would be an immense benefit to our own country. Indeed, so far from being an injury to the Chinese, it is the very thing for which, according to such testimony as we have, they are most anxious.

Such are the chances now before us. If the present opportunity is seized, a simple clause of the treaty may open to English commerce the largest field which perhaps any single transaction has ever placed at its command. While the empire is threatening to fall to pieces of its own rottenness, while the rebels are burning and sacking every town of any mercantile importance in the country, while Hankow is turned into a wilderness, and Soochow, the great emporium of the silk trade, is filled with bloodshed and plunder by the army of the freebooters, Peking court may well be glad to escape further humiliation by granting us valuable mercantile concessions instead of a burdensome pecuniary compensation. And to us a single year's trade with Western China through Kamok, would be more valuable than the largest sum that our fleets and armies could wring out of the exhausted exchequer of the empire. Every other facility exists. The establishment of an emporium for British goods at the north-eastern boundary of Pegu is one preliminary which our Government can easily supply, and which our merchants would eagerly support. A treaty with the King of Burmah, a prince said to entertain unusually enlightened views, by which, the commerce between England and China should pass through his territory, is also a point about which little difficulty can exist. A moderate transit duty will more than reconcile him to such an arrangement, and will not materially interfere with our commerce. All these are points which Lord Elgin ought to know. Now or never is the time for completing such an arrangement with China. If it does not form a part of the treaty which we trust his lordship will soon negotiate, we shall have to get up another war before we have a chance of making such a stipulation again; and as war is an expensive mode of procuring a treaty, it will be much better to seize the present favourable opportunity. Let, then, the Chambers of Commerce urge it on the Government, and let the Government instruct Lord Elgin, so that the great chance which now offers may not be thrown away, and 'the inner land' of China may become commercially known to the world."

THE RED SEA CABLE.

Much discussion has been promoted in and out of Parliament on the inoperative Red Sea Cable. The disappointment is great, and, as usual, there are not wanting those who are ready at all times to condemn Government proceedings, and distract attention to the real difficulties. There are enough of real grievances against Government without getting up unjust ones. The intended Rangoon and Singapore cable adds impor-

tance to the subject. These cables have been constructed on the same principle as those which are now satisfactorily working in different parts to the extent of 3,000 miles.

The fact is, that cable making is almost a monopoly, and those who have patents and interests alien from this monopoly are naturally anxious that the public and the Government should experimentalise in their own interests. In such a new and important science as telegraphy, many errors must be committed before *certainty of success* is attained, but nothing has yet transpired to dishearten one from ensuring success—on the contrary, every failure can be traced to imperfect manufacture, and that is a mechanical question which experience can alone overcome. A great advance has already been made in this direction, as the Rangoon cable tests very much better than the Red Sea Cable, just as the Red Sea Cable, when made, tested better than any cable manufactured up to that date.

The contract for the Red Sea and Rangoon cables both were put up to competition. Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co. got the first, and Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., the second; and they may be considered as the first and most competent houses. The class of cable for the Red Sea line was adopted after consulting the late Mr. R. Stephenson, who approved of it. The Rangoon cable has been approved of by most of the engineers and electricians to whom it was submitted prior to being adopted by the Government. Both these cables are made on the same principle as every cable hitherto laid, viz., a copper conductor, gutta-percha covering, and an iron shield on the outside. Any other class of cable, if adopted, must be adopted as an untried experiment. The repairs of the Red Sea Cable are to continue upon the only section where any serious interruption exists. Those repairs are confined to the Dhalac bank, 150 miles north of Perim, and are all in shallow water. All the faults are traceable to bad manufacture, and laying the cable too tight, and the contractor is responsible for them. It is announced that Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, have entered legal proceedings against the Red Sea Company for the outstanding balance due them. The Rangoon and Singapore Cable will leave England in November in two steamers, which are building and fitting specially for the service.

Mr. Lionel Gisborne and staff of electricians returned from their tour of inspection on the Red Sea Cable a few days since, and we find the following notice in the *Malta Times*, which confirms our view, that the failure is owing to imperfect manufacture of the cable:—

"In regard to the subject of insulation, the conclusion arrived at by the gentlemen appointed to report on the matter is said to be that the exterior of the cable, which is composed of eighteen iron wires, is of much too perishable a material. In this case a twelvemonth has sufficed to destroy the whole number in a great many places. It is certain, however, that this occurs on the muddy bottom, and scarcely, if at all, on the beds of coral. But, distinct from this rapid deterioration, the cause that necessitates the underrunning and repair of the cable is small holes or faults in the gutta-percha. The interior ring is formed of the seven copper wires in close contact with each other; the second circle is a first covering of gutta-percha; the out circle is the second and last covering of this material, which is supposed to be sufficient to insure insulation. Notwithstanding this presumed completeness, it is conjectured that there has occurred imperfect adhesion of the gutta-percha, which is, during the manufacture, laid on in a soft state, much in the same way as you would endeavour to cover a lead pen with narrow tape, applying a spiral motion to the pencil. The consequence has been that the electric currents have increased these faults until they allowed the electric fluid to escape laterally through the gutta-percha. With respect to this imperfection, the committee are of opinion that a greater number of layers must be applied to the manufacture of such cables, and perhaps copper wires outside to maintain the strength required to stand underrunning."

Mr. J. Macintosh makes the following comment:—

"Permit me to remark that the cables that have been laid were constructed upon principles which answer very well across the Channel, or such like short lengths; but which, in long lengths, become perfectly useless, from the fact that India rubber and gutta-percha are absorbents. It is not the incorporating tar or rosin with gutta-percha, or in outer covering of such like soft materials, that will assist in rendering the core perfectly insulated, but by applying to the insulating material a pressure of seven or eight tons per inch at the time it is encased round the conductor, which consolidates the insulator and thoroughly closes up all pores, and, to prevent absorption, a coating of collodion (which is known to be as impervious as glass) is applied, without which no deep-sea cable can be thoroughly insulated. It remains to be seen what effects the application of this system will have upon the future destinies of deep-sea telegraphy. The old system is clearly proved to be useless."

The *Times* has the following in its City article:—

"A Government statement was made in the House of Lords that the Red Sea telegraph has failed. 'It has proved unserviceable, and there is little hope that it will be repaired.' The Company by which this work was undertaken had a capital of £800,000, on which the British Government have guaranteed 4½ per cent. interest for 50 years free from all contingencies. There is every prospect, therefore, that the payment will prove a dead loss to the country. Whether this disastrous conclusion is to be attributed

to a total impossibility in the present state of telegraphic sciences of laying submarine cables, or to ignorance or mismanagement in this particular case, will, perhaps, be ascertained when the evidence taken before the Telegraphic Committee shall be laid before the public. At present it is reported that the Government continue in telegraphic matters generally to defer to the opinion of one or more of the parties originally connected with the promotion of the Red Sea line, and it is, therefore, to be assumed that they feel perfectly satisfied. If this conclusion is correct, there must be an end of all submarine attempts until some entirely new processes shall have been discovered. Among the public, however, a very strong impression exists that the operations hitherto have not been conducted with such strictness as to settle the question, and that if all the records of submarine telegraph contracts could be produced they would furnish information on that point of considerable value to the public service. That the directors of the Red Sea Company individually have fairly exerted themselves to conduct the enterprise in a satisfactory manner is at the same time generally believed. The fault of selecting this costly line in preference to the land route by the Euphrates rests altogether with the Government. They are now again communicating with the Porte on the latter project, and no redress has been accorded to the shareholders who were sacrificed, nor is there any prospect of rapid progress under Turkish auspices. Meanwhile it appears doubtful whether even the cable originally destined for Falmouth and Gibraltar will be laid, as since proposed, between Singapore and Rangoon. Two months back it was intimated that if anything was to be done this season a prompt determination must be made, but Lord Wodehouse announced that the question is still 'under consideration,' the Red Sea failure having produced complete discouragement."

The following letter has also appeared in *The Times* on the subject, and, we think, presents a most fair and rational view of the case:—

"The highest authorities pronounced the cable selected and used by the Red Sea Telegraph Company as, at that date, the most perfect which all past experience could suggest. Later experience shows that a modification of the cable is desirable, and will be attended with greatly increased ultimate economy.

"The chief cause of the difficulties in all telegraph cables appears to have been the supposed necessity of a heavy iron covering, causing increased cost in construction, in paying-out machinery, in unerrunning, lifting, and repairing; in fact, at every stage entailing augmented expense and risk. The early cables weighed several tons to the mile, the Red Sea Cable barely one ton; and the future character of cable will probably not exceed one-fourth of this, or, at most, such a weight as shall be sufficient for deep submersion.

"From the experience acquired in laying the Red Sea cable three important facts have been ascertained—one, that under the existing state of the science, the distances between the stations should not exceed about 500 miles; secondly, that the iron coating is not only not indispensable, but that the additional cost and risks attending it are not compensated by the small service it partially performs, and that it may with advantage be dispensed with; and, thirdly, that wherever the copper conducting wire has been properly protected by the gutta-percha, or other insulating material, it has worked well, and has been unaffected by the corrosive action and other influences which have destroyed the iron covering. The apprehension of difficulties from the coral rocks, originally urged against the enterprise, has proved utterly unfounded. The practical results of these facts, as applied to the Red Sea Telegraph, are simply that the undertaking should not only not be regarded as a failure, which it certainly is not, but that, profiting by the valuable experience acquired, it may be successfully completed at a very early period.

The capital remaining is ample for all purposes, and the application of the best existing description of light cable—with or without a covering of pliant and heat-resisting material, and dispensing with the iron coils—to repair the broken communication and connect the portions of the original cable which remain perfect will accomplish the object. The line once laid and working for one or two years would, it is now known, prove so remunerative that a second line would be requisite, by which time the improvement in cables may be considerable, and the original line would have well subserved its purpose, as a temporary work, to prove the value of rapid communication between England and India and China. Let us not be a laughing-stock to Europe as a nation who desired the attainment of a great national object and dared to attempt it, but, scathed by unsubstantial shadows, lacked the resolution and shrank from the perseverance necessary for its accomplishment.

THE CANTON BET.

AMONG the many anomalies in the present war with the Celestials, we think the most striking one is the announcement which we noticed in our last, of a wager offered on the part of the Cotton Guild of Canton, for the sum of \$50,000—about £11,500 sterling—"that the allied forces would be again repulsed at the mouth of the Peiho." Now, the Chinese merchants seldom do a foolish thing, especially in the betting way, on a scale of such magnitude. We conclude, therefore, that they have been directed to do this by their Government, in the hope of deterring us from proceeding to the Peiho. From what we know of the arbitrary Government of China, there is nothing surprising in this piece of bombast; but what will our readers think of the patriotism of our countrymen in China, when we tell them that only \$1,500 of this sum was taken up by Englishmen, while large amounts have been taken by foreigners, who, it appears, have more confidence in the prowess of our arms?

Now there is something very extraordinary and not very cheering in this little episode. What can be the cause of this

lack of confidence and spirit in Hong Kong and Canton, possessing wealthy communities of a decidedly sporting character, some of whose members think nothing of betting \$500 on a horse or a boat? The true secret is want of confidence in our commanders. Our correspondent's letter from Hong Kong, which was published in our issue of the 6th inst., fully explains this, as also the press of Hong Kong. The mal-administration of the transport service, under charge of Admiral Hope, appears to have been most reprehensible. We feel certain that if Admiral Seymour had had charge of the expedition the bet would not have been unchallenged an hour.

Literature.

The Englishman in China. . . . Saunders, Otley, and Co., 50, Conduit Street, Regent Street, 1860.—We have read this book through. If there be any person living endowed with sufficient patience to follow our example, he will understand how well entitled we are to boast of so wondrous an achievement. Our first feeling, on closing the volume, was one of astonishment; not, indeed, at the authorship, for we know that even intelligent travellers often write very silly letters to their friends at home, more particularly when they indulge in constant references, as in the case before us, to "the girl they've left behind them." Nor, on the other hand, are we greatly surprised at "the compiler's" want of discretion in publishing these communications, for intimate friends are seldom the best judges of literary excellence; but our wonder is great that publishers of the high-standing and well-deserved repute of Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., should have permitted their names to appear on the title-page of so worthless a production. It would, speaking generally, be unjust to visit the sins of authors on their innocent publishers, especially when we are able to say, as we are now, that the mechanical part or "getting up" of the book is commendable. Indeed, if this work were only worthless, we would not blame the publishers, but we submit that as the author and compiler wisely withhold their names, some one is answerable for the misstatements and gross vulgarities with which it abounds. Of the *Frenchisms*, the colloquial phraseology, the exquisite samples of Pidgin English, and the other beauties of style, we forbear to speak; we will only say that it is abundantly evident that although this Englishman, during his four years' residence in China, learnt some things he ought not to have learnt, he did not mature his judgment, improve his taste, or add to his very scanty knowledge of English composition.

NOTES.

Dr. James B. Ballantyne (of the College at Benares), the candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. Wilson.

The fourth edition of Baron Forrester's "Portugal and its Capability" is about to appear. It will contain the new regulations of the Portuguese Government for the free export of the wines of the Douro to England.

We are glad to welcome a new authoress in the field—not that authoresses are scarce. Miss Macready, daughter of the great tragedian, has just finished a volume of poetry.

The *Star* was the title of the first daily evening paper. But there were cheaper things above a hundred years ago, now forgotten. The *Intelligencer* appeared in 1723, and though no less famous than those of Dean Swift and his friend Dr. Sheridan supported it, only twenty numbers were issued at "the small price of one half-penny."

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson announce the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Joseph Sans. These are a very extensive collection of books, MSS., antiquities, pictures, and autographs. The sale will occupy many days, and will prove highly interesting to collectors.

A new work, by Count de Montalembert, entitled "Les Moines d'Occident," has appeared in Paris. An "authorised" translation will soon be published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons.

The speeches and miscellaneous writings of the late Henry Drummond are announced for publication.

Mr. Hawkins has tendered his resignation as Keeper of the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. Great changes are likely to take place in the administration of the various branches of our antiquarian collections.

Her Majesty has appointed William A. Ross, Esq., the author of "An Old Road and an Old River," to which we have recently called our readers' attention, to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Gold Coast.

A movement is on foot for raising a monument to the memory of the late Augustus Walby Pugin; and we are glad to hear that it is taking so practical and useful a form.

Messrs. Trubner and Co., of Paternoster-row, are shortly to publish the very valuable "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit; undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. The work will consist of nine volumes of scientific text, and of an atlas in three volumes folio, containing views and maps, with explanatory letter-press.

Naval and Military.

The French are sending to Hong Kong about 350 men as reinforcements by the P. & O. steamer *Alhambra*, chartered for that purpose.

In addition to the 350 men, per *Alhambra*, the correspondent of the *Times* reports that the steam frigates *Ulloa* and *Eldorado* sailed from Toulon for Alexandria on the 24th, with troops, which are to proceed to China through Egypt.

We have no movements to record in connection with the English Expedition, excepting the shipment of stores and coals, which continue. The *Marchioness of Londonderry* arrived on the 17th inst. from Hong Kong and the Cape, at which latter port she was detained some fourteen days by a gale. She brought the following naval and military invalids:—

Royal Artillery, 2 men, 1 woman, and 1 child; Royal Engineers, 4 men; 2nd battalion 1st Foot, 3 men, 4 women, and 6 children; 3rd Foot, 1 man; 12th Foot, 2 men; 45th, 1 man; 67th, 3 men; and medical staff, 2 men; and about 50 seamen and marines in charge of staff assistant-surgeon Gascoigne, and Lieut. Brand, R.N. Nineteen deaths took place between Hong Kong and the Cape, but no casualties have since occurred. Mr. Braunscombe, of the War Department, from Hong Kong; and Mr. Lamont, Assistant-Engineer, late of her Majesty's ship *Alcon*, from Ascension, both invalided, have arrived as passengers in this ship.

Her Majesty's sloop *Elk*, 12, Commander H. Campion, which was paid off at Chatham, has been in commission upwards of four years, during which period she has seen a great deal of active service both in China and in other distant parts of the world.

Hornet, 17, screw sloop, Commander William B. Elphinstone, tested her speed at the measured mile, in Stokes Bay, on Tuesday. At the conclusion of the trial she came into harbour to prove her compasses, take in stores, &c. It is supposed her destination is China.

The *Herald*, 8, Captain Henry M. Denham, is ordered home from Sydney, and is to survey the lines of deep soundings for electric cables and chronometric distances, to be measured from Sydney to Timor, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The *Gibraltar*, 101, was safely launched at Devonport, by Mr. Peake, master builder, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, Lord Churston, and others. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Edgcombe, daughter of the Hon. George Edgcombe.

We hear, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Major-General Lockyer is likely to be succeeded in the Ceylon command by Colonel O'Brien, now assistant Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards. Colonel O'Brien, although never engaged actively in the field, has rendered useful service in almost every part of the globe. He is a capital linguist, an efficient administrator, and a popular officer.

The officers commanding Royal Artillery at the stations and in the districts concerned, will obtain the sanction of the officers commanding the troops for the following removals of officers, viz.:—Lieut. Colonel Middleton, C.B., from India to England; Lieut. Colonel Gibbon, C.B., from India to England; Captain and Brevet-Major Penn, from Guernsey to Bengal; Captain W. Morris, from Aldershot to Bengal; and Captain Carr from China to Guernsey.

The Government having decided on strengthening the fortifications at the Island of St. Helena, and adding to the strength of the troops and native regiment garrisoning the island, arrangements have been completed for despatching a body of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, together with nearly 200 other troops of the line to that island. The batteries will be supplied with 68-pounder guns, and manned by Royal Artillerymen, fifty-one of whom have been selected to proceed.

We regret to announce the death of Col. Arthur John Reynell-Pack, C.B., which took place on the 17th inst. at Cork, after a few hours' illness, at the early age of 43.

THE MALABAR.—The report from Galle, dated June 2, which no doubt has been published in the East before this, has been made public here. The *Times* says:—"No doubt the harbour of Galle is a bad one. We have examined that point on a former occasion. But, as ships must make the best of a harbour, whether bad or good, that fact does not enter into the present inquiry. It must have been perfectly notorious that vessels in Galle harbour required two bower anchors to make them safe, otherwise the rule would not be described as 'essentially necessary,' nor would the practice have been adopted 'invariably.' It is also clear, from the history of this very equal, that the practice is not only a prudent but an effectual one. The *Fides*, another vessel in port at the time, dragged an anchor just like the *Malabar*, but as, unlike the *Malabar*, she had two anchors down, though she dragged one, she was brought up by the other. If the *Malabar*, therefore, had had adopted a similar precaution, she might have had a similar escape. Two anchors were the rule of the port, and the vessel which obeyed the rule was saved. The Peninsular and Oriental boats systematically disobey it, and now one of them is lost. They have succeeded, no doubt, in economising time and labour on many an occasion, but at last comes the unlikely chance, and a vessel in the forfeit."

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major-Gen. Allan T. Maclean to be col., vice Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry Murray, K.C.B., deceased.
4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Duncan Anderson Farquhar, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Roys, promoted.

Military Train—Ensign Edward William Henry Webb, from the 58th Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bodkin, who retires.

2nd Regiment of Foot—William Edward Montague, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bennitt, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

3rd Foot—Surgeon Alfred Crocker, from the Staff, to be surg., vice Barker, appointed to the Staff.

4th Foot—Ensign James Henry McEwen, to be lieut., without purchase; Lieut. Henry Arthur Grey Todd, to be adjt., vice Ensign Francis Robert Sandys, who resigns the adjutancy only; Charles Greenlaw Leggett, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Sudder, promoted.

12th Foot—William Stewart Hamilton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wallace, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

16th Foot—Heratist John Thomas Walpole, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted.

18th Foot—Assist.-Surg. William Orr, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Hyde, appointed to the Staff.

19th Foot—Charles Gilbert Fryer, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Rogers, promoted.

20th Foot—Stewart Abercrombie Wroughton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gibaut, promoted; Charles Ramsay Gibb, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Vernon, promoted.

21st Foot—James Whifton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thorburn, promoted.

25th Foot—William Bigsby Brown, gent., to be ensign, by purchase.

29th Foot—Richard Alexander Oswald, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fawcett, promoted.

34th Foot—Ensign Thomas Howard McDougall Murray, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Rutledge, deceased; Ensign Philip Walker, from the 3rd Foot, to be ensign, vice Murray.

53rd Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. William Parke, C.B., from the 72nd Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Payn, who exchanges.

55th Foot—Lieut. Percy Lytton Bellamy, to be capt., by purchase, vice Parke, who retires; Ensign George Wildman Yates Fitzgerald, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bellamy.

57th Foot—Capt. John Robert Wilmot has been permitted to take and henceforth use the surname of Grimston only, in lieu of that of Wilmot.

58th Foot—Leonard James Wilkinson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice McCrae, who retires.

65th Foot—Duncan Chisholm Oliver Spiller, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice White, promoted.

72nd Foot—Lieut.-Col. William Payn, C.B., from the 53rd Foot, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Parke, C.B., who exchanges; Capt. and Brevet-Major Charles John William Norman, to be major, by purchase, vice Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alexander Dalton Thellusson, who retires; Lieut. Edward James Upton, to be capt., by purchase, vice Norman; Ensign Albert Tanner, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Upton; Cornet James Elmsley Macaulay, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be ensign, vice Sherlock, promoted.

73rd Foot—Surgeon Gordon Kenmure Hardie, M.D., from the Staff, to be surg., vice Booth, deceased.

75th Foot—Assist.-Surg. William Millar, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Reid, deceased.

77th Foot—Capt. James Lazenby, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt., vice Fosbury, appointed capt. of a company of gentlemen cadets, Royal Military College.

89th Foot—Thomas Bedford Urquhart, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Osler, who retires.

91st Foot—John Brendalbane Campbell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elrington, appointed to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

93rd Foot—Capt. John Bond, from half-pay Unattached, to be capt., vice Edward Welch, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Charles William Fiddes, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Knipe, promoted.

96th Foot—Ensign Frederick Hanniker, to be lieut., by purchase, vice French, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. James Bunbury Hamilton, from Adjut. Recruiting District, to be capt., without purchase; Capt. John Edward Riley, from the 88th Foot, to be major, by purchase, vice Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Edward Osborne Bradley, who retires; Lieut. Henry Augustus Williams, from the 6th Coast Artillery Corps, to be capt., without purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Acting Deputy Assist.-Commissary-General Herbert Taylor Ussher, having completed the required service on the Western Coast of Africa, to be confirmed in the rank of Deputy Assist.-Com.-Gen.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—The Christian name of Fourth Class Chaplain Butler is Edward, and not Edmond, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 1st of April, 1859.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John Frederick Capelle as consul at Rangoon for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. C. Brodersen as Consul at Hong Kong for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Stair Douglas, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lord Stanley of Alderley will succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General. Lord Stanley has had long and varied official and Parliamentary experience, and is an excellent man of business. We trust that in his hands the Post-office will redeem its character, and that the scandals which have so long disgraced its administration will cease.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War has been pleased to make the following appointments in the account branch of his office:—Mr. William Brown, Accountant-General, vice Mr. R. C. Kirby, C.B., retired; Mr. John Milton and Mr. H. W. S. Whiffin, Assistant Accountant-Generals.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Knight, to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- ADAMSON**—On the 19th inst., at Surrender, Dering, Kent, the wife of W. R. Adamson, Esq., of a daughter.
- BRAMWELL**—On the 1st of July, in Singapore Roads, on board the British ship *William Stewart*, the wife of Captain Bramwell, of a daughter.
- BUSH**—At Pankok, Siam, on the 19th of June, Mrs. J. Bush, of a son.
- DENT**—On the 11th inst., at Ribston Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of John Dent Dent, Esq., M.P., of a son.
- DICKSON**—On the 31st July, at 9, Lansdown-place west, Bath, the wife of Capt. J. B. Dickson, R.N., of a daughter.
- EDZ**—On the 23rd inst., the wife of Charles William Edz of a daughter.
- JACK**—At Hong Kong, on the 22nd of June, Mrs. Dr. Jack, of a son, prematurely, which survived only a few hours.
- McKIE**—At Singapore, on the 30th of June, the wife of Captain McKie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- ARBUTHNOT—WOOD**—On the 15th inst., at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. P. C. Law, Rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, Capt. George Alexander Arbuthnot, H.M.'s 8th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, to Fanny Isabella, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Herbert William Wood, late of H.M.'s Madras army.
- BUCHANAN—ARMITAGE**—On the 8th inst., at St. Luke's Church, Milusbridge, by the Rev. George Blacker, Rector of Maynooth, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Jones, and the Rev. James Hope, George Buchanan, Esq., C.E., of D'Urban-house, Forest-hill, Kent, second son of the late John Buchanan, Esq., of Llanamallard, County Tyrone, to Gertrude, third daughter of G. Armitage, Esq., J.P. of Milusbridge-house, Yorkshire.
- CORQUODALE—BEGBIE**—On the 18th inst., at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, Alexander M'Corquodale, Esq., to Eleanor Stirling Begbie, eldest daughter of Col. Thos. Stirling Begbie, late 24th Regt. of Foot.
- EDGCOMBE—CAMPBELL**—On the 21st inst., at Himley, Staffordshire, F. I. S. Edgcombe, barrister-at-law, Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Campbell, second daughter of the late George Colin Campbell.
- HALL—ELPHINSTONE**—On the 15th inst., at Sidbury, by the Rev. H. Gibbes, M.A., Angus William Hall, Esq., Captain H.M.'s 58th Regt., to Amelia Anne, second daughter of Capt. Elphinstone, R.N., Livonia, Devonshire.
- LACY—MANNERS**—August 8, at Parsonstown, by the father of the bridegroom, Gilbert de Lacy Lacy, Esq., of H.M.'s 12th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Charles Lacy, rector of Allhallow's, London Wall, to Maria, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Manners, late 59th Regt., of Chesterfield, King's County, Ireland.
- MAQUAY—COOLEY**—On the 9th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, George Disney Maquay, Esq., banker at Florence, to Nina, daughter of the Hon. J. E. Cooley, of New York.
- PEARSON—FURNESS**—On the 14th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Rugby, by the Rev. Assheton Pownall, Rector of South Killworth, Leicestershire, William Pearson, Esq., Lieut. 45th Regt., to Mary St. Clair, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Robson Furness, vicar of Dinnington, Northumberland.
- SKIPTON—HADOW**—On the 14th inst., at Rowington, Warwickshire, by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, Daniell Pitt Skipton, Esq., to Mary Georgina, eldest daughter of the late C. S. Hadow, Esq.
- SPRY—CHAMBERS**—On the 15th inst., by the Rev. William J. Pollock, Courtenay Hele, second son of Richard Spry, Capt. H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Richard Gray Chambers, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.
- WOLLETT—MORTEN**—On the 18th inst., at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stretch, M.A., J. F. S. Wooll-tt, Esq., of The Terrace, Kennington-park, to Emmeline, sister of Alex. Morten, Esq., of 1, Elgin-crescent, Kensington-park.

DEATHS.

- BROOKS**—At sea, on the 31st of March, Captain Martin Brooks, of the ship *Solent*, aged 47.
- CHURCH**—On the 10th inst., at St. John's-wood, Thomas Church, Esq., late of the Indian Civil Service, and for many years Resident Councillor of Singapore.
- DAY**—On the 12th inst., at Milverton, Somerset, Charles Estcourt Day, Esq., Commander R.N., in the 76th year of his age.
- GINGELL**—On the 11th July, at Stamford-hill Mine, Clarendon, Jamaica, of serous apoplexy, Mr. Raymond Gingell.
- HEALE**—On the 20th inst., at Elliot-place, Backheath, A. W. Heale, Esq., of Colombo, Ceylon.
- PENDER**—On the 12th inst., at Buckingham-crescent, Victoria-park, Manchester, James Pender, Esq., aged 77.
- RUTTER**—On the 13th inst., at Kew-green, Mrs. Elizabeth Rutter, widow of the late Mr. Thos. Rutter, of Windsor Great Park, in her 83rd year.

Monetary and Commercial.

Letters this morning from Point de Galle announce that the whole of the specie of the *Malabar*—about £280,000—has been recovered. The diving apparatus used was Heinke's patent.

The report of the Ottoman Bank, to be presented on the 29th inst., states the available balance for the half year (including £1,343 brought from last account) to be £31,341, out of which £20,000 is recommended to be appropriated as a

dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, leaving, after payment of income-tax, £10,154, to be carried forward. The profit from the issue of the Turkish Loan of 1858 is ascertained to have been £15,196, and this exceptional sum is to be added to the reserve, which will then be raised to £63,196. The present accounts do not include any results from the Beyrout branch, the disturbances in Syria having interfered with the receipt of the ordinary statement. The bank has subscribed £250 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in that province.

The Agra Bank have declared an *ad interim* dividend of £2. 10s. per share for six months, to the 30th June, on account of profits of the current year.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last, payable to the shareholders on the London register on and after Friday, the 14th inst., and to the shareholders on the Bombay register three days after receipt of the outward mail of the 3rd proximo.

It appears from the Parliamentary report that it is not the intention of Government to call for any tenders for the Australian service by the Panama route at present, nor are there any negotiations going forward having that object in view.

The *Money Market Review*, in calling attention to the requirements of India and the probable bad crop, says:—"We ask our readers to put together these and a few other considerations which will readily occur to them at the present juncture, and to see if they do not warrant our conclusion, which is—that the value of money is probably at its lowest point for the present year, and that there is a reasonable prospect of a rise this autumn. We see no grounds whatever for the slightest alarm, but a well-judged caution will probably be found useful."

THE CEYLON RAILWAY.

We take the following from *The Times* :—

"Lord Torrington has put forth some suggestions on the vexed question of the Ceylon Railway. Seven or eight years ago the colony expected to get a line from Colombo to Kandy for a sum ranging from £800,000 to £1,200,000, and they gave a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the first amount, and of 5 per cent. on the remainder. Subsequently it was alleged that £2,250,000 would be requisite, and £1,800,000 seems now to be the lowest total the directors contemplate. All has been confusion on the subject, and the colonists are inclined to protest against having any railway whatever on such ruinous terms. Lord Torrington believes that the great mistake has been in the route chosen, and that, instead of a line terminating among the Kandy mountains, which would benefit only the coffee planters, the course should be to carry it from Colombo in a direction which, while it would admit of a branch towards Kandy, would form a trunk line across the island to the magnificent port of Trincomalee."

The specie by the last mail is as follows :—For Alexandria, gold, £7,440 ; Aden, silver, £100 ; Madras, gold, £2,352, and silver, £2,000 ; Calcutta, silver, £426 ; Penang, silver, £1,020 ; Singapore, silver, £10,400 ; Hong Kong, silver, £173,896 ; Foochow, silver, £728 ; Shanghai, silver, £125,971.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50		80 xd.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 20¾	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 3¼	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	29½
100	London and Westminster	20	...	58
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	...
50	Union of London	12	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	¾ to 1	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	75 to 77	...
50	Do. new	25	13 14 p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18 18½ xd.	18½ 18 xd.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TRA.—Since our last there have been two public sales, a small one on the 10th, and one of nearly 29,000 packages on the 16th inst., of which 9,900 were offered without reserve. The announcement of this sale of course checked business by private contract, and the little done showed prices to be in favour of the buyer. The result of the public sales was about 16,000 packages sold, including the 9,900, without reserve, at the previous reduced rates. Since then the market has continued very dull, and any endeavour to effect large sales would still further lower prices. Ordinary to good common Congou may be quoted at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., with large parcels offering out of recent arrivals. There is fair inquiry for medium sorts of green at and below 2s. per lb. for immediate wants ; the supply is, however, equal to the demand. Since the delivery of letters this morning the market is more active.

SILK.—Business since our last has been on a moderate scale, and prices are decidedly firmer.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, sales by private contract of 14,000 bags played Manila, at 37s. to 37s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Supplies abundant, and the market firm. Sales of fine ordinary and low middling Plantation Ceylon, at 63s. to 71s. The demand for Native has been active, and sales for common to fine ordinary, at 60s. to 63s.

RICE.—Owing to the state of the weather transactions have been important, and the demand active. 3,000 tons of Negerie, at 11s. to 11s. 1½d., and 1,500 of Maulmain, at 11s.; Benal Common, 10s. to 10s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Sales by private contract of 600 bags, which fetched 4½d. to 4½d. for Singapore; black, 3½d. to 4d. for Penang.

SAGO AND TAPIOCA.—Sago: Market dull; 160 boxes at auction all retired. Tapioca: A sale of white Penang at 3½d. to 4½d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: sales to a fair extent at the following quotations—1st, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; 2nd, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.; 3rd, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; 4th, 6d. to 8d. per lb. Cassia lignea is again 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheaper, and 1,171 boxes at auction, all sold at 80s. to 86s. per cwt. for 3rd to 1st pile; 71s. to 77s. mouldy and broken. 450 packages Cassia Vera, half sold at 6s. to 19s. for very low to good. Cassia buds: Small transactions at 170s. to 180s. for good clean. Cloves: Market dull; no sales to report. Mace: Of 17 cases of Penang, a few sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for middling. Nutmegs: sales of about 30 cases Singapore and Penang, at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 7d. for ordinary to fair bold.

HYMP.—The market has continued inactive, but holders firm at £22 10s. to £23 for fair Manila roping.

COTTON. continues in good demand, and about 4,400 bales have been cleared off at the extreme rates of last week, viz., 1,300 bales Surat, middling fair extra to good new broach, 3½d. to 5½d.; and 3,100 bales Madras ordinary to good fair Tinniveli, 3½d. to 5d.; middling fair to good fair Western, 3½d. to 5-10ths.

JAPAN WAX.—1,450 cases, part sold; block, 60s.; saucer, 64s. to 70s.

TOBACCO.—No change.

TIN.—For Banca the market is inactive. Fair sales of Straits at £132.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Ru her contracts have been made for arrival at 2s.; Camphor market, slack at 160s. to 165s.; Rattans, sales of 4,000 bundles of Akyab at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Sapanwood, slight improvement in last quoted rates, but demand slack; Soy, in demand, sales at 4s. to 4s. 1½d. per gallon; Ribarb very dull, 135 cases at auction all retired. Mother o' Pearl Shells, firm at 125s. to 140s. for Singapore, and 105s. to 125s. for Manila; Tortoise Shell, no sales. Star Anniseed, prices lower, a few lots at auction fetched 88s.; Elephant's Teeth, sales are advertised for the 5th proximo; Stic-las, no present demand; Gum Benjamin, sales of 40 chests, Sumatra, at £5 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d. for ordinary. Run Sales of 120 qucheons Penang, at 1s. 5½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3 to 3 16 0
Silver in Bars	0 5 14
Mexican Dollars	0 5 24
Carolin Dollars	0 6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	£1,106,494	21,809
Foo-Chow-Foo	£40,646	1,551,373
Hong Kong	1,060	187,630
Manila	—	15,960
Singapore	—	—
Penang	—	—

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh Bars, £6 5s. to £6 12s. 6½.; nail rods, £6 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, single, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 5s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 10s. to £19 10s.

COFFER.—Sheet and Sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN. 130s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plate, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 10s. to £21 15s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22 to £22 10s.; Spelter, £20 15s.; Zinc, English Sheet, £26 to £27. Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Advices from China are unfavourable. The consequence is that in this market all the current staple cloths for the East have received a check. The market closes in all India goods exceedingly flat. Printing-cloths are lower, and long-cloths and T. cloths more difficult of sale, the latter if pressed on the market having to be sold at a concession.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.	0	10 to 0 10½	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3	6 to 4 9
Ditto, 26-32	0	11 to 0 11½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0 to 4 8
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	1½ to 7 3	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8 to 0 10
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	0 to 8 9	Velvets 18 to 26 in.	0	6 to 1 0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed, per piece	7	6 to 9 6	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0 to 25 0
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3 to 15 0	Chintzes, per piece	7	0 to 8 6
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5	0 to 7 3	Handkerchiefs 32 by 53	2	3 to 4 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	0 to 8 6	Grey Twills, 40 yards p. yd.	0	3½ to 0 4
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6 to 9 0	Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece	8	9 to 17 6
Camlets, per piece	30	0 to 86 0	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6 to 13 0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	28	0 to 56 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 36 in. by 24 yards	12	0 to 15 0
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27	0 to 54 0	Maddapollams, white, 32 in. 24 yards	4	0 to 9 6
Lastings, per piece	30	0 to 65 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2½ to 0 5

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 5	Off the Start	Passaroeng	Altona	
— 9	Liverpool	Rangoon	Scotsman	
— 7	Bremen	Rangoon	Richard Cobden	
— 7	Texel	Batavia	Ida Elizabeth	
— 7	Fushin	Akyab	Gustav	
— 7	Bordeaux	China	Edmund W. pauc	
— 9	Falmouth	Rangoon	Geestemunde	Kuhlen.
— 10	Falmouth	Bangkok	George & Henry	Peters.
— 10	Falmouth	Maulmain	Fragga	Leebeck.
— 10	Falmouth	Akyab	Janina	Williamson.
— 9	Clyde	Manila	Sagho	
— 10	Liverpool	Rangoon	Helela	
— 10	Liverpool	Singapore	Caledonia	
— 11	Deal	Manila	Soufre	Williams.
— 11	Deal	Batavia	Rott rd m	Poorh.
— 10	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Cad	Kofed.
— 10	Falmouth	Batavia	Der Sud	
— 1	Falmouth	Akyab	Maronne	H-lslop.
— 8	Cuxhaven	Akyab	Sci-ne	
— 13	Falmouth	Akyab	Tower Hamlets	Paxton.
— 11	Falmouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Amagonst	Evans.
— 18	London	Manila	Julia	Cammo.
— 12	Falmouth	Sourabaya	S ager	Knight.
— 12	Liverpool	Rangoon	Jane Henderson	Ells.
— 12	Liverpool	Manila	Cumen	Uribero.
— 12	Liverpool	Akyab	Serin, aptam	
July 25	Demerara	Lo g Kong	Norwood	
Aug 13	Liverpool	Singapore	Athelstan	Woodward.
— 11	He veet	Manila	Sir Richard	Hughes.
— 12	Off the Start	Passaroeng	Daggersbank	Kerkhoven.
— 11	Off Falmouth	Atay a	Arcton	Kuhlen.
— 9	He veet	Rangoon	Johannes Antonius	Metz.
— 12	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Jason	Van Bueren.
— 13	Texel	Batavia	Ridens	Coltenb rn.
— 13	Texel	Batavia	Amstel	Rodenmaker.
— 11	He veet	Batavia	Cortene	Dunl p.
— 13	Texel	Rangoon	Sir Charles Napier	Vale.
— 16	Falmouth	Akyab	Freya	Sorenson.
— 17	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Mary Ross	Meyer.
— 16	Liverpool	Singapore	C. Lee	Griffiths.
— 16	Liverpool	Singapore	Ocean ra	Richardson.
— 18	London	Wosung	Countess of Seafeld	Brown.
— 17	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	M. els of London	Larsen.
— 18	Off Falmouth	Sourabaya	Heida Frederica	Schlosser
— 18	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	May's	Kuhle.
Aug 13	Off Queenstown	Akyab	Valkyrien	Donovan.
— 11	Capehagen	Batavia	Johanna	Larsen.
— 16	Texel	Batavia	Alexon	Onwehand.
— 16	Texel	Canj ewangie	A. R. Pack	Pauk.
— 19	Deal	Manila	Britannia	Phylybenoden.
— 18	Falmouth	Akyab	Elea or	Daniel.
— 21	London	Manila	Jacquini Victor a	Phyrylius.
— 21	Deal	Hong Kong	Saxaville	Goxag.
— 16	Texel	Batavia	Huidekoper	Gardner.
— 18	Texel	Sourabaya	stad Dinkum	Nick Blok.
— 16	Brouwershaven	Batavia	D'Elmina	Verf.
— 21	Off Dover	Batavia	Henricte Wilhelmine	Leengs.
— 18	He veet	Batavia	General Michels	Beck.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Comelia M. thilde	de Wilde.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Triton	Snoey.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Rangoon	Hendriks	Adriaans.
— 19	Zier. kze	Batavia	Stad Zierikzee	Compe.
— 21	Deal	Batavia	Princess Royal	Klejo.
— 21	Texel	Batavia	Metalen Kruis	Speckhabu.
— 20	Brouwershaven	Rangoon	Great Dick III.	Zuurdeeg.
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Cherbon	R. agans.
— 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Paul John	Co. s.
— 23	Liverpool	Akyab	Nova B. lu	Koor.
— 24	Dover	Singapore	Carline Agnes	Purcell.
— 24	Falmouth	Rangoon	Courice	W. Alder.
				luck.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug. 8	Liverpool	Singapore	Patricia	
— 8	Liverpool	Singapore	Isabella Harnett	
— 4	Off Dover	Singapore	Mano	
— 10	Graysend	Hong Kong	Whitford	Edgell.
— 7	Cardiff	Shanghai	Achlotar	
— 10	Liverpool	Singapore	Mors Sp neer	
— 5	Channel	Singapore	Helige Wil brodus	
— 11	London	Singapore and Penang	Irene	Brace.
— 8	Newport	Hong Kong	Leonida	
— 4	Off the Start	Batavia	Baltimore	
— 14	London	Cardiff and Manila	Eagle	Mulone.
— 10	Mill rd	Singapore	Tapano	Martin.
— 10	Liverpool	Wosung	George West	Mont.
— 10	Middles	Singapore	St. Augustine	Co. ta.
— 13	Liverpool	Singapore	Delhi	How ard.
— 15	Portsmouth	Batavia	Prins V. Orange	Hening.
— 15	Newport	Singapore	Ferdinand and Louis	Notting.
— 14	Cardiff	Singapore	Sourabaya	Bolk.
— 14	Clyde	Singapore	Ju rma	Ro emeyer.
— 14	Off Hastings	Batavia	Corneha Henrietta	De Veer.
— 15	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Oudek r s a d. Amstel	Kram. r.
— 15	Deal	Hong Kong	Imma Jane	Jordan.
— 15	Plymouth	Manila	City of Nantes (S.S.)	Cos ns.
— 19	Deal	Batavia	Elizabeth	Harna.
— 21	Deal	Batavia	Maria Andrea	Vanderboldt.
— 22	Deal	Batavia	S. Konig er Neder nd	Klein.
— 2	Deal	Batavia	Mar a Adriaue	Held.
— 21	Liverpool	Shanghai	Viet r Emmanuel	Benney.
— 22	Liverpool	Wosung	Beures	Hineckey.
— 24	London	H. Kong & Whampoa	Y. rati da	Bow. ess.
— 16	Cuxhaven	Singapore	W thelmue	Bendish new.
— 18	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Wilhelm	Ottson.

LIVERPOOL EXPORTS.

FROM THE 1ST TO 13TH AUGUST, 1860, BY THE RESPECTIVE VESSELS
LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

Cotton Stuffs: Hong Kong, 1,015 bales, 207 cases; Shanghai, 478 cases, 406 bales; Singapore, 434 bales, 1,117 cases, 5 trusses; Batavia, 337 cases, 109 bales; Penang, 10 cases, 140 bales; Sourabaya, 10 cases, 25 bales; Manila, 11 cases, 9 bales. Cotton Twist or Yarn: Hong Kong, 608 bales; Singapore, 194 bales; Penang, 50 bales; Batavia, 12 packages; Manila, 25 cases, 175 bales. Thread: Singapore, 10 cases; Sourabaya, 10 cases. Linen Cloths: Singapore, 6 bales. Woollen Stuffs: Hong Kong, 48 bales; Shanghai, 6 cases; Singapore, 42 bales, 32 cases, 24 trusses. Worsted Stuffs: Hong Kong, 25 trusses; Singapore, 24 bales, 1 case; Batavia, 1 bale. Blanketing: Hong Kong, 21 cases, 19 bales. Hardware, packages: Shanghai, 8; Hong Kong, 13; Batavia, 77; Singapore, 11. Copper: Singapore, 20 cases; Batavia, 25 boxes. Pig Lead: Hong Kong, 40½ tons. Painter's Colours: Hong Kong, 2 casks; Manila, 38 barrels, 20 trusses. Beer: Hong Kong, 163 casks, 3 hhds.; Shanghai, 100 cases; Penang, 10 hhds.; Singapore, 12 casks. Rod Iron, tons: Hong Kong, 100; Singapore, 150. Hoop Iron, tons: Batavia, 6; Singapore, 50. Bar and Bolt Iron, tons: Batavia, 20½; Singapore, 31. Coals, tons: Shanghai, 30; Woosung, 1,693. Earthenware: Batavia, 365 crates; Singapore, 1 cask. Soap: Batavia, 8,500½ boxes. Brandy: Shanghai, 340 gallons. Wine: 420 gallons.

GLASGOW EXPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

To SINGAPORE, per Jacatra, cleared August 13.—25 barrels beer in bulk, value £90; 52½ barrels beer in bottle, value £277; 199 gals. red wine; 167 gals. brandy; cut paper, paper books, and envelopes, value £103; 1,469,806 yds. plain cottons, value £16,279; 193,732 yds. coloured cottons, value £10,145; 184,351 yds. printed cottons, value £2,546; 106,400 lbs. cotton yarn, value £6,250; 33,000 yds. dyed woollens, value £2,350; machinery, value £25; stationery, value £15; 92 tons bar and bundle iron, value £700; 30 tons railroads, value £250; wrought leather, value £95; 2,400 yds. worsted and cottons, value £106; India rubber shoes, value £50; varnish, value £3; oil painting, value £3; 3 tons cordage, value £150; hard soap, value £6; 8,600 lbs. coloured cotton yarns, value £1,050; 1,440 yds. silk and cottons, value £115; apothecary wares, value £71; carriage, value £100; 155 cwt. yellow metal value £68; 14 cwt. composition nails, value £75; 2,600 lbs. cotton thread, value £410; 121 cwt. yellow metal sheathing, value £340; 12½ cwt. yellow metal nails, value £68; cheese, value £25; wrought granite, value £7.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Rajah of Sarawak, Strathallan, British Empire. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Traveller. For Hong Kong and Canton: West Australia, Vanguard. For Shanghai: Harkaway, George Washington. For Singapore and Penang: Roseau. For Singapore and Labuan: Yarra. For Singapore: Sea Belle. For Batavia, and Samarang, and Sourabaya: Cornelia Geertruida.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Teide, Jose Maria, Flora. For Shanghai: Potosi. For Hong Kong: Fanny Fern, Child Harold, Gorilla. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Banian, Coren. For Batavia and Sourabaya: T. D. Marshall, Ferdinand Brumm, Gouv. G. D. V. Twist. For Singapore: Isis, Crisis.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: America. At PORT GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Rainbow (s. s.)

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Amazone. For Singapore: Cuba.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Pavia and Sourabaya: Johannes Ludowig, and Doggersbank. For Batavia and Samarang: Albrecht Beyling. For Batavia: Dorothea, Henrietta. For Macassar: St. Helena. For Hong Kong: Maria Elizabeth.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Singapore: Burgomeester van Reenen.

SPOKEN.

S. VAN EYCK and TASMANIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 21, 10 S., 11 E. DIONYSIA CATHARINA, Newport to Singapore, June 22, 6 N., 25 W. QUEEN OF THE LAKE, Ameri. an ship, for Singapore, lat. 4 N., lon. 23. BRAVE LOURMEL (French), Macao to Havana, May 18, 30 S., 37 E. ALBERDINA, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 3, 35 S., 24 E. MAICHESSEN, Newcastle to Singapore, July 14, 10 N., 24 W. PRIMUM, Liverpool to Singapore, July 15, 11 N., 24 W. HORIZON (Am. ship) Liverpool to Woosung, April 30, 1 N., 25 W. PATNA, London to Hong Kong, July 13, 12 N., 25 W. VESIA, Hamburg to Hong Kong, July 15, 14 N., 27 W. SIR R. ABERCROMBIE, Whampoa to Falmouth, June 4, 36 S., 24 E. TUNG YU, Liverpool to Shanghai, June 29, 11 N., 27 W. CARNATIO, Hong Kong to London, May 21. MARGARETA, Manila to Cadiz, July 25, 40 N., 32 W. CITY OF BOSTON, Manila to Liverpool, July 20, 10 N., 26 W. MAYOLA, Penang to London, May 2, 4 S., 89 E. ANGLO-SAXON (Am.) New York to Hong Kong, July 29, 34 N., 39 W. AMAZON, Whampoa to Hambro, June 3, 25 S., 51 E. MARCO POLO (Hamb.) for Hong Kong, July 21, 13 N., 25 W. SPRAY OF THE OCEAN, Liverpool to Shanghai, July 24, 13 N., 26 W. DILIGENCE, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 10, 7 N., 24 W.

EXPECTED.

From NAGASAKI.—At London: Kate Kleather, Acastus, Velox.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Serampore, Intrepid, Alchymist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvenuto, Caricea, Sir R. Abercromby, Beverley, Carnatic, Invincible, Asia, Claro, Star of the North, Ziba, Mercurides, Falcon. At East Cowes and other ports: Gem of the Nith, Amazon, Bennymede, Jupiter, Malacca, Maria Wilhelmina.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Hiawathi, Zambia, Hidalgo, Elias, Wild Flower, Napoleon III., Jane Gray, John and Isabella. At Liverpool: Glengarriff, Eudymion, Sebastian Cabot, Eliza Hands, Joshua, Waddington, Tigris.

From MANILA.—At London: Prince Charlie, Ether al. At Liverpool: City of Boston, Elias Oshawa. At Cork: Ca-as.

From PENANG.—At London: Agnes, Mayola, Pilgrim, Golconda, Sir Robert Peel.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Equator, Fleda. At Falmouth: Juliana Gertrude, Kining.

CASUALTIES.

The Hero of Liverpool, Young, from Cardiff to Manila, with coals, arrived at Cadiz 10th Aug., making nine inches water per hour.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A contract for 12,000 tons of coal, for Galle, is announced by the P. and O. Company. For China further engagements have been made this week for coals at 5s. 6d. Hong Kong from Cardiff; and one vessel has been taken by the French Government for the Shanghai River, from St. Nezaire, at 75 francs for miscellaneous stores. Tenders have been received by our own Government for 1,000 tons stores from the Thames to Hong Kong.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States: to Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$10 to \$11.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jeddah, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 45s. to 50s. China and Manila, 55s. to 60s.

At St. HELENA.—July 2, Agnes, Leitzman, from Penang. City of Boston, Vickers, from Manila, and sailed 4 for Liverpool. Everetts, Montgomery, from Manila, and sailed 4 for London. 3, Sigisbert Cezard, Roussan, from Macao, and sailed 4 for Havana. Sofia Adelaide, Kaulmann, from Shanghai. 4, Staghound, Hussey, from Swatow. Godefroy, Lecomte, from Hong Kong, for Havre. Courier Clinik, from Rangoon, and sailed 7 for Plymouth. Guadeloupe, Munroe, from Macao. Welvaart Mooi, from Batavia, and sailed 7 for Amsterdam; 7, Amazon, Daunbey, from Batavia; 14, Shackamaxon, from Rangoon.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per *Alegone*, Capt. Haake, at the Texal from Batavia: Messrs. A. and H. Burgomeester. Per *Rotterdam*, Capt. Poort, at Brouwerhaven from Batavia: Colonel and Mrs. Meyer and family, Capt. Eckhardt, Ritmeister Podenkamp, Mr. and Mrs. van Coevorden, Mr. and Mrs. T. Meymann and family; Messrs. van Leeuwen and Babar, Miss van Coevorden and Mrs. Commissaris. Per *Joaquin*, Victoria, from Manila, Col. Guherez, wife and two children.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—Per *Gelderland*, Capt. Hellingman, from Amsterdam to Padang: Messrs. J. Stibbe, Van Gigh, and J. D. Andriess. Per *Ouderkerk*, Capt. Swart, from Brouwerhaven to Batavia: Messrs. Ultee, Albers, Plantema, and Suermont; Mrs. Prince and Miss Bitterberg.

LOSS OF THE "GANGES" STEAMER.—The *Athenian* brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer *Ganges*, for the Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company. The *Ganges* was intended for the navigation of the Indus river, and was a vessel of exceedingly light draught of water. She foundered in a sudden and unexpected manner on the 29th of July, in lat. 35 10 N., long. 13 W. She left Liverpool on the 12th June, bound for India. The crew, upon abandoning her, divided themselves into three small boats, and started a course for the island of Madeira, but in consequence of the high sea running at the time they all perished company during the night. One boat containing seven of the crew, in charge of the second officer, made Madeira after being exposed to a tremendous sea for four days; and as the *Athenian* was steaming out of port she passed another of the boats in charge of the chief officer. The captain arrived shortly after.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE P. and O. STEAMER ELLORA.—SOUTHAMPTON.—An official trial of the P. and O. Company's screw steamship *Ellora*, previous to resuming her place in the mail service, took place, and was attended with a very satisfactory result. She left the docks at eleven o'clock and proceeded to Stok's-bay, the following, among other gentlemen, being on board:—Captain Hall, R.N., director; Messrs. Luke and Denning, Admiralty surveyors; Captain Patey, R.N.; Captain J. B. Engledue, and Mr. A. Lamb, the marine and engineering superintendents of the P. and O. Company; Mr. George Rennie, jun., and Mr. Scott, from the firm of Messrs. G. Rennie and Sons, &c. The following are the results of the four runs at the measured mile:—Average speed, 12.791 knots; revolutions, 67; steam, 20 lbs. to the square inch; vacuum gauge, 24; temperature of steam on slide jacket, 340 deg. Her draught of water was 16ft. fore, and 17ft. 2in. aft; weight of coal, water ballast and spare gear on board, 530 tons. A higher rate of speed would doubtless have been made, had it not been blowing nearly a gale of wind all day, with a strong tide running. The *Ellora* takes out the Bombay mail to Alexandria, on her return from which voyage it is understood she will be despatched to the India station.

THE EUXINE AND MASILIA.—These two steamers of the P. and O. line are to relieve the *Valetta* and *Panther* on the Marseilles and Malta lines, and the *Alhambra* has been chartered to the French Government to convey 350 men as reinforcements for the China Expedition.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—The Coal Exports from Newcastle and Shields, from the 1st of January to the 31st of July, 1860, amount to—for Singapore, 2,491 chaldrons; Hong Kong, 562; and Shanghai, 400. The export from Swansea, Cardiff, and Newport—for Hong Kong, was 7,636 tons; for Shanghai, 11,810; for Singapore, 16,112, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June.

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 73, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND CO.,

EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM,

AND

DYER'S HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.

Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries
Mill Owners, Iron Masters &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively!

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAMVEHICLES, BRIDGEPIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,

26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
LAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of
PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for
perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L.
CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological
Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatocoeia and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Injurious Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Pollies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatocoeia and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING

DRAFTER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING
APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET
DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three Kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalter and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen;
AISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY OF

EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, AND AMERICAN NEWS,

INCLUDING COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, IMPORT AND EXPORT MANIFESTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED ON THE 10th AND 26th OF EACH MONTH FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST VIA MARSEILLES.

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

The First Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 10th November last, and can be had bound, with an Index, price 35s., exclusive of Postage.

7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to demonstrate by unsolicited testimonials from persons speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanical Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 6s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked). Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. (On receipt of P.O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.)

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentleman—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 1s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Card, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Painting on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s. Gothic and Modern Monograms D-signed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of Linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 6s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorruptible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

"May, 15, 1864." All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,
7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boat and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.
ROBSON and SOUL, EXPORT PERFUMERS and FANCY SOAP MAKERS. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietors of the "Rose of England."

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons have been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.
P. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 11, Cannon-street West, corner of Queen-street, facing Southwark Bridge, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark, London. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,

DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gables than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.

Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

TOZER'S PATENT PORTABLE KITCHEN.

It is adapted for Boiling, Stewing, Steaming, &c., in which a dinner can be cooked for three or four persons. To small families, pic nic parties, and to invalids in particular, its varied application will be duly appreciated. Officers at home or on a foreign station will find it a most desirable article. A prospectus with drawings and prices will be forwarded on application to THOMAS TOZER, Ironmonger and Manufacturer, 55, Dean-street, Soho, London; or may be obtained of Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation.

Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase. N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 60, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—

JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purpose supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, &c., &c. tins cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City Agency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-

sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE STEAM-SHIPPING CHRONICLE

and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowwell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING

JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 8d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—

The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH

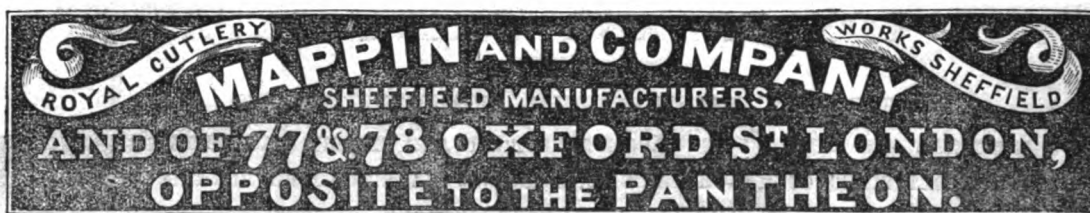
COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly

Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.



MAPPIN AND COMPANY

GUARANTEE THAT ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE HAVE A STRONG DEPOSIT OF PURE SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE PRICES CHARGED, AND THAT THEIR CUTLERY IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED.

Gentlemen leaving for Military and Civil Appointments in India and the Colonies can select from the LONDON SHOW ROOMS, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street PLATE AND CUTLERY of every description, ready for immediate delivery.

Estimates submitted, with full particulars for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Public Institutions, Regimental Messes, Hotels, and all large establishments.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S OAK AND IRON BOUND CANTEN CASE, WITH HANDLES COMPLETE, £18.

Containing 12 Electro-Plated Table Forks, 12 ditto Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 6 Egg Spoons, 2 dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, 1½ dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 Pair of Regular Meat Carvers, 1 Pair of extra sized ditto, 1 Pair Poultry Carvers, and 1 Steel for Sharpening.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c., &c., PRE-EMINENT FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND FINISH, IN LARGE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
AND OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 0 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria. For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known British clipper ship RAJAH OF SARAWAK, A 13 years, 525 tons register, J. ALLAN, Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This splendid ship, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and the excellent order in which she delivers her cargoes, is in the most efficient condition, newly coppered, and will be found a most eligible opportunity for shippers. Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, she will have immediate despatch. Has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Be mettt, Rogers, and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.



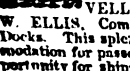
FOR SHANGHAI direct, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. ALLAN, Commander, 414 tons register; loading in the St. Katharine's Docks. This beautiful vessel presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for a few passengers. Her last passages were—London to Mauritius, 75 days; Mauritius to London, 78 days; delivering her cargoes in perfect order.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing clipper ship WEST AUSTRALIAN, A 112 years, 590 tons register, JAMES DOWNE, Commander; loading in the St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C. or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, No. 74, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with quick despatch, the fine, British-built clipper ship TRAVELLER, A 110 years, 506 tons register, W. ELLIS, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid, fast-sailing ship has good accommodation for passengers, and will be found a desirable opportunity for shippers.—Temperley's, Carter, and Darke, 5, White Lion-court, Cornhill, F.C.; Holme's, Knevit, and Holmes, 41, Princess-street, Manchester, and Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Bombay	Sir Bevois	Few days.
Bombay	Flying Spur	Sept. 29.
Calcutta	Blackburn	With dis.
Madras	Early Bird	Aug. 30.
Singapore and Penang	Roseau	Few days.
Shanghai	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	With dis.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.

BRIDGES AND SONS

CONTINUE to execute orders for Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, STOUT, and PALE ALE. This brand is now well known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.

WINE AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR BOTTLE.

5, WARREN-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

SPICER BROTHERS, PAPER MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS. 19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest current rates.

R. W. WRIGHT (LATE GEORGE BACCHUS AND SONS), WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURER. Merchants and Shippers can be supplied with every description and variety of China, Glass, and Earthenware, from the most extensive stock in London, at the lowest possible prices.

8, TOKENHOUSE YARD, Near the Bank of England, London. Established 30 Years.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading and 25, Philpot-lane, London.

All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to keep in any climate.

TUPPER AND COMPANY MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, HONG KONG. Agents for the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO., GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN, GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America. HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by ROB-ON & SOUL, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH. THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 2s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON AND Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK AND CO.
Bombay	CHESON AND WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
Lahman, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LOBBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT AND CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, AND CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME AND CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE AND CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG AND CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN AND CO.
Nagasaki & Kanagawa	FRIELINK & Co.
Japan	GORDON AND GOTCH.
Melbourne	E. D. WATERS.
San Francisco	W. BRITTAIN.
Cape Town	And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.
	OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Monday, August 27, 1860. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 44.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	449	BIRTHS AND DEATHS	464
LIST OF PASSENGERS	449	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	455
SUMMARY:—		THE SLAVE TRADE	456
THIRD CHINA WAR	449	LITERATURE	457
JAPAN	450	NAVAL AND MILITARY	458
CHINA	450	LONDON GAZETTE	458
PHILIPPINES	—	GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG, SIN-	
COCHIN-CHINA	—	GAPORE, &c. . . .	458
SIAM	—	CONSULAR STAFF IN CHINA, JAPAN,	
BORNEO	451	&c. . . .	457
JAVA	—	LEADING ARTICLES	460
MALACCA STRAITS	451	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	465
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	466
AND SHIPPING	463		

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			July 5
Kanagawa			
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			
Shanghai	May 26	July 11	" 16
Ningpo			
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" "	" 16
Amoy	" "	" "	" 19
Swatow			
Hong Kong	June 11	" 22	" 26
Canton		" 7	" 24
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	May 26	" 13	" 19
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			" 15
SIAM—			
Bankok			" 18
BORNEO—			
Labuan			
Sarawak			
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	June 27	Aug. 2	Aug. 4
Penang	" "	July 31	" 6

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per Dominion, from Hong Kong, on the 6th of August: Rev. Mr. O. and Mrs. Krone and two children, Mrs. Kenny, Mr. O. E. Roberts, Mr. Poulden and two Chinese servants.

From Hong Kong for Southampton.—Messrs. D. T. Louttid (Master R.N.), R. Williams (ch. engineer), W. Penman (military stud), I. Mackay, E. B. D'Arcy, Noah Morgan, and Stephen Judd. For Marseilles: Messrs. E. Planchett, Harvey Brand, Capt. M. de Chenez, and Lieut. C. R. McDonnell. For Melbourne: Mr. G. S. Wilson. For Alexandria: Mr. T. B. Whitney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Hase, from New York: Mr. Crawford Truelsen.

Per Verbena, from London: Mr. C. F. Moore.

Per Singapore, from England: Messrs. Hamilton, Paymaster Burton, Mrs. Anderson, Captains Gammill and King, Mrs. Elles, Captain Boutakoff, Dr. Beecher, Messrs. Coolidge, Nicholas, Mathieu and Servant. From Madras: Mrs. Saumarez and native female servant. From Suez: Mr. Londe.

Per str. England, from Calcutta: Mrs. Medhurst, family and servant, Mrs. Dundas, family and servant, Lieut. Worthy, H.M.'s 82nd Regt.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Harford Rev. G. and Mrs. Wyld, Vet.-Surgeons J. M. Wilson, and R. Marshall, Lieut. Pauli To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. H. Dielwart. To Shanghai: Mr. H. W. Hardy. From Marseilles, 12th Sept.—To Singapore: Madame Mathy. Via Bombay, to Hong Kong: Mr. L. Wiese.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Sept.—From Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. C. Lynill.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Sept.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mrs. Bernard and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. A. H. Roberts, Capt. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole and daughter, Mr. Maslin. To Penang: Mr. A. Cree. From Marseilles to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Jaunet, Mr. de Courcy, Mr. Vallin.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept., via Bombay.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. F. Callaghan. To Singapore: Mr. G. Lipscombe. From Marseilles, 5th Oct.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Borriandale, Mr. L. Josephs. To Penang: Mr. H. Reme.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Veterinary Surgeon Appleton, Mr. C. H. Platt. From Marseilles, 12th Oct. For Hong Kong: Messrs. J. D. Gibb, E. F. Parker, and R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen, M. and Madame Deschaux and infant. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mr. Birt.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Oct., via Bombay.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hutchison.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmel, Mr. L. van Pabst, Miss Baumgarten. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Pereira, Capt. Archer. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Murray. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reed.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. Trunners. 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heueneick and infant, one, lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Miss Alexander. To Singapore: Messrs. J. Watson, and R. Henderson. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson.

Per West Australian, from Gravesend for Hong Kong, on the 7th inst.—Mr. and Mrs. Harding and two children.

Per Harkaway.—From London for Shanghai: Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Muarid.

The Publication of THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH
commenced at 3 P.M.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THIRD CHINA WAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TALIENWAN BAY, July 12, 1860.

The mail closes to-morrow. Lord Elgin arrived on the 9th per *Feroze*. With Lord Elgin came his staff and *The Times* correspondent. Of course you must know long ere this that both English and French ambassadors were on board the *Mala-bar* mail steamer when she was lost at Galle and lost every thing. Many of the mail bags have been recovered, but most of the letters in a sad unseasonable state, envelopes off, &c., so that there were very many letters came to people they were never intended for. I believe all the official despatches were recovered. On the 8th a French gun-boat came in here to announce that the French force would be ready to move on the 23rd (they are all at Chefoo on the opposite side of the Gulf), and though not officially announced, it is understood that we are to start from here on the 23rd for the Peiho, and operations to commenced immediately. We have only been waiting for them. The weather has been beautiful until to-day—nice cool, dry weather, only rather hot in the sun for a few hours in the middle of the day, but there is every indication of a change by the barometer falling and a sudden change of wind to N.E. and thick weather. The troops are all in good health, notwithstanding their salt rations, occasionally varied with a little tough commissariat beef; for I am sorry to say that the murain got amongst the bullocks that have been brought up for the use of the troops, and great quantities of them died before they could be landed. These last few days fresh bread made in the divisional ambulating ovens has been served out, and very good it is. The 1st Division is encamped over in Victoria Bay, Sir John Michel in command, and Brigadiers Sutton and Staveley under him, the 1st brigade consisting of the 60th Rifles, 2nd Queen's, and 15th Punjab Regiment; the 2nd brigade, of the 1st Royals, 31st Regiment, and Major

Fisher's Engineers, with, of course, a large Coolie Corps. The 2nd Division is under General Sir Robert Napier, with Brigadiers Japhson and Reeves, commanding brigades of infantry; Crofton, artillery; and Pattle, the cavalry. They are all over on the opposite side of the bay, in several different small bays, where water is to be had. Fresh provisions are to be had in small quantities, pigs, fowls, and vegetables, on that side, Lord John Hay having established a market in Odin Bay, where the 2nd Division are, but nothing is to be got on the other side. The country people keep aloof from us as much as possible; they are not uncivil, but that is, I fancy, only because they stand in awe of us. Parties have been sent out to look at the country around, it is full of villages, and everywhere grain is growing, which in a couple of weeks will be fit for cutting; plenty of bullocks and ponies have been seen from the hills in the country beyond, but they are driven off directly any one approaches. There is a small Tartar camp reported a few miles from here, but nothing has been seen of any of them. Our whole force are living in hill tents, generals and all, with the exception of Sir H. Grant, who lives on board his steam-vessel the *Granada* with all his staff. The camps have not much improved the corn-fields in which they are pitched or have their field days either. On the 14th the 1st Division are to have races and all kinds of games, &c., for the troops, under the auspices of Sir J. Michel, who is as good a sportsman as he is a soldier, and beloved by everyone. Now for the fleet. They have all been scattered about in the different small bays with so many transports under each vessel's care, with the exception of the *Centaur*, which is at Shanghai loading with bullocks, &c.; the *Furious* is there also with Mr. Bruce. The *Snake* is at Chusan, *Nimrod* at Shanghai and remains there, *Acorn* at Amoy, *Camilla* at Japan, and *Roebuck* on the way up here with the expected mails; *Adæon*, with gunboats *Dove*, *Algerine*, and *Leven* away surveying a little to the northward. A sad thing has happened on board the latter vessel, commanded by Lieut. Hudson. On the morning of the 9th it appears he sent for a marine who had been acting as his steward to come down to the cabin—the man had made away with a great deal of wine and spirits and was still under the influence of his debauch—whilst Hudson was speaking he snatched down a small French breech-loading revolver that was hanging over head and shot Hudson through the back (it was supposed at first killed him); the report was so slight it was not heard on deck, so the marine went up the ladder and called down the Second Master Ashton into the cabin, saying the commander wanted him, and on his entering shot him also; by that time an alarm was given, and the marine seized. Captain Ward placed an officer on board, and sent the *Leven* in here. Lieutenant Hudson and Mr. Ashton were both sent on board the *Simoom* hospital ship, and I am happy to say accounts to-day from there say that there are hopes of the former, and that the latter officer is much better. A court-martial is sitting to-day on board the *Imperieuse*, with Rear Admiral Jones as president, to try the marine.

The Commander and Master of the *Assistance* were tried (for losing that vessel at the back of Hong Kong) last week, and got off very cheaply, merely a slight reprimand: the court-martial only occupied one day. Every one is kept pretty well at work here afloat, what with loading and unloading ship, embarking and disembarking stores—for there is going to be a depot formed, and 2,000 men, under Brigadier Reeves, left behind, because the French don't like our having a larger force than they have. The 99th, and a battery of artillery, with our native regiments, are to be left, it is said. Part of the 99th are left at Chusan. All looting, or ill-treatment of the peasantry, is strictly forbidden, and the Provost Marshal punishes it at once. Many of the natives are living close round, and in the camp. No one under the rank of a commissioned officer is allowed outside the outposts, and there are regular landing-places at which only boats can land. The twenty junks the *Encounter* took and brought in, by order of the Admiral, are being loaded with commissariat stores to go up the Peiho. They are manned with the crew of the lost *Assistance*: they draw very little water.

I have just heard of the death of Major Lumsden, an officer on Sir Robert Napier's staff; he was drowned last night by the upsetting of a boat in going from the *Granada* to the 2nd division camp. Another officer of engineers was drowned with him; his name I believe was Captain Gordon. The boat was picked up this morning, floating about the harbour, bottom up, with two men on her. Hopes are enter-

tained that Lieut. Hudson will recover; Mr. Ashton was well enough to give his evidence at the court-martial. It appears that it was expected that something of the kind would happen to Lieut. Hudson, and that though the shot *must* have been heard no one would acknowledge it. The court-martial is over, and the marine is sentenced to be hung.

JAPAN.

Our advices from Yedo and Kanagawa apprise us of difficulties which are thrown in the way of American missionaries at these ports. To hinder their studies in the language they are not allowed to acquire teachers, nor are any natives permitted to visit them. A more promising state of affairs attains at Nagasaki; no impediments exist as to the study of Japanese, no hindrances to native visitors, due, it is stated, to the favourable impressions made at these ports by Dr. Macgowan, who commenced the mission by rendering himself useful to the officials.

Business at all ports is now progressing satisfactorily, and nothing has occurred requiring the consul's remonstrances.

CHINA.

PEKING.

Not one word of intelligence has been received through the usual channels from this place, and nothing is known of a reliable nature. It is of course apparent, by the silence, that it is intended to resist our demands.

SHANGHAI.

Lord Elgin, whose arrival at this port was announced in our last, has sailed for the Gulf of Pecheli, a short interview with his brother sufficing to determine him on a war policy.

The Foreign Settlement remains nearly as before. The city is nearly deserted by the natives. Both are protected by British and French troops. Several foreign gentlemen have visited Soochow, and have been fortunate in obtaining audience with the high authorities there. The utmost friendliness was shown by them, and they appeared very anxious to be on good terms with the foreign authorities, and asserted that they were but too willing to come to some agreement by which the foreign trade with the interior might once more resume its regular course.

The rebellion has made no further advances, or at least no reliable intelligence has reached us of any movements. It is expected among the Chinese that Hangchow has either fallen or is in great danger. The rebels certainly intend to make another attempt on that important city. They seem to have almost relinquished the idea of coming to Shanghai, and a good deal more confidence is observable among the natives here. The walled town of Sung-kiang, a distance of only twenty-five miles, is however still in their possession, and the Taoutai of Shanghai is making most vigorous endeavours to drive them out. Some slight success of the country people, aided by a party of foreign mercenaries, have made the rebels cautious in their movements in this direction, and as they profess great respect for foreigners and fear for their fire-arms, it is hardly to be expected that they will approach much nearer.

The *North China Herald*, of the 7th July, contains a correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce—Mr. Bruce, the British Consul, and the foreign inspectors of Customs—in which it is alleged that Mr. Consul Meadows libelled Mr. H. T. Davies, one of the Inspectors.

The British merchants at Shanghai addressed Lord Elgin on his arrival, and we extract the most important clause:—

"While we do not assume to question the wisdom of Her Majesty's Government in entrusting the settlement of the difficulties now existing to an officer of greater rank and power than those possessed by the Minister who so ably represents Her Majesty in this country, we take upon us to express a hope that the vigorous policy, which we feel a want of means alone has rendered for the moment unsuccessful, will be firmly adhered to, and that no consideration for what may appear to be more immediately our interests as a mercantile community will deter your Excellency from the prosecution of those measures which, although they temporarily interrupt our trade, will in the end secure us against a repetition of those international misunderstandings which more seriously and permanently injure it."

HONG KONG.

The London mails of the 11th June arrived out on the 22nd July, 44 days *en route*. The dates received this morning are to the 26th July, 48 days *en route*.

All attention is now given to the "news from the North," as it is felt to be of very great moment, directing, as it will, the whole course of events in the South of China.

The action for libel by Mr. Caldwell against Mr. Murrow, the Editor of the *Daily Press*, resulted in an ample apology being given.

In consequence of a French missionary being seized near Swatow, H.M.'s gun-boat *Cockchafer* was despatched to that port, and it was reported that, failing redress, she was firing on the town.

Mr. Parkes, lately Commissioner at Canton, has proceeded to the North to join the suite of the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Tarrant is, we regret to say, still in gaol, and subjected to the same kind of hardships and annoyances as we have before recorded. A large number of documents in connection with his case have come to hand by the present mail, but we are compelled to leave them for notice in our next issue; a copy of his petition to the Queen in Council has also been forwarded.

The *Hong Kong Register* on this case says:—

Our contemporary of the *Daily Press* publishes a gaol bulletin of more than usual horror—in fact, we fear partaking too much of the horrible to obtain general credence, however truthful it may be. The exposure of wrong, to be effectual, must be limited to the credulity of the public if it is to produce any effect; for if there is any suspicion of exaggeration, there results incredulity with regard to the whole. The extracts from the diary of Mr. Tarrant would show a system of torture, more adapted to the bagnios of Constantinople than the gaol of a British Colony, and we can but feel that there is a certain amount of high colouring in the narrations, which makes it difficult to place implicit faith in them. The Governor of the gaol may be a strict disciplinarian, even to a fault, but we do not believe that he is an inquisitor-general, or the Devil incarnate; nor do we believe that, even under the present imperfect system of prison inspection, such gross and unmitigated cruelties could be perpetrated. However this may be, the public will demand that these fearful charges of actual crime be fully inquired into; and whether or not true, such an investigation is imperatively required to clear the reputation of those upon whom the responsibility of the gaol discipline rests, if innocent, or to insure their speedy dismissal, if guilty. There is a minuteness about the revolting details given, which leaves no room for quibbling, and we wait anxiously to see what response comes from the other side. For the sake of humanity and common decency, we hope that some palliating circumstances may be made to appear.

From Mr. Tarrant's letter to the editor of the *China Mail*, dated 16th July, 1860, we quote the following:—"You say, in relation to extracts from my gaol diary, copied by Mr. Morrow at his request, and published in the *Daily Press* of the 10th instant, that 'under the circumstances' (of the astounding verdict of a jury empanelled to find how a Chinese in the gaol came to his death), 'you would prefer declining the evidence contained in said diary, or at least would receive it with suspicion. That I had divulged, or professed to divulge, some eighteen cases of flogging in six months, and that you suspected I managed to make myself disagreeable in gaol.'"

In plain language, you wish the public to infer that "to gratify my vengeance" I write untruths.

The remarks I make are these:—Gaol Regulations 43 ordains that the warden shall enter the hour in each day when floggings occur—while the doctor's book should have indications to those flogged for "shamming" or other connection with medical discipline.

"Analysing the extracts, then, it was fully within your power to certify yourself of the facts in my notes, before you throw out your insinuations against my veracity. It is in your power to do this now; and I call on you to withdraw your slanderous language, and let justice take its course."

The following passage from a series of minutes taken on an investigation into some complaints of mine, will best show how likely it is that I should descend so low as to think of attempting to visit an unoffending woman and her children for the wrong doing of others. "He (Mr. Tarrant) repeated he was ready to admit Mr. Scott's apparent desire to act with leniency; but where he was wrong was in being subservient to others. He (Mr. Tarrant) should regret the institution of an action against any one with a wife and family dependent on him; but the law left no alternative. Judge Hulme ruled, &c., &c., that an action did not lie against any one but the Gaol Governor (in similar connection)."

The intelligence from Cochin China confirms the accounts published already of the attacks made by the natives on the French with success.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

A paragraph appeared in our issue of the 13th August, taken from a Singapore paper, in which Mr. Low was erroneously mentioned as the governor. Mr. Edwards is the governor.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

There is very little news of importance from Siam or Java. In Borneo the disturbances at Banjermassing are gradually being quieted, but at great cost of life and treasure to the Dutch. From Boni we have no particular accounts, but the Dutch papers mention a scarcity of rice. There was a whisper of a third expedition, but it requires confirmation; the success of the second has, undoubtedly, been exaggerated.

Sarawak is quiet. The Rajah Meedah and his Europeans are away at Muka, chastising the chief there who has stopped the sago trade, and has made himself obnoxious by harbouring the refugees from the various states, and especially the murderers of the two Englishmen at the Sakawan fort. It is to be hoped that the villains will meet with their deserts.

There is an intriguing Belgian, a runaway from Java, named de Merode, who is visiting the native chiefs of the coast of Sumatra, and representing himself as special envoy of the Governor of Singapore. He is a dangerous character, and doing much mischief. He will probably be caught one of these days and creased.

We have had a very serious threatening of a riot here, but it has been checked in time. Had it broken out, it would probably have far surpassed that of 1854, since the Chinese are not only well armed, but, it is said, determined to resist all European interference in their faction or clan fights. Two encounters took place between the belligerent parties, which were stopped by the police, after a man had been killed, and several much hurt on each occasion. They were to have begun again the next day at about 2 P.M., but the appearance of the resident councillor, the superintendent of police, and several other well known "peace-at-any-price" men of rather pugnacious characters, and the able display and posting of the police force made the head men hesitate, and all irritation appears to have subsided.

His Prussian Majesty's steam-frigate *Arcona* has arrived here from Europe, and will remain for the Embassy of Siam, China, Japan, &c.

The cause of this turbulent feeling was rivalry between the old and the new opium farmers. The old farmer prepared a large quantity of Chandoo (the smoking composition) between the day of the sale, the 10th April, and the time he was to abandon his rights, the 1st May, and the last three days of his monopoly disposed of \$100,000 worth. The consequence of this was that the new man lost some \$50,000 the first two months. There remained still with the old farmer some \$70,000, with which he was trying to smuggle off, and of course the opposition was alert to prevent him doing so. Hence rivalry and disputes. The one then got his tribe, the Hokein, to take up his name, and the other engaged the Tai-chew, and so we had the old ill-spirit roused, with every probability of all the evil results.

We have also heard indirectly that Mr. Wilson's Income-tax is to be extended to the Straits settlements, and we are naturally not pleased at it, first, because it is the worst possible tax for this country, and secondly, because it is not required.

A public meeting was held, which was numerously attended, and the speakers showed that their experience and knowledge of the characters of the various inhabitants led them to view it as one of the most unpopular taxes, whilst the difficulty and expense of collecting it would be enormous. There are spoken in this place twenty-two languages, and books and accounts are kept in upwards of eighteen. The Income-tax commissioner will have no sinecure, even if it is polyglot, and, failing that, how is he to get on? Meanwhile we are looking anxiously for delivery from the rule of Bengal.

The following is an extract from the Petition to Parliament against this tax:—

Humbly sheweth, That a measure worked as one for levying an Income-tax must be, is certain to arouse the strongest opposition on the part of the inhabitants, and to impose a tax the collect on of which will produce such an effect, would, your Petitioners submit, be impolitic, and could not fail to deepen the distrust of the British Government and of its laws and institutions which at present unfortunately exists amongst the greater part of the population.

That immunity from direct taxation has been one of the great causes of the commercial prosperity of these entrepôts, and an impost, such as that proposed, would, in all probability, tend to drive from our ports the industrious classes of the inhabitants, to the evident and great detriment of the trade and revenue.

That your Petitioners view the proposed imposition with the greatest surprise, since it is well known that the transfer of the administration of these settlements from the Government of India to the Colonial-office, has been already resolved upon.

The *Straits Times* has the following amusing adventure:—

We last week announced the ill-success of Lewis' Equestrian troupe. The French Circus performances had commenced somewhat inauspiciously, as the following horse escapade will exhibit. At seven o'clock on the evening of the 24th one of the horses broke loose. The animal was quickly pursued by the proprietor and some natives. The savage horse collared two of the natives and left them almost senseless. The animal's next sally was against a carriage proceeding along the road, but he got beaten off. A native rider was afterwards attacked; he was seized by the waist, dragged to the ground, and then trampled upon and otherwise injured; the unfortunate rider's horse was nearly torn to pieces by his infuriated assailant. Having completed so much mischief, off went Mazeppa bolt into the garden of the Governor General, where he collared a native sentry, and then returned to the high road, where he attacked a carriage whose inmates, some gentlemen, scampered away for their lives. These alarming tricks continued about an hour, when one of the circus troupe, taking advantage of a favourable moment, leaped upon the horse's back, and led him away to the circus precisely as if nothing had happened. The prankish animal no doubt got well punished for his doings on reaching the circus, but we regret that one of his victims expired shortly after being attacked.

1. The *Singapore Free Press* says:—

In the beginning of April last nine large Lanun pirate prahus made their appearance in the Java sea, making descents upon several of the islands lying off the south coast of Madura, but they were not very successful in their attempts to obtain booty. They would appear to have been so far on their return home from one of their annual cruises through the Molucca, the Java and the China seas. We have received information of their having reached the China sea, and the probability is, that unless they should fall in with a Spanish force, they will reach their head-quarters unmolested, and with a large number of captives. In former years these islands and others on the coast of Borneo were frequently visited by fleets of Lanun pirate prahus, and the inhabitants suffered severely on such occasions, many being killed in the resistance which was very naturally offered, and large numbers being carried away. For a time, after the British naval forces during Sir Thomas Cochrane's command in these waters inflicted such signal chastisement upon the pirates, Lanun, as well as Dyak, destroying many of the strongholds of the former on the coast of Borneo, they were very cautious, and rarely showed themselves in the China sea. Of late years, however, they have been regaining confidence, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Dutch and Spanish authorities to suppress them, they are apparently becoming as audacious and destructive as formerly.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—The comparative exports to Great Britain for the new season, commencing 1st July up to date of the mail leaving, are rather above the average.—At Foo-chow-Foo all descriptions have advanced on last quotations—say Congou, low and dusty, 2 taels; common to middling, 2 to 3 taels; Kysow scarce, and much higher; Oolongs are picked up as they arrive at advancing rates, common being very scarce; Souchongs are a little cheaper. The following are the settlements reported for the fortnight:—Congou: 25,000 chests and 24,000 half-chests at 9 to 14 taels for dusty and low, 15 to 19 taels for ordinary to good common, 20 to 24 taels for but middling to flavoury, and 25 to 29 taels for medium to fine Kysows. Oolongs: 17,000 half-chests at 17 to 19 taels for Foo-chow-Foo packed, 20 to 22 taels for inferior Ningyong, 22½ to 24½ taels for common to good cargo, and 25 to 27 taels for fine. Souchong: 6,000 chests at 23 to 36 taels for medium, 27 to 30 taels for good, and 35 to 45 taels for fine.—At Amoy the demand for shipment to the United States was very active, and the market had been nearly swept at \$2 advance on the opening rates.—At Canton only 80 chops have arrived, of which 56 have been taken at 27 to 36 taels. The price fell a little subsequently to the opening rates, but from the causes indicated seem disposed to rally again.—At Shanghai some Japan leaf is being manipulated and packed as green. Transactions for the fortnight (the whole being Shanghai packed): Blacks, 1,500 chests Hoochow Congou at 28 taels, a small lot of Ningchow at 24 taels; Greens, 600 packages Hoochow leaf, and 1,500 packages of Japan leaf.

SILK.—At Shanghai the export of foreigners (mentioned in last report) from the interior has been very successful in getting parcels to market; it is reported that sailors have been hired for this purpose. About 8,000 bales of the new crop have reached Shanghai. The holders in the interior require payment in Carolus dollars, which has caused that coin to obtain a premium equalling an exchange of about 9s. per dollar. The quotations and transactions are given at, for No. 1, Tsatlee Taels, 420 to 430; Taysaan, No. 1, 350 to 360. At Canton,

a sale of re-reeled Kumchook, at \$460, and scarce at that. An increased transit duty of ten taels per bale has been placed on silk at Shanghai.

DRUGS, &c., AT CANTON.—Cassia Lignea: The only sale reported at Canton is a lot of 250 piculs at \$18 to \$18.25; the stock is called 1,000 piculs. At Macao the sales of the month are reported at 1,500 piculs at \$16.25 to \$16.75, there being 800 piculs in stock. Cassia Buds are scarce and wanted. Cassia Oil, the only sale reported is 3 piculs, at \$315, leaving 15 piculs in stock. Star Anniseed is quoted \$16 at Macao, stock 200 piculs, and no sales. Anniseed Oil, 50 piculs taken at Macao, at \$175, leaving as much more upon the market. Galangal Root, sales at Macao 250 piculs at \$4.30, stock 400 piculs. Matting, white, four, five, and six quarter, 11, 12½, and 15 cents. per yard. Checked, 12½, 14½, and 17 cents. Fire Crackers, 85 cents. per box for the best.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

AT SHANGHAI.—Business continues in the same stagnant condition. Small sales of shirtings in barter have been made. Quotations are nominal—Tael 1.6 to 2.10 for grey and white shirtings, and 1.0 to 1.25 for T-cloths, American Drills, 2.5.

AT Foo-CHOW-Foo.—Sales of about 12,000 pieces of shirtings have been made at \$1.75 to \$2.70. About 2,000 piculs lead at \$8.25.

AT CANTON.—The following are the sales: Cotton yarn, 900 bales; grey shirtings, 26,000 pieces; white ditto, 1,600 pieces; T-cloths, 7,000 pieces; American jeans, 1,700 pieces; chintz, 1,000 pieces; English camlets, 400 pieces; long ells, 1,000 Spanish stripes, 120 pieces; lastings, 100 pieces; lead, 1,200 piculs; tin plates (in excessive stock), 100 boxes; quicksilver, 200 flasks; nail rod iron, 600 piculs.

AT HONG KONG.—Sales of cotton yarns, 132 bales; shirtings, 4,750 pieces grey; T-cloths, 21,500 pieces; long ells, 1,360 pieces; Spanish stripes, 70 pieces; tin plates, 100 boxes; lead, 600 piculs; coals are fetching \$17. In addition to this there have been large sales by auction of damaged cotton goods.

MANILA.—EXPORTS.—Sugar: Sales of current clayed at \$5.06½. Hemp: \$4.25. Indigo: \$60. M. O. P. Shells: \$26. Imports: Sales of cotton goods have been small; the dealers being occupied in clearing late purchases. The *Ari Tona* was the next vessel expected from Europe. The quotations are for White Shirtings: \$3.12½ to \$3.18½ per piece of 40 yards. Grey Shirtings: 8 to 8½ lbs. \$3.37½. Grey Longcloths: 7 to 8 lbs. \$2.87½, and for 9 lbs. goods, \$3.12½ to \$3.25 per 40 yards. Blue and White Checks: \$3.18½ per piece of 18 yards. T. R. Handkerchiefs: \$1 per dozen. Dark Blue Cotton Cambayas: \$41 per corg.

SINGAPORE.—EXPORTS.—The demand for produce generally has been rather less brisk, and the supplies of some of the principal articles having been somewhat larger, prices are on the whole a trifle easier. In Imports: Large supplies are at hand, and while dealers are not disposed to purchase, importers are still anxious to reduce their stocks; so that, taking into consideration the discouraging accounts from the Bengal and China markets, that the Siam demand is less active, and that cheaper goods are on the way, it is probable that lower prices will rule ere long.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cent and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank. 6s. 7½d.	Private. 6s. 8d.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.		
At Canton . . . 3 ditto	..	5 0
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	4 10
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10
At Macao . . . 3 ditto	4 10	4 10½ to 4 10¾
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4 4	4 4
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Batavia . . . 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)		

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 320 rupees per 100 taels and at Hong Kong 234 per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B. 11 per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 8 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 72 to 73 cents, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount. The export of bullion by this mail to India was very trifling.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1859-60.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	30,312,106	27,625,466	27,722,880	85,560,452	64,163
Comparative period last season.....	17,080,076	23,371,642	25,338,074	65,789,792	72,246
Sailed since.—From Shanghai, July 16, Jubilee, 709,937 lbs., and 54 bales silk. From Foo-Chow-Foo, 6, Robin Hood, 998,500 lbs.; Koh-i-noor, 350,000 lbs. From Hong Kong, 1, Southern Cross, 574,000 lbs.; 19, Ardville, 546,700 lbs.; 8, per mail steamer, 1,477 bales silk.					

TO UNITED STATES.

	...	...	...	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	31,720,827	1,009
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	30,871,213	2,893
Sailed since.—From Whampoa, July 7, Judge Shaw, 128,800 lbs., and 48 piculs silk.					

TO THE CONTINENT.

	...	...	...	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	2,299,431	5,235
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	801,311	8,890
Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, July 8, per mail steamer, 144 bales silk					

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

	...	...	...	Packages.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	34,816	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	41,206	...
Sailed since.—From Hong Kong, July 7, Oracle, 310 packages; Me ta 1,606.					

TO AUSTRALIA.

	...	...	...	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	10,864,501	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	8,195,835	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	...	...	...	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1849 to 1850.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1851 to 1852.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
" 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: July 10, Ballarat, Earl of Chester. From Liverpool: July 1, Hannah Salkeld; 6, William Mitchell; 10, Memnon; 11, Carrington, Kit Carson. From New York: 10, Swallow. From Hamburg: 10, Barrour. From Sunderland: 7, Emperor. From Shields: 12, Canton. From Swansea: 7, Magna Bona; 11, Prince Henry.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: July 15, Lamermuir; 17, Kate, Verbena. From Liverpool: 14, Veronica. From New York: 14, Haze. From Sunderland: 17, Queen of the Ocean.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: July 21, Ulidia; 23, Roebuck. From Liverpool: 22, Medora; 26, Queen Mab, Anglia. From New York: 21, Sarah. From Sunderland: 23, Acoules, Bolus; 25, Betty; 23, Zwaan. From Newport: 17, Oscar Vidal. From Cardiff: 22, Von Berg; 25, Otto; 30, Venezuela. From Glasgow: 22, Three Bells; 27, Juliet. From Hamburg: 26, Hainan; 27, Overmaun. August 2, Argus. From Havre: 1, France.

At PENANG.—From London: July 7, Julia.
At BATAVIA.—From London: July 15, Ida; 10, William Simpson. From Sunderland: 15, Catherina Gertrude. From Glasgow: 18, Spanker.

SAILED.

From Foo-CHOW-Foo.—For London: July 9, Robin Hood, for Liverpool; 6, Koh-i-Noor.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: July 17, Albartross; 19, Ardville. For New York: Judge Shaw; 22, Contest.

From MANILA.—For New York: July 16, R. P. Stringer. For Nantes: 10, A. Cezard.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: July 17, Prince Alfred; 23, William Stewart; August 2, Gala. For Liverpool: July 24, Versailles. For New York: 23, St. Louis; 24, Keystone. For Europe: 17, Graces. For Trieste: 18, Carmen.

From PENANG.—For London: July 12, William Gilles. For Boston: June 30, Minstrel.

From BATAVIA.—For New York: July 15, Indianman.

LOADING.

At JAPAN.—For London: Jubilee.

At Foo-CHOW-Foo.—For London: Crest of the Wave, Flying Cloud, Gleam, Hero, Hoang, Ho, Polmaise. For New York: Benefactor, Christopher Hall, Don Quixote, Magenta. For Sydney: Windhover. For Melbourne: J. Shepherd. For Australia: Thomas Sparks.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Epsom, Falcon, Eliza, Spirit of the Deep, Dava, Gungadur, Mary Ann, Fairy, Langdale, Maggie, Thetis, Norseman, Northfleet, Wellington. For Liverpool: Caroline Chisholm. For New York: Hotspur, Penguin, Annie Buckman. For Havana: Emigration, Wakefield, Live Yankee. For Sydney: Darniebroig. For Melbourne: Helvetia, Laertes. For San Francisco: Creole, Lotus, C. C. Fowler.

At MANILA.—For London: Amoor. For Liverpool: Idas, Matilde. For Cork: Britannia, Caurasius, Clifton, I. de Unzueta, Parisian, P. de Santanda, Sappho. For New York: Industry. For Boston: Arab, Kate Howe. For Havana: Emigration, del Oceano. For Falmouth: Beatrice. For Havre: Coligny. For Sydney: Abruck, S. H. Talbot.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: General Wyndham, Hawthorn, Oryx.

Victor. For Liverpool: Conference. For Europe: Medora. For Boston: Borneo, Dolphin. For Hamburg: C. Brockelmann.

At PENANG.—For London: Rob Roy. For Boston: Hollander. For Nantes: L. Olivier.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.—The Dithona, from Melbourne, was struck aback with a terrific squall from the S.W., and before sail could be taken off the vessel, the maintop-gallantmast went over the side, jibboom carried away close to the cap, lost jibs, topsails, courses, and topgallant sails, and sprung mainmast.

The Celestial, from Kanagawa, when in lat. 22°44' N., long. 127°57' E., was overtaken by a typhoon, and lost several sails; three feet of water was found in the hold after.

The Vater Gruner lost nearly a whole set of sails on the 6th July.

The Verbena, encountered a cyclone in lat. 40°30' S., and long. 37° E., on the 16th May, and two following days in which the chief officer and carpenter were severely hurt, boats and bulwarks washed away, and other deck furniture.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: July 8, Oldero; 10, Ocean Mail; 11, Catharina; 12, Art Union, Cambula, Triton, Wagoola; 13, Horizon, Pleiades, Mary Lee; 14, Nankin; 18, Keepsake. From Boston: 8, Behring; 11, Cossack. From New York: 11, Swordfish, Edith Rose; 17, Phantom. From Cardiff: 11, Sultan, Isaac Bell; 17, Deszwerwer. From Hamburg: 12, Miranda; 17, Carl Ritter. From China to England and Continent: 10, Falcon; 12, Ziba; 14, Mercedes. From England and Continent to Singapore: 11, Oscar Vidal; 12, Medora; 13, Three Bells; 14, Von Berg, Angolia; 15, Roebuck, Acolus; 17, Juliet, Betty, Otto; 18, Queen Nab; 20, De Zwaan. To New York: 7, Sarah. From Singapore to England and Continent: 6, Jane Gray, Napoleon III.; 15, Tigris; 18, Eliza Hands. From Manila to London: 17, Ethereal. To New York: 4, Free-Trade; 15, Indianman. From Liverpool to Manila: 13, Arizona. From London to Batavia: 14, William Simpson. From Batavia to Hamburg: 19, Adolph.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—A good business has been done during the fortnight The Berwick Walls, Glencoe, Morayshire, and Bacchante have been taken up by the French Government for three trips to Chefoo, for the conveyance of horses, cattle, and coal, at \$10,000 to \$11,000 Mex. There has also been a demand for small vessels to take pulse to the Southern ports, which has not left a single vessel in port disengaged, and many would still find employment.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: £3 2s. 6d. to £5 5s. For New York, \$10. The settlements of the fortnight have been to most parts of the world, the export season being at its height. The amount of disengaged tonnage in port is 56,590 tons, against 43,835 tons last year, and many more vessels will go to China which would have gone elsewhere owing to the late favourable advices regarding tonnage. The British Government have taken up the Ardenraigh, Oishona, Pioneer, and Imperial (Am.) for three months certain at 17s. 6d. per ton, and the French, the steamer Francois I., to Saigon, for \$13,000. The other settlements reported are:—For London: Fairy from Whampoa, £5 5s.; Mary Ann, from Macao, £3 2s. 6d., and the Northfleet, £4 10s. to £5. The Christopher Hall, to load from Foochow for New York, at \$10; the Everdina Elizabeth to Batavia, 3,000 guilders; the Bertha, to load at Manila for Sydney, at £2 7s. 6d.

At MANILA.—For London, £2 15s.; for New York, \$7 to \$8. 50c. The following vessels have been laid on since last mail. The Carausius for London, with sugar, at £2 15s.; the Britannia for Cork and a port in the United Kingdom, with sugar, at £2 17s. 6d.; the Arab, for Boston, \$7 per ton sugar, and \$8 50c. 4 bales hemp; the Industry, for New York, \$8. 4 bales hemp; the Onabruck, to Sydney, with sugar, at £2 10s.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: £2 10s. to £3. Several charters have been offered to load from Calcutta to various places, and there is some enquiry for vessels to load from the rice ports to Europe, but the rates have been so low that they have been generally declined. The Medora has been chartered to London at £2 10s. all round, or £2 15s. to Hamburg. The Von Berg and Betty, from Rangoon, at £3 10s. to a port in the United Kingdom or Bremen, and £3 15s. to other continental ports.

At BATAVIA.—Freights show a downward tendency, and the rates are dull, owing to the scarcity of staple articles of produce. The William Simpson loads for London, on owner's account. The Chili to the Channel for orders to a port in the United Kingdom with sugar, at £3 5s.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Jubilee, from Shanghai, July 16.—Cocoons, 357 piculs; silk waste, 52.

Per Mauritius, from Whampoa, July 17.—Rhubarb, 148 piculs; galls, 250; galangal, 200; cassia lignea, 250; sugar, 270; sweetmeats, 360 boxes; anniseed oil, 6; soy, 60 packages; sundries, 997; matting, 700 rolls; canes, 128 mils.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per R. P. Stringer, for New York.—Hemp, 15,350 piculs; sugar, 6,400; sapanwood, 700; hides and cuttings, 476; cigars, 511 mils.

A. Cezard, for Nantes.—Sugar, 5,340 piculs; hemp, 300; coffee, 852; sapanwood, 140; cigars, 10 mils.; indigo, 106 qts.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Sir Robert Peel for London, 21st June.—Tin, 732 piculs; sugar, 3,334; catch, 1,954; black pepper, 1,760; india rubber, 576; buffalo and cow hides, 256; rattans, 364; gum Benjamin, 48; gutta percha, 21; isinglass, 49; nutmegs, 158; mace, 63; cloves, 1; elephants' teeth, 2; tortoise-shell, 4; patch leaf, 5. Essential oil, 24 dozen. Shells, 3 cases: tapioca, 1. Rum, 2,365 gals.

Per William Gilles, for London, 12th July.—Sugar, 7,115 piculs; tin, 507; india rubber, 705; rattans, 387; nutmegs, 227; mace, 67; tapioca, 698; isinglass, 10. 33 dozen nutmeg oil, 10 cases essential oil and mace paste, 2 cases patchouli leaf, 20,145 gallons rum.

Per Santiago, for Boston, 28th June.—Tin, 1,500 piculs; black pepper, 1,000; nutmegs, 102; mace, 11; india rubber, 200; gum Benjamin, 22.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Andromache	Ship	—
Acteon	Surveying	26	Avalanche	"	6
Adventure	Steamer	—	Calvados	"	—
Attalante	"	—	Capriccioso	Frigate	40
Assaye	St. Sloop	—	Didon	"	40
Beagle	Screw	44	Dierouledes	Steamer	—
Cambrian	Frigate	4	Dordogne	"	—
Camilla	Brig	16	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Centaure	Paul. Frigate	6	Drade	"	—
Chesapeake	Frigate	61	Du Chayla	Steamer	—
Cooper	Desp. Str.	6	Durance	"	12
Coromandel	"	6	Entrepreneur	"	—
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	Forbin	"	—
Encounter	Screw	14	F. de Norzagaray	"	—
Esk	Corvette	21	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Feroze	Steamer	—	Garonne	Steamer	—
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Gironde	"	—
Fury	"	6	Jura	"	—
Heracles	Hospital	—	Kienchang	Steamer	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	La Place	Corvette	—
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	Le Forte	"	—
Impetueux	Se. Frigate	51	Lilly	Steamer	—
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	Marne	"	—
Magicienne	"	6	Marseau	Steamer	6
Melville	Ship	6	Mitralle	Gunboat	6
Milior	Steamer	—	Mourthe	Steamer	12
Minden	Hulk	4	Nemesis	Frigate	50
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	16	Nievre	"	—
Odin	Paul. Frigate	10	Peiho	Steamer	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Perseverante	"	—
Prince Arthur	Steamer	—	Phlegton	Steamer	8
Pearl	Screw	20	Prezent	"	—
Pioneer	Do.	6	Primanguet	"	8
Reynard	Do.	4	Rajah	"	—
Ringdove	Do.	4	Renommee	Frigate	—
Rocluck	Desp. Str.	6	Rose	Steamer	—
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	Rhine	"	—
Scout	Screw	21	Rhone	"	—
Simoom	Se. Transp.	8	Saigon	"	—
Snake	Screw	4	Saone	Steamer	—
Sphinx	Paul. Frigate	6	Shanghai	"	—
Touze	"	—	Vengeance	"	—
Urgent	Se. Transp.	8			
Vulcan	Se. Transp.	6			
Waterman	Steamer	—			
Zenobia	Steamer	—			
FRENCH.			AMERICAN.		
Alarne	Gunboat	6	John Adams	U. S. Sloop	—
Alon Frah.	"	—	Hartford	"	—
			Saginaw	Frigate	—

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57 Dove	78 Drake	85 Cockchafer	92 Weasel
69 Kestrel	79 Janus	86 Firm	93 Bouncer
70 Slaney	80 Ilavoc	87 Stannah	94 Grasshopper
71 Levin	81 Haughty	89 Watchful	95 Banterer
72 Alcegaie	82 Forester	90 Flamer	96 Snap
75 Clown	83 Opossum	91 Bustard	Sparrowhawk
76 Woodcock	84 Starling		

In addition to the above there are ten steam transport vessels mostly belonging to the Indian navy, and 130 chartered sailing vessels for transport purposes. The *Feroze*, which has been placed at the disposal of Lord Elgin and suite, also belongs to the Indian navy. The *P.* and *O.* str. *Granada* is under the orders of Sir Hope Grant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: *Fei Ma*, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, *Mee Lee*, *Zingari*. American: *Pak Wan*, *Willamette*, *Cumfa*, *Spark*. Portuguese: *Inveigado*, *Shamrock*.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY, FOO-CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: *P.* & *O.*'s steamers, *Chusan*, *Formosa*, and *Rajah*; Messrs. *Jardine*, *Matheson*, & Co., *Hellespont*; Messrs. *Dent* and Co., *Yangtze*; Mr. *Lapraik's Undine*.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s. d.	VIA MARSEILLES.	s. d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 9
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0
" 1 oz.	2 0	" 1 oz.	1 9
" 2 oz.	2 0	" 2 oz.	1 9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1 0	" 1 oz.	1 3
		Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	2 0
		Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	2 0
BOOK POSTAGE.		BOOK POSTAGE.	
1 oz.	0 4	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 6
4 oz.	0 8	Above ½ oz., & not exceeding 1 oz.	1 0
1 lb.	1 4	" 8 oz.	1 1b. 2 0
1 lb.	2 0	" 1 lb.	1 1b. 3 0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz.		" 1 1b.	2 1b. 4 0
or fraction of 8 oz.		Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz.	1 3
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0 2	NEWSPAPERS	0 3
Feb. 15 and 27	June 5 and 22	Oct. 13 and 29	
March 15 and 30	July 5 and 22	Nov. 15 and 28	
April 13 and 23	Aug. 10 and 24	Dec. 15 and 30	
May 5 and 22	Sept. 12 and 23		

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The news received this morning from China by the mail has not had any perceptible influence on the tea and silk markets. They will probably remain in their present state of inactivity until the receipt of more decisive intelligence of the action of the allied forces, which may confidently be expected by the next advices.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—August 20, *Amazon*, *Dannbog*, from *Batavia*; 23, *Euseka*, from *Shanghai*; 27, *C. Dow*, *McGilvery*, from *Singapore*.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.—August 16, *Mermaid*, *Scudder*, (from *Boston*, for *Hong Kong*; 18, *Monterey*, for *Cape Town* and *Sumatra*.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 10, at *Deal*, from *China*, *Star of the North*; 8, at *Cowes*, from *Akyab*, *Caroline*; 9, at *Falmouth*, from *Akyab*, *Elise* and *Mathilde*; 10, at *Liverpool*, from *Akyab*, *John Paul*; 6, at *Cuxhaven*, from *Macao*, *Amazone*; 11, at *Liverpool*, from *Manila*, *Britannia*. Sept. 7, off the *Eddystone*, from *Maulmain*, *Castle Eden*.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 7, from *Newport* for *Hong Kong*, *Gorilla*; 2, from off *Beachy Head*, for *Batavia*, *Maria Adriana*; 7, from off *Dungeness*, for *Batavia*, *Maria Elizabeth*, and *Ridderkirk*; 6, from off the *Wight*, for *Singapore*, *Dido*; 6, from *Cardiff*, for *Hong Kong*, *St. Joseph*; Sept 8, from *Cardiff* for *Shanghai*, *Amelia*.

SPOKEN.—*Osharra*, *Manila* to *Liverpool*, June 23, 30 S., 46 E.; *Reyerward*, *Shields* to *Singapore*, July 25, 11 S., 25 W.; *City of Nantes* (s. a.), *Plymouth* to *China*, September 4, 48 N., 7, W.; *Kathay*, *London* to *Hong Kong*, July 9, 8 N., 26 W.

EXPORTS.—Per *West Australian* to *Hong Kong* (additional).—*Calicoes*, plain, 21,407 yds.; twist and yarn, 7,500 lbs.; *B. linen*, £18; woollens, £1,532; long and short cloths, £105; cordage, £240; sail cloth, £150; silk manufactures, £147; per *Roseau* to *Singapore* (additional). *Calicoes*, plain, 44,275 yds.

Laid on at *London*, for *Hong Kong* and *Canton*, *Star of the North*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANGIER.—On the 1st inst., at *China Cottage*, *Putney*, the wife of *F. J. Angier, Esq.*, late of *Hong Kong*, of a son.

BLAKE.—On the 29th ult., at *Southend*, *B Essex*, the wife of *Dr. Ethelbert H. Blake*, *Royal Artillery*, of a daughter.

BONHOTE.—On the 8th inst., the wife of *Frederick Bonhote, Esq.*, of *Upper Westbourne-terrace*, *Hyde Park*, of a son.

BOON.—On the 30th ult., at No. 4, *Atkinson-place*, *Brixton*, the wife of *Captain Sydney Gerald Boon*, of *Her Majesty's steamer Australian*, *Calcutta*, of a son.

CLUNIS.—On the 16th July, at *Singapore*, the wife of *Mr. John Clunis*, of a son.

CHARTERIS.—On the 27th ult., at *Titness-park*, *Sunning-hill*, *Berkshire*, *Lady Margaret Charteris*, of a daughter.

FORBES.—On the 26th ult., at 253, *Union-street*, *Aberdeen*, the wife of *Duncan Forbes, Esq.*, of a son.

GISBORNE.—On the 23rd of July, at *Point de Galle*, *Ceylon*, the wife of *F. W. Gisborne, Esq.*, *Ceylon Civil Service*, of a son.

POPE.—On the 29th of June, at *Hong Kong*, the wife of *William Henry Pope, Esq.*, *Commander of the ship Alfred*, of a daughter.

SKINNER.—On the 27th July, at *Singapore*, the wife of *Capt. Archibold Skinner*, of a daughter.

SMITH.—On the 26th ult., at 4, *Stafford-terrace*, *Brixton*, the wife of *Arthur Smith, Esq.*, of a son.

SMITH.—On the 25th ult., at *Little Squerries*, *Westerham*, *Kent*, *Mrs. J. Caldecott Smith*, of a son.

WEATHERHEAD.—On the 19th ult., at *Veira Villas*, *Fulham*, the wife of *Alfred Weatherhead, Esq.*, late of *Hong Kong*, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ASHTON.—On the 26th ult., at *Richmond*, *Surrey*, aged 47, *Robert John Ashton, Esq.*, of 2, *Pelham-crescent*, *Brompton*, and 9, *New Inn* eldest son of the late *Robert Ashton, Esq.*, of *Brompton*.

ENTWISTLE.—On the 27th ult., at *Southport*, aged 21, *William*, the eldest son of *William Entwistle*, of *Rusholme House*, *Manchester*, and cornet in *her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Life Guards*.

FUSSELL.—On the 14th ult., at *Warminster*, *Helen Maria*, the beloved wife of *John C. Fussell, Esq.*, solicitor, of that town.

GORDON.—Drowned at *Talien Bay*, on the — of July, by the capsizing of a boat, *Captain Gordon*, of the *Madras Engineers*.

GUTHRIE.—At *Foochow*, on the 16th of July, *Captain J. Guthrie*, of the ship *Polmaise*, of *Glasgow*, aged 40.

KELAART.—On the 31st ult., on board the *Ripon*, on the evening before her arrival at *Liverpool*, suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 41, *Edward Frederick Kelaart, Esq., M.D.*, *Staff Surgeon*, late of *Ceylon*.

LOCKYER.—On the 30th ult., on board the steamship *Ripon*, from effects of climate, *Major-General Henry Frederic Lockyer, C.B., K.H., &c.*, late *Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ceylon*, and *Acting-Lieut.-Gov.*, in the 64th year of his age.

MUIR.—On the — of May, 1860, at *Kandy*, *Ceylon*, *J. M. Muir, Esq.*, late of *China*.

SAMSON.—On the 6th of June, at *Canton*, on board *H.M.'s gunboat Starling*, which vessel he had recovered from the enemy under a sharp fire at *Peiho*, in June, 1859, *Mr. Oscar Samson*, second master, in his 32nd year.

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Government has given official notice to the merchants at Kiachta that it is not intended to make any alteration for the present in the duties on tea imported by the land frontiers; that the permission for the importation of tea from Canton and other ports of China by sea, which project has long been under consideration, will certainly not take place on the 1st January next, as was generally expected; and that in the case of such permission being granted at any future time, it shall be publicly notified at least six months previously. Russia has of late years made so many important reductions in her tariff, and shown such unequivocal signs of conforming gradually to the enlightened principles of free trade, that it cannot but be sincerely regretted that the opening of the tea trade has been shelved for the present. The Minister of Finance was, and is still, completely in favour of throwing open the trade and reducing the import duty on teas of all descriptions—both by sea and land—to one uniform rate of sixty-five copecks per pound, and all the details of the plan had been worked out and arranged by this zealous and enlightened Minister of the Crown; but unfortunately at the last moment difficulties occurred where least expected, which, being considered insuperable under present circumstances, the whole plan has been postponed *sine die*, and hence the issue of the above-mentioned communications to the merchants of Kiachta, who consequently obtain a new lease of their exclusive privileges and protective duties. In connection with the proposed reform of the tariff, it may here be mentioned that an extensive reduction in the duties on iron and other minerals was intended to be made simultaneously. This has also been overruled in certain high quarters, and I fear there is no chance now of further progress in this direction for a long time to come.

By the latest courier from Peking with dates to end of June, we learn that the Russian Ambassador at that Court, General Ignatiev, had left the capital, and proceeded to Beitau, on the Gulf of Petcheli, where he had safely arrived, "having everywhere received from the Chinese," says the despatch, "such signal marks of honour as have never before been accorded to any foreign ambassador." At Peking the state of affairs is described as quiet, but may be compared to the lull that usually precedes a hurricane. It was feared that disturbances would shortly break out, and many of the principal inhabitants had asked the Russian ecclesiastical mission to grant them an asylum if their life and property were endangered by any unforeseen popular movement. —[The Times, in giving the substance of this intelligence, has erroneously given the date as March.]—Ed.

According to a report published by the naval department in their official organ, the *Marine Journal*, the Russian navy consisted, on the 1st of January last, of 186 steamers and 41 sailing ships, giving a total of 227 vessels of all descriptions. The distribution of these ships was as follows:—161 in Baltic ports, 6 in the White Sea, 17 in the Caspian, 33 in the Black Sea, and 10 in the Pacific Ocean. In addition to these there were also 301 gunboats, transports, and other small craft belonging to the navy. Owing to the reduction of the navy by the losses incurred at Sebastopol during the late war, a great number of naval officers and seamen had been discharged, and at the above-mentioned date there were no less than 209 naval officers of different grades, and 307 petty officers and seamen of the Imperial navy serving on board Russian merchant ships.

The usual annual fair of Nishny-Novgorod has commenced, and promises to produce very satisfactory results. For the first time the *Northern Bee* publishes this year telegraphic bulletins every day of the principal features and transactions of this fair, according to which we gather that the supplies of all kinds of goods were large, and the sales very extensive; but that owing to the great want of the circulating medium, the principal transactions had been limited to barter. The supply of tea comprised 80,000 chests, amongst which, however, there was a great deal of inferior quality; notwithstanding which the demand was good, and nearly one half of the stock had by the last advices already changed hands.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, September 6.

In conformity with the contents of the Royal Ordinance of 23rd August (No. 36), the session of the States General was closed this day. In the absence of the King the Royal Speech was read by the Minister of the Interior.

Orders have been sent down to the E. I. depôt at Harderwyk to embark 100 fresh recruits for Batavia, on board the chartered transport *Australia*, Capt. B. D. Jochems, to sail from Nieuwe Deep on the 9th inst. The detachment is under the command of Major J. F. van Stietz, of the infantry, who is returning to India on expiration of furlough, accompanied by Lieutenants J. A. Vetter and J. C. Baud, of the infantry, and F. Julius and D. D. Niepce, of the artillery.

The Netherlands Trading Company advertises for tenders to load coals at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for India, a part to be landed at the steam-factory at Onrust, near Batavia, and partly at Sourabaya. They also require tenders for the conveyance of 100,000 florins in specie from Holland to Java, at the usual freight of one-half per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. K. F. Jansen-Hooyma, hitherto at the head of the warehouse department at the factory of the Netherlands Trading Company at Batavia, having tendered his resignation, the King has been pleased to accept the same, and grant him a pension in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services.

Stephen Higginson, junior, Esq., has received his *Exequatur* as Consul at Padang for the United States of America.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from British Columbia to the 1st ult. report that four small steamers were building at Victoria to run on Fraser River and other inland waters. Several brick buildings were going up in Victoria, with an increased disposition to invest in real estate. The mining news contains nothing noteworthy, only that the Chinese continued to flock to the diggings, already outnumbering the whites five to one. Her Majesty's ship *Satellite* had sailed from Victoria for England *via* the western coast of Mexico and Panama.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, August 27.

The following announcement is made in one of our daily papers:—"Four ships had cleared out from Kanagawa for London within a month, laden with teas and raw silk; the captain of the *Onward*, which brought the news, states that the quantities of teas and silk being brought down for export were astonishing."

Letters from the U.S. frigate *Niagara*, (*en route* to Japan with the Ambassadors), give a very poor account of her performances. She is described as much slower than was generally believed, and strained hard when under sail. The Ambassadors had caused to be removed from the cabin assigned to them almost every article of furniture which had been provided expressly for them at great cost, preferring to sit on a carpet in the Oriental style. They managed to while away the time in eating seven or eight times a day, smoking, playing at chess, and caressing their great toes, which latter operation afforded them evident solace and satisfaction. Tommy was as lively and amusing as ever, and still addicted himself to the habit of writing love-letters to his sweethearts.

A mysterious vessel, with coolies on board for the Chincha Islands, had touched at San Francisco for supplies. The United States' Marshal was soon on her track, but the bird had flown. An exciting pursuit took place, but with a negative result.

Havana dates are to the 18th. There is no news of importance. The time limited for the introduction of coolies into the island of Cuba had been extended by the Government. The *Staghound* (American), with 340 coolies, had arrived at Havana from China.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

FREIGHTS TO CHINA.—Assorted goods are quoted at \$12 per ton for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

The money-market continues without change of importance. We quote call loans at 5 to 5½, while ninety days to six months (first-class paper) goes at 6 to 7 per cent., the latter being an extreme rate, and, in some cases, for single names.

A fair business has been done in sterling exchange. Bankers' rates for sixty-day bills on London were 109½ to 110; and short sight ditto, 110½. Bills on Paris were steady at 5f. 14½c. to 5f. 13½c.

HEMP.—There has been nothing further done in Manila. Last week at Boston 4,050 bales Manila sold, to arrive per *Malay*, at 6½c. 6 mos.

INDIGO is quiet but firm, and principally confined to jobbing lots, for which full prices are obtained. Some twenty or thirty cases of Manila sold at 55c. to 70c.; and four chests Madras, 80c. six months, with sales of last

week of twenty and twenty-five cases of fine Manila, at 85c. to 120c.; a few Madras, 85c.

RAW SILK.—We notice further sales of Canton and Taysams since the 1st—about 100 cases and bales, for use, within our quotation; also Tattees at \$6 50c. and a few bales taken Japan silk.

SPICES.—The operations in pepper alluded to in our last in general terms, consisted of the cargo of the *Monterey*, from Sumatra—say 7,000 bags; 1,120 ditto Singapore per *Asian*; and 700 ditto from Store, besides 4,000 to 5,000 bags at terms not made public. Also some 8,000 bags more—about half in Boston on the spot and to arrive, generally at 8 to 8½c. six months, duty paid, and 7½c. to 7¾c.; in bond for shipment 250 bags here were run off in lots at 8½c. six months. We notice besides fifty bags Pimento, at 6¼c.; cloves in lots, 8c. cash; 20 cases nutmegs, 42½c. to 43c.; 50 bags Race ginger, 7 and 6 months; and 27,000 mats Cassia, on private terms.

SALTPETRE.—At Boston, 350 bags Crude sold at 10½c. to 11c., 6 mos. Stock in Boston, Aug. 1st, 3,000 bags against 16,398 bags last year. The quantity on the way is 15,523, against 15,681 bags last year.

SEEDS are quiet. For Clover there were buyers could sellers be found. In Timothy the business is confined to small sales for the country. Linseed is without material change. We note sales, 1,382 bags, Bombay here, per *M. C. Day*, at \$1.77c.; 3,000 ditto, Calcutta (2 lots), in Boston, at \$1.70c.; and 10,000 to 11,000 bags, there from store, previous to our last, on terms we did not learn.

TEA.—The first public sale of the season took place yesterday, and though the offering was small and in nowise an attractive one, there was a good attendance and prices sustained, and with a fair degree of spirit in biddings; most of the catalogue of Green and Black was disposed of, at rates about equal to those previously current at private sale. Otherwise, there has been nothing of moment done.

TIN.—Straits Pig has again been in speculative request, and about 2,000 slabs here and to arrive have been taken on private terms, but understood at a full price; the business besides comprises some 600 slabs, Straits, most at 31c. cash, and 32½c., 6 mos.; and some small lots Banca, 33c., cash.

ARRIVALS.—Radiant, Chase, at Boston, August 5, from Calcutta; Raven, Crocker, at New York, August 13, from Padang; Golconda, Parington, at Boston, August 12, from Calcutta; Manila, Behrens, at Boston, August 13, from Batavia; Andes, at Boston, Aug. 14, from Penang; Tellus, at Boston, Aug. 4, from Batavia.

CLEARED.—New York, Sweeney, from New York, August 7, for Nagasaki, Japan; Curlew, Ballard, from Boston, August 8, for Hong Kong; Elizabeth, Schmidt, from New York, August 10, for Melbourne; Canvas Back, Clark, from New York, August 11, for Hong Kong; Eastern Queen, Hancock, from Boston, August 11, for Madras, via Calcutta.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The official despatch from the United States' Secretary to the British Government is published in the New York papers, from which we extract the following:—

"This Government will, to the utmost extent of its power, put down this abominable traffic, and capture all American vessels and punish all American citizens engaged in it. The success which has already attended our efforts near the coast of Cuba prove that we have done our duty in this respect, and this at enormous expense, for the support of the captured Africans, for their transportation back to Africa, and for their liberal maintenance there during the period of a year after their return.

"Second: The laws of registration and inspection in the Island of Cuba, by which the employment of slaves imported contrary to law might be detected by the Spanish authorities. After what has been said, it is necessary that the Government of the United States could not ask Spain to pass such laws of registration. But if this were otherwise, it is quite certain that such laws would have no practical effect. For if 'her Majesty's Government are well aware that the price of sugar and the demand for labour afford the slave-trader profits which enable him to corrupt the authorities, whose duty it is to thwart and defeat this criminal enterprise,' and if joint-stock companies are established at Havana for the purpose of prosecuting the African slave trade under the eye of the highest officials of the island, and with perfect impunity, it would be vain to expect the registrars throughout the country would counteract the policy of their superiors by faithfully performing their duty.

"Third. A plan of emigration from China, regulated by the agents of European nations, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities. It is not probable that Lord John Russell expected this Government to unite in forming such a plan of emigration from China, for if he had entertained this idea he would scarcely have omitted 'the agents' of the United States from any participation in its regulation. Nor can the President share in the anticipation of her Britannic Majesty's Government that the coolie trade can be put on any such footing as will relieve it of those features of fraud and violence which render the details of its prosecution scarcely less horrible than those of the middle passage; and he is of opinion that it would exert a most deleterious influence upon every portion of this country to import into it Chinese coolies as labourers. In the States, where the institution of domestic slavery exists, these heathen coolies would demoralise the peaceful, contented, and orderly slaves, very many of whom are sincere Christians, and in the Free States they would be brought into competition with our own respectable and industrious labourers, whether of native or foreign birth, who constitute so large a portion of our best citizens.—WM. HENRY TRESCOTT, Acting Secretary."

Spirit of the Press.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

At the end of June, the English Expedition in the Chinese waters was ready for action, and only waiting for the arrival of the French supplies and reinforcements. Delays of this kind are almost inevitable in all joint military operations; and it is fortunate that, in this instance, the backwardness is not on the English side. It would be absurd to blame the French authorities for the unavoidable accidents which may affect arrangements necessarily concerted at Paris to be carried out on the other side of the globe.

The English bases of operation at Calcutta and Singapore are several thousand miles nearer to the scene of action, and probably it will be found that the early readiness of our fleet and army is represented by an enormous expenditure. If domestic journalists or foreign critics would, on future occasions, make similar allowances for English shortcomings, the lesson which may be conveyed by the delay in the Gulf of Pecheli will not have been altogether unprofitable. By this time the allied forces are probably in movement, bursting through or overawing all attempts at resistance. It seems to be taken for granted that the Peiho forts will be turned, that the river will be ascended, and that the armies will advance beyond Tientsin in the direction of Peking. The allied commanders are probably well aware that, if they can extort a tolerable peace, the achievement will far outweigh any possible amount of glory which can be won from Tartar troops and generals. A more unsatisfactory war has never been undertaken since the first commencement of European intercourse with Eastern Asia. Ordinary politicians are obliged to judge and to act on the statements of unknown authorities who possess or claim a special knowledge of the subject; and, unluckily, the residents at Hong Kong, and the merchants who trade to China, are by no means unanimous on any question which relates to any treaty, course of policy, or war, in the past, the present, or the future. A pamphlet lately printed at Hong Kong, under the title of "England's Policy in China," denounces the opium trade, the proceedings of Mr. Bruce, and the general conduct of the English in China, with a confidence of assertion which would be more convincing if dogmatism were not characteristic of colonial controversy. It is little to the purpose to remark that the treatment which has been applied to China would be utterly intolerable if it were adopted towards any European State. Those who assume most readily that the law of nations is equally applicable to the West and to the East are generally most sweeping in their contempt for the ignorance that would attribute to China the maxims or modes of thought which are universally prevalent in Christendom. The author of the pamphlet quotes the opinion of a certain leading foreign merchant in China, that treaties in the East are only binding as far as they are "beneficial to commerce, to industry, and to the great interests of the country." It is also necessary that they should "have received the free assent" of the nation which is called upon to carry out their stipulations. In other words, the Chinese repudiate all obligations which are inconvenient, especially when they, in the first instance, had intended to violate their undertakings. The "leading foreign merchant," by a bold innovation in ethics and jurisprudence, seems to assert the equity as well as the actual existence of the Chinese mode of interpretation. "I would suggest that in courts of justice among the civilised nations of the West, the fundamental fact required in contracts is that their provisions shall have received the voluntary assent of the mind of both parties, and if the evidence of that assent is wanting, the contract is null and void. . . . The rule which requires the voluntary assent of the mind is obviously a rule of justice, while that which requires fulfilment without such assent is the rule of injustice." The ethics of Hong Kong appear to be identical with the doctrine of mental reservation which brought so much odium on the Jesuits, and on the casuists in general. The contemporaries of Euripides were never weary of taunting him with a still earlier and broader exposition of the same questionable proposition. "The tongue has sworn, but the mind is still unsworn," was considered to include whatever sophistry could be enlisted in the service of practical dishonesty. If the Chinese and their advocates insist on construing their treaties by their own wishes and intentions, it certainly becomes necessary to consider how their defective moral sense may be supplied by the occasional exercise of force. It might be possible to believe in the knowledge and judgment of an Anglo-Chinese expert if he confined himself to allegations as to the practice of the nation which he has studied, but a writer who considers that the substance of treaties is not contained in their express provisions may be equally liable to error in his descriptions of Chinese character. As long as the intercourse of Europeans with China depended on custom and tacit acquiescence, it was unnecessary to inquire into the national mode of dealing with written obligations, but within twenty years various rights have been acquired by formal treaty, and in many instances the whole commerce of England is dependent on stipulations which have never yet been disputed. If the Court of Peking were allowed to interpret Lord Elgin's treaty according to its own secret policy, no security would remain for the concessions which were long before obtained by Sir Henry Pottinger. There are several suggestions in the Hong Kong pamphlet which seem reasonable and useful, but, in disputed questions, an authority which cannot be trusted possesses little practical value. The oddity of the present war is increased by the circumstance that, in some parts of the empire, it assumes the form of a triangular campaign. During the delay of the allied forces, the rebels captured the important town of Soochow, and the French General actually proposed to interfere by force for the restoration of the Imperial authority. Mr. Bruce and Sir Hope Grant judiciously declined to waste their strength in supporting the enemy whom they might soon afterwards be compelled to attack; yet the scheme may not be so absurd in China as if it had been devised in any other part of the world. It is possible that the Imperial Government might be conciliated by timely assistance, even though the proceeding were followed by open hostilities; and it may be advantageous to treat with a State which retains sufficient unity to carry out any compact to which its rulers have consented. The advocates of China would in general applaud European interference for the restoration of Imperial authority, but no English Government will commit the error of embarking in a gratuitous contest under absolute incapacity to foresee the probable issue. If moral scruples and considerations of political expediency were insufficient causes for disliking the war, the expense alone might well alarm any prudent statesman. It is asserted that the outlay of the Commissariat in a single month amounted to £400,000, and it is known that enormous sums have been asked and obtained for freight and transport. The amount which was voted by Parliament in the latter part of the Session must already have been exhausted, and there can be little doubt that the Government will be compelled before the end of the year to resort to the additional vote of credit. It is true that England can afford all things that are necessary, nor is it expedient that questions of peace or war should be decided principally with reference to expense. It is only in an ambiguous and unprofitable quarrel that all objections to war apply with cumulative force. The country and the Houses of Parliament will assuredly be satisfied with moderate con-

cessions, although it has been thought right, on the authority of the Government, to exact retribution for the affair of the Peiho, and to confirm by a fresh display the moribund treaty of Tientsin.—*Saturday Review*.

THE FRENCH VERSUS ENGLISH FORCES IN CHINA.

It has for some time been the fashion to speak of unreadiness as if it were an essential part of the English military character. Throughout the Crimean War we were politely taunted with our want of promptitude, and "*Les Anglais sont toujours trop tard*" was adopted, even among ourselves, as a formula of self-reproach. No matter what the nature of the service, our allies always managed to convince themselves, and more than half convinced Europe, that their energy alone saved us from the most serious scrapes. Their Zouaves were scrambling up the hill at the Alma before our troops had got across the water; it was they who rescued us from the jaws of the Russians at Inkerman; and, as to the Malakhoff and Redan, why, in consideration for our feelings, they forbore allusion to the respective shares of the two countries in that transaction. Even in the last China campaign, where the proportion of English and French troops was reversed, the handful of the latter proved themselves worthy sons of "*la grande nation*," and quietly appropriated to themselves the lion's share of the *éclat*, such as it was. If there are but half-a-dozen Frenchmen in an attacking force, no sooner is a point carried than they pull out the tricolours which seems always forthcoming at the right moment, and shout "*Vive l'Empereur!*" while their less mercurial comrades are making good their position, or following up the retreating enemy. But the fact remains that the French have a greater credit for alacrity, mobility, and rapid organization than ourselves. Every one knows the apologies and qualifications that may be made to account for our own tardiness, but we prefer to own frankly that in the sudden exigencies of warfare the "solidity" of our genius and institutions makes it hard for us to keep pace with the elasticity of our neighbours. We do not say it is satisfactory, but it is instructive, to observe that such results are not invariable. It is possible for an English contingent to be beforehand, and for a French contingent to be too late. Yesterday we published a telegram from Hong Kong confirming the letter of our correspondent at Shanghai, dated June 30:—"The British force were ready for attack, but the French had protested against commencing hostilities on account of having lost all their harness in the vessel which was wrecked at Amoy, and having also 2,000 men less than the British." We take it for granted that the second motive is imperfectly expressed in the telegram, and was grounded on an honourable anxiety on the part of the French Commissioner that his countrymen should bear their fair share in a joint expedition, rather than on any unworthy jealousy of the English. At all events, it is gratifying to know that "on the 26th of June Lord Elgin induced Baron Gros to withdraw the protest," and that "the attack was to commence immediately." We have every hope that, allowing for this deduction, the aggregate force will be strong enough to effect its purpose; and, if this be so, we doubt whether the Emperor of China will concern himself to calculate which of the two Western Powers contributed most to the momentum of the blow. Nor do we think it necessary to suppose any deficiency in the naval or military preparations of our allies, except, perhaps, in the number of transports employed. We must remember that their basis of operations is practically much more distant than our own, inasmuch as they have no important military and naval establishments in India or the Straits of Malacca. It is wiser as well as more charitable to attribute their disasters to ill-luck, and to speak of our own better fortune, as Cicero warns us, "sparingly and with diffidence." We have, indeed, alluded to this mishap in perfect good-humour, and in no spirit of national vanity. Accidents will happen, and the administrative virtues of our neighbours are too universally acknowledged to need any defence. The moral we would draw is for the edification of our own countrymen, and it is, that we ought not to throw the responsibility of every failure on the badness of our "system." By all means let us improve our machinery to the utmost, but let us place our chief trust on the personal merit of those whom we employ. There never was a more completely organised expedition launched from our shores than that which perished under Lord Chatham's auspices at Walcheren. There never was a worse appointed army than the Volunteer force which, under Garibaldi, overran Sicily and now threatens Naples. The same troops under different Generals develop different capacities. According as they are led, English soldiers may be impulsive, or French soldiers steady. The secret of the present efficiency of the British armament in the Gulf of Pecheli we take to be twofold—the personal qualities of the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief, and a very large expenditure of money. When we read of "the untiring solicitude and unwearying care of Admiral Hope and Sir Hope Grant," and think of the vote of credit in anticipation of the China expenses, we need not resort to any abstruse explanation of the fact that for once we have been more alert than our allies.—*Times*.

Literature.

British Relations in China. By Capt. SHERARD OSBORN: Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Captain Sherard Osborn thinks like a sailor, fights like a sailor, and writes like a sailor. His marked characteristic is best expressed by the word *dash*, and dash is a far greater virtue in fighting than in authorship. He has been in two China wars, and we doubt not performed his duty well as a naval officer. With the knowledge he thus acquired of China and the Chinese character he deems himself competent to advise us on what some consider rather an intricate question, "Our future relations with China." Captain Osborn's advice amounts to this:—"Teach them through the gentle medium of Armstrong guns how willing you are to take their tea and silk, and how anxious you are to supply them with Manchester goods." He says, treat the Chinese like children, do what you consider best

for them, tell them it must be so; use force if necessary; do not procrastinate or hesitate a moment, and, above all, do not appeal to their reason. At pages 92 and 93 he brings several charges against the merchants of China, who, he says, advance specious arguments in behalf of their vested interests—trade—and have induced our statesmen to steer a middle course. We consider this a great libel on the merchants of China. We do not think that a community of merchants exist who are disposed more freely to make sacrifices for the general good, and bear the attendant losses more patiently. The Canton factories (with large quantities of goods) burnt down in 1857, for which they have, up to this moment, not received any compensation, is a good illustration of our belief. Captain Osborn dwells bitterly on the delay of our Government in obtaining satisfaction for the Taku defeat. Although we dissent from many of the writer's views, we bear willing testimony to the interest of his book, and it contains a most valuable map.

The Man of Destiny: a Romance of Modern History. By L. A. CHAMEROVZOW. T. C. Newby, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

Before Louis Napoleon shall have been gathered to his forefathers ten years, he will probably be the hero of a hundred novels. We could have been content to wait until then, but M. Chamerovzow has decreed otherwise. Even now, while that august potentate is *making history* his sallow visage and inscrutable moustache are surrounded with the accessories of fiction. "*The Man of Destiny*" is no other than his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. We are not bound to state what we think of the portrait, but we are perfectly willing to say that the author has produced a very clever book. As a work of fiction it is defective. The story lacks interest and continuity; the personages talk (some of them, indeed, in a strange manner), but they want the "breath of life," and the writer's style is altogether too diffuse. It is as a semi-political *résumé* of the events of 1848 that the work is valuable. As might be expected, therefore, what the author terms his "digressions" are the best parts of his book. We refer especially to the fourth chapter of the first volume, and the third chapter of the second volume, which contain admirably-written reviews of the state of political parties in France when Louis Napoleon began to achieve his "destiny." We cordially recommend the perusal of the work before us—not as a good novel, but as being more valuable than a good novel would be.

The Daughters of Merville. By S. J. WEST. T. C. Newby, 30, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

This is a tale of fashionable life, very well pruned, very tastefully bound, and dedicated "by special permission" to a duchess. It is by no means unworthy of these advantages, for it is written in good taste, and with considerable talent. To the fairer portion of our readers we more particularly commend it.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.—The most important article in this number of *Blackwood* is on the recently published "*Life of Sir Robert Peel*," in which that statesman's career is very fairly reviewed.—*Collins's New Monthly* commences with a capital paper on "Italy; her Friends and Foes." "*East Lynne*" is continued, but not concluded. "*The Notes on Note Worthies*" for this month treat of Savonarola. "*The Belles of the Island*," an effective sketch, is happily concluded. There is a pleasant article, entitled "*To Paris and Back in Five Days*," an important paper on the "*Lake Regions of Africa*," and an agreeable summary of the most recent history of Dublin.—*Macmillan* begins with a powerful article from the pen of Mr. Cliffe Leslie, on "*The Future of Europe Fictitious History*." The next most noticeable paper in this number is by the Editor, on "*The Life and Poetry of Shelley*"—the latter portion of the article is written in Mr. Masson's best manner. The criticism of the "*Two Budgets of 1860*" is cleverly written, but we dissent from many of the writer's opinions.—In the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month we have Mr. Thackeray's "*Lecture on George the Third*," which was very popular when it was first delivered. "*Framley Parsonage*" is, however, we suspect, the paper first read on opening each succeeding number of the magazine, and, taken as a whole, it is as yet the best contribution to its pages. We do not forget, while recording this opinion, Mr. Sala's "*Hogarth Papers*," all of which we have read with pleasure. We warn him, however, to stop ere the subject becomes tedious. An article on "*Thieves and Thieving*" details the experience of a clergyman among the thieves of London, in plain and forcible language.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC NOTES.

It is rumoured that the *Dial* and *The Morning Star* are about to amalgamate.—Mr. Charles Dickens is preparing to appear again in his old character of a monthly contributor to the amusement of the reading public.—The appearance of a little volume of poems by Miss Kate Macready, a daughter of the great tragedian, is to be noticed among literary novelties of the day.—The appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Director of the National Gallery has been prolonged for another period of five years.

Naval and Military.

It was announced in our last that the P. & O. steamer *Alhambra* had been hired by the French Government for the conveyance of reinforcements en route to China. This vessel reached Malta on the 27th August, with 171 men of the 102nd Regt., and thirteen hospital nurses, in charge of Lieut. Lavergne, and proceeded on to Alexandria. The French steam frigates *Ulloa* and *Eldorado* left Toulon for Alexandria, also with reinforcements. These troops—we believe in all numbering 450—will, it is reported by *The Times*, be conveyed from Suez to China by a French transport expected there from Hong Kong with invalids.

The screw steam sloop *Hornet*, 17, has sailed for the Cape and Bombay. This vessel has been reported as leaving for China by some journals, and by others for the West Coast of Africa. On application to the Admiralty we find the Cape and Bombay to be correct.

The Government has given directions for the whole of the diving apparatus in use by the Royal Engineers at Chatham to be fitted with Mr. Heinke's improved eye-plates, under the personal direction of that gentleman.

A very extraordinary sensation has been occasioned in military and general circles by the appearance of a work under the title of "Army Misrule." Nor is the interest the less because it is rumoured on the best authority that this *expose* is from the pen of a member of a distinguished family who has served himself in the ranks, and now comes forward unreservedly to give up his experience of the life of a common soldier. The *Army and Navy Gazette* has pronounced it one of the most powerful brochures that has appeared of late years, and indeed it has been commended, on very excellent authority, not only to the attention of no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief, but to every one at all interested in the welfare of the British soldier.

Mr. W. H. Ward having brought his experiments with the ocean signal telegraph to a favourable issue at Woolwich, has received instructions from the Board of Admiralty to proceed to Milford Haven and embark on board H.M.'s screw steamship *Royal Albert*, flag of Rear-admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., for a course of experiments at sea.

Donald McKay, the celebrated American shipbuilder, writes to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* some of the results of his observations in the British navy yards. The Government is now building fifty-three steam war vessels of various kinds, carrying 1,783 guns, or nearly as many as the whole United States navy. By the middle of next year, when the ships now on the stocks are completed, the British fleet will count 735 vessels, with 17,099 guns, and 132,786 horse power, or about eight times as many guns as our navy. Over 200,000 men will be required to man the vessels. The French navy is, in guns, only a little over half as strong as the English.

The Metropolitan Police (Dockyards) Bill, which has received the Royal Assent, and will immediately come into operation, provides for a uniform system of police supervision throughout the whole of the Government dockyards. A large number of the B division of metropolitan police, who have for many years been on duty at the dockyards of Woolwich and Deptford, and at Woolwich Arsenal, will therefore be transferred to other Government establishments, and it is stated that the entire force will be placed under the command of Mr. Mallalieu, the present superintendent of the B division, who was, previous to the introduction of the Act, specially employed to visit the Royal dockyards, and report as to the existing police regulations.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal army, nearly all the recruits have left Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, and a draught of the 6th will leave, only the staff remaining.

It has been announced in Woolwich Arsenal that Capt. A. Noble, Royal Artillery, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, is about to resign his commission in the Royal Artillery, and that he has entered into engagements to join the manufacturing firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Co.

The sailing line-of-battle ship *Doscaren*, 70, Capt. Richard A. Powell, C.B., bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick Grey, K.C.B., has arrived in Plymouth Sound.

Detachments of the 5th Fusiliers, 37th, 71st, and 88th Connaught Rangers, arrived at the invalid depot at Chatham from Gravesend. They disembarked from the ship *Lady Clarendon*, from Calcutta. The ship brought home the head-quarters of the 53rd Regiment, under command of Colonel Frederick English, C.B., which landed at Plymouth, and three companies of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, which disembarked at Portsmouth. The 8th proceeded to Portsmouth barracks.

Her Majesty's screw steam-sloop *Pioneer*, 350 horse power, Mr. May, master in command, has had the engineer's trial of machinery after repairs. The *Pioneer* has been fitted with peculiar care to join Dr. Livingstone's expedition in the Zambesi, and has been freighted at Woolwich with a heavy cargo of victualling and other stores for the use of Dr. Livingstone and the exploring party who accompany him.

The Lords of the Admiralty visited Cork on the 3rd inst., and were engaged on the two following days in their inspection, and in giving audience to deputations, and listening to suggestions in reference to the expenditure of the public money.

1st Royals.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: We learn that the 2nd Battalion at Hong Kong has been very unexpectedly ordered home. It went on foreign service in 1853. As it has been found impossible to work a double staff of officers—one for what is still called the Indian Army, the other for her Majesty's European regiments—in the Chinese expeditionary force, those officers who held appointments on the former establishment, such as Colonel Hubert Bruce, &c., have returned to India.

The hired transport *Venilia*, Captain Page, with a heavy freight of hutting and building materials, was towed down the river on Saturday last from Woolwich Arsenal, on her voyage to the Cape of Good Hope.

Nothing has been said as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the Indian Navy.

Lieutenants Stokes, of the 38th, and Sutherland, of the 44th, having obtained first-class certificates at Hythe, have been appointed as instructors, to their respective regiments; the former to proceed to India, and the latter to China.

London Gazettes.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. A. L. Inglis, Harbour Master at Hong Kong will, we understand, shortly resume his duties. Mr. Weatherhead, of the Supreme Court, has resigned his appointment.

We understand that Bishop Smith, of Hong Kong, is expected in this country via San Francisco, &c., some time next month.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES WILSON.—*The Times* of September 12 says:—"It is with the most sincere regret that we announce the death of the Right Hon. James Wilson, Financial Member of the Indian Council in Calcutta. Mr. Wilson had from his first arrival in India suffered from the effects of the climate, and had been advised to retire for a time to the Hills. His anxiety, however, to bring into operation the important measures he had initiated for the reform of the Indian system of finance, induced him to remain in Calcutta, and he has fallen a sacrifice to his high sense of public duty. His loss will be severely felt in India, and it will be most difficult to find a man capable of filling the place left vacant by his sudden and lamentable death."

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson	Governor	Salary £3000
Lieut. Brown, A.D.C.	Private Secretary	250
W. T. Mercer	Colonial Secretary	1200
F. H. A. Forth	Do. Treasurer	800
W. H. Rennie	Auditor General	600
W. C. F. Robinson	Do. Superintendent of Trade	300
C. St. George Cleverley	Surveyor General	1000
J. J. Murray	Colonial Surgeon	1000
A. L. Inglis	Harbour Master	600
D. B. Caldwell	Registrar-General	700
W. H. Adams	Chief Justice	—
H. Kingsmill	Acting Attorney General	1250
W. H. Alexander	Registrar of Supreme Courts	600
T. F. Callaghan	Chief Magistrate	1200
W. H. Mitchell	Assistant do.	600
Charles May	Superintendent of Police and Coroner	500
W. Chapman	Postmaster General	800
F. W. Mitchell	Assistant do.	500
Rev. J. J. Irwin	Colonial Chaplain	700
Rev. W. Lolescheid	Inspector of Chinese Schools	300

NOTE.—The Governor, Superintendent of Police, and Postmaster General, have a house provided for them; £300 of the Auditor General's salary, £200 of the Surveyor-General's, and £250 of the Acting Attorney-General, are not charged to the Colony, but voted by Parliament under Civil Service Estimates for Consular, &c., Services in China, Japan, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh	Governor	—
W. Thomas Lewis	Resident Councillor of P. W. I.	—
Captain Henry Man	" " Singapore	—
Captain Macpherson	" " Malacca	—
Sir B. Bolton M'Causland	Recorder	—
W. Willans Willans	Magistrate of Police	—
W. Cuppage	Postmaster	—
J. Rose	Resident Surgeon	—
J. Clunies	Engineer and Surveyor	—
J. Michael Moniot	Surveyor-General of the Straits	—
J. D. Vaughan	Master Attendant	—
Captain G. C. Collyer	Chief Engineer of Public Works	—

LIST OF CONSULS IN HONG KONG.

For United States	James Keenan	Consul.
— France	M. A. E. Vaucher	Vice-Consul.
— Spain	D. José de Aguilar	Do.
— Portugal	Manoel Pereira	Do.
— Netherlands	A. W. P. Kup	Do.
— Denmark	Fred. H. Block	Do.
— Free Hanseatic Towns	Ludwig Wiese	Do.
— Prussia	G. Overbeck	Vice-Consul.
— Sweden and Norway	N. Duus	Consul.
— Belgium	B. C. Antrobus	Do.
— Austria	G. A. Wiener	Do.
— Sardinia	John Dent	Do.
— Oldenburg and Hanover	C. Brodersen	Do.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

Governor	George Edwards	—
Surgeon	J. Treacher	—
Harbour Master	Lieut. Merriman	—
Secretary	James Low	—

DIPLOMATIC STAFF IN CHINA.

Port.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Previous Services.
Shanghai	The Right Hon. Earl of Elgin ..	Special and Temporary Envoy Extraordinary ..	..	Attached to Lord Ashburton's Special Mission to Washington in 1842. Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong. Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland. Consul General in Egypt 1853. Secretary to Lord Elgin's Mission in 1857.
	Hon. Fredk. W. A. Bruce.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	£8,000	
	T. F. Wade	Chinese Secretary	1,200	
	J. Mongan	Assistant Secretary	600	
	W. de Norman	First Attaché	..	
	Alex. B. St. Clair	Attaché	..	
Canton	George Hugh Windham	Unpaid Attaché	..	Served in the army. Attached to Mission at St. Petersburg from 12th April, 1853, to 1st Dec., 1858.
	T. C. Adkins.....	Assistant	..	Attached to Mission at the Hague from 10th Nov., 1857, to 1st Dec., 1858.
	H. S. Parkes, C.B. (ordered to Shanghai)	Her Majesty's Commissioner	...	Attached to Sir H. Pottinger's suite in June, 1842. Acting Interpreter at Foo-chow-foo in 1845 and 1846. Acting Interpreter at Shanghai in 1846 and 1848. Interpreter at Shanghai, 19th April, 1848; at Amoy in 1849. Acting interpreter at Canton, 21st November, 1851. Consul at Amoy, 10th August, 1854. Acting Consul at Canton, from June, 1856, till September, 1858.

CONSULAR STAFF IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND OTHER PARTS OF THE FAR EAST.

Port.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Previous Services.
China—Shanghai	T. T. Meadows	Acting Consul	..	Consular Interpreter at Canton, July, 1843. Ditto at Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1852. Acting Vice-Consul at Ningpo, in 1856, and 1857.
	G. W. Caine (ordered to Swatow)	Acting Vice-Consul	..	
	John A. T. Meadows	Interpreter	..	
Ningpo	T. Jones.....	Acting Sen. Assistant..	..	Employed under the Colonial Office at Hong Kong from 24th May, 1850, to 2nd September, 1852. Third Assistant in the Superintendency in China, 3rd Sept., 1852. Second Assistant at Shanghai, 17th January, 1854.
	C. A. Sinclair.....	Acting Consul	..	
	P. J. Hughes.....	Interpreter	..	
Foo-Chow-Foo ...	G. Phillips	Assistant	..	Interpreter in China, 1st Dec., 1849. Interpreter at Ningpo, 1st August, 1850. Acting Vice-Consul at Ningpo, 1st April, 1853. Acting Interpreter at Shanghai, 12th July, 1856.
	W. H. Medhurst	Acting Consul	..	
Amoy	W. C. Virtue.....	Interpreter	..	Employed under the Colonial Office at Hong Kong. Interpreter at Shanghai, 7th October, 1843. Acting Vice-Consul at Amoy, from April, 1848, till August, 1849. Chinese Secretary to the Superintendent of Trade in China, August, 1850.
	W. Gregory	Assistant	..	
	W. B. Gingell	Consul	..	
	M. C. Morrison	Vice-Consul	..	Served in the Madras Army. Assistant Interpreter at Amoy, 10th October, 1844. Interpreter, 1st July, 1845. Acting Interpreter at Foo-chow-foo, Dec., 1848. Acting Vice-Consul in 1850, 1853, and 1854.
	Robert Swinhoe.....	Interpreter	..	
	W. H. Pedder	Interpreter	500	
Canton	D. B. Robertson.....	Consul	1800	Employed in the Mixed Commission for the settlement of the claims of the British Legion on the Portuguese Government in 1842. Vice-Consul at Shanghai, 21st Dec., 1843. Consul at Amoy, 23rd Nov., 1852. Consul at Shanghai, 10th August, 1854.
	C. A. Winchester	Vice-Consul	750	
	H. F. Hance	Acting Vice-Consul at Whampoa.....	..	
Macao	G. Alabaster	Assistant Interpreter ..	..	
	O. Cleverley	Consular Agent	150	
Japan—Yedo ..	Rutherford Alcock.....	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	1800	British Commissioner for the Adjudication of the Claims of the British Auxiliary Legion, from May, 1839, to March, 1849. British Commissioner in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission of Claims, 26th March, 1840. Consul at Foo-chow-foo, Shanghai and Canton, 1844 to 1857.
	Abel Gower	Acting Sec. of Legation	..	
	E. Easden.....	Interpreter	500	
Kanagawa	F. H. Vyse	Vice-Consul	750	Served previously in the army as captain.
Nagasaki	G. S. Morrison	Consul	800	
Hakodadi.....	D. Myburgh	Interpreter	500	Student Interpreter in China, Jan., 1843. Acting Second Assistant at Amoy from Jan. to June, 1849.
	C. P. Hodgson	Consul	800	
	F. M. Cowan.....	Interpreter	500	
Philippines—	J. W. P. Farren.....	Consul General	1000	
	Manila	Vice-Consul	..	
	W. H. Webb	Vice-Consul	..	
Iloilo	N. Lorrey	Vice-Consul	..	
Snal	Jose de Bosch	Vice-Consul	..	
Siam—Bankok	Sir B. H. Schomburgh	Consul	1200	
	T. G. Knox	Interpreter	500	
	H. Alabaster	Assistant	405	
Java—Batavia ..	A. Fraser	Consular Agent	200	Unpaid Vice-Consul at Pau, 15th Oct., 1851, to 17th March, 1855. Vice-Consul at Caen, 12th March, 1857.
Sourabaya ..	T. Bonhote	Consular Agent	200	
Samarang	D. MacLaine	Consular Agent	200	

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—F. Harvey, Consul at Ningpo; John Markham, Vice-Consul at Shanghai; F. H. Hale, Vice-Consul at Whampoa; W. H. Fittock, First Assistant at Shanghai.

NOTE.—When the new treaty with China comes into operation several changes will be made in the above arrangement, which will be notified.]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we intend giving another statement of the cargo, compiled from the vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., c/a Marseilles, which has been opened specially for the same.

The London & China Telegraph.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA.

THERE is no subject more talked about and less understood than the Far East. We may suppose that "distance lends enchantment to the view." John Bull is so very gullible that he swallows every fine story about the Court of Peking, the unapproachable Emperor, and all his glittering mandarins. They are very proud, certainly, and they ought to be humbled; very cruel—witness Mr. Commissioner Yeh—and very obstinate, and they ought to be brought to reason. But how must we do this? Well, with soldiers and ships, of course; and without money we cannot carry on the war. We have paid for such things before, and surely we can do so again. It will cost only four millions, or a little more. We will send out 20,000 men and a large fleet, and charter all the merchant vessels in that quarter, and frighten the Chinese who are so brave and daring. The management is in the hands of a great statesman, at least he bore that character in another part of the world, and no doubt he will understand Chinese tactics very soon, and if he does not wind up the affair too hastily and come home, why we expect he will make a decided improvement. We shall have a resident minister in Peking who will live in his hotel and weather the dusty, blustering winds of the north, and finally retire on a decent pension. He will be able to understand all Chinese customs and manners, and have a little private confidential intercourse occasionally with the Celestial minister for the Interior or the Exterior, and if he does not speak their language, why he will get it interpreted for him somehow. The records of these debates will form interesting subjects for Blue-books, and show that something is being done in the capital of the North.

But, *extra jocum*, there should be some defined policy explained to the public before the public money is demanded. The tax-payers of England will never see a shilling of the four millions again, and, what is worse, they have no guarantee that it will be a benevolence to the Chinese Emperor. We have condemned the policy that calls for a resident Minister at Peking, but if this be not proved advisable, then let the interests of British trade be looked after by a man who understands practically the nature of the case, and by one who also understands the Chinese language, if such can be found. More trouble has arisen from this defect—the ignorance of the language—than perhaps anything else. What breeds greater contempt for a man than an inapt and unscholarlike use of words? Yet if we may judge from the versions of some of the Chinese documents, the translators cannot have had very clear notions of the original. What must the converse be when our English despatches are put into Chinese? We may well inquire what the process is which these papers go through before they are presentable to the native authorities. It must be supposed that, after all, they are the composition of natives in

the employ of the English, for no foreigner has ever yet been able to write Chinese in an approved style, and is it uncharitable to suppose that a few elegant, perhaps, but insufficient phrases, have crept in occasionally? Upon these the wary mandarin builds a mountain of difficulty, or does not, as we have before observed, properly estimate the consequence of a refusal to accede to our demands.

We cannot expect that this danger to public peace, and the heavy tax upon the nation for Chinese wars, will be diminished until the British Government provide some means for preparing their interpreters and making them efficient. Every writer on China notices the great want of interpreters, and surely, after voting the large sum which is to be expended on this new war, a provision might be made for qualifying persons to hold really faithful and true communications with the Chinese Government. All sorts of misunderstandings will arise, if the methods of communication be neglected; and a ten years' course of study upon the basis of a liberal education cannot be too long a period for such preparation as that difficult language requires. India, where folly had wrought much evil, now claims the talent and genius of our country for her Government; why should not a portion of the same be devoted to providing a worthy staff of interpreters and consuls for China where similar troubles may arise? No abiding relations of a peaceful nature can subsist between Oriental nations and foreigners, unless the latter are acquainted with the languages of the former.

What we should aim at in China is a policy which would increase their respect for Europeans, and especially for our own people. This will be produced by a course which is at the same time *suaviter in modo a fortitudo in re*. It is certain that the British people will expect something permanent from the vast expense of this war, and will anticipate a reduction in tea and silk, whether they get a resident minister in Peking or not.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

A WRITER in the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, who dates his letter from Lappa Hill, referring to information given by our Russian correspondent in a recent number of *The London and China Express*, says:—"It would appear to be the wish of the Russians to induce a general belief amongst the English residents here that they are at present on bad terms with the Chinese." Of course this writer from Lappa Hill is at full liberty (as are all other readers) to draw such conclusions as he may think fit from statements in our paper, but we must be allowed to say that we do not profess to expound the views of the Russian or any other Government. Our Russian correspondent simply records such facts as come under his notice, and let us add that he is in a position to derive his information from the most authentic sources. We are glad that in this instance his communication has been confirmed by Continental papers. No one can deny that Russia has great facilities for gaining information about that part of China which is less accessible to us than to them, and it is known that the Russian Government pays more attention to the culture of Eastern languages and the acquisition of such general information as may be serviceable to them in their intercourse with Eastern nations than we ourselves do. We are far from being Russian sympathisers, but still we think it only right to say that it appears to us ridiculous to ascribe failures of our own to Russian influence. The cry of Russian encroachment has served its turn. We have had Russian wars and Persian wars, and we have striven, in conjunction with other nations, to preserve the sick man, but we have only hastened his approaching death. The falsified Afghan despatches afford a notable instance of what the pretext of counteracting Russia has led to, and we heartily hope that it is not to become the fashion for our diplomatists to justify their policy in China by their fears of Russian encroachment. The Russian wolves are not the only ones who cover themselves with sheep's clothing.

JULY 1860 IN CHINA.

OUR position in China, as recorded by late mails, is certainly most anomalous, and in no other place could it exist. At war with the Imperial Government, of that no doubt exists—although a public declaration, as is customary by the recognised law of nations, has not yet appeared—we maintain friendly intercourse with various of its representatives in the Provinces, were our commercial interests dictate such proceedings. In Canton, our forces and those of our ally assist in re-establishing order, and enable the Provincial Governments to collect the

necessary ways and means to provide for the indemnity and compensation, first for others, then for ourselves, leaving them enough on hand to meet extraordinary expenditure, such as putting down local rebellion or brigandage—to decide which is indeed not in our power—and may be to assist the Imperial Exchequer with some funds to be applied for purposes of defence against ourselves in some other part of that vast empire. What does it matter to a Chinese official what occurs in another Province, which to him is almost another empire?

Some of these provinces, to judge them by the population, are what in Europe is considered a first-rate Power, exceeding in population that of Imperial France. On the other hand, have the authorities of Canton shown their due appreciation of the assistance rendered them by leasing to us, in perpetuity, at a nominal ground rent of 500 taels, the peninsular (or part of it) of Cowloon, opposite the city of Victoria, Hong Kong! a position so important, in many respects, to Hong Kong, that it seems rather surprising it was not secured at an earlier period, as we might have been forestalled by some other Power. The Canton authorities must have been perfectly aware that the immediate purpose for which we now want this part of the mainland is for locating troops and stores, &c., to be employed at another part of the empire against their Imperial Master.

Proceeding northwards, we have just now, not by treaty right, but by a kind of sub-treaty with provincial officials, established a consul at Swatow, having previously given our assistance in organising a Custom-house with European officials for collecting the revenue, and which involved the seizure of the British barque *Chin Chin*. At Amoy business is proceeding satisfactorily. At Foo-chow-Foo a party quarrel between Canton and Chin-chew sailors is looked on with indifference by our consuls, who can give no assistance to the authorities, because, as yet, none of our people have suffered; but, if such had happened, they would of course have held the authorities responsible. What to us seems inexplicable is that, as at present circumstanced, not one British man-of-war is, or at any rate was, so far as our last advices go, at this important port, when events in other parts of the empire may, at any moment, imperil the safety and lives of all foreign residents.

Chusan is now in our occupation for the third time; will it remain so, and at last the anxious wish of Mr. Montgomery Martin be realised, who for fifteen years advocated its retention, and the giving up of Hong Kong? While we admire the patriotism which dictated Mr. Martin's advocacy of this idea, even to the extent of sacrificing an annual income of £1,200 to enable him to bring his views personally under notice of her Majesty's Government, we may hope that by this time he will have seen that it was a mere chimera of his own brain. On the one hand it was no easy matter to give up Hong Kong, after the vast outlay, both public and private, which had been made; and Chusan could not offer a harbour that could stand comparison with that of Hong Kong; and now that it has passed through its transition period, it has in a great measure justified the expectation which induced Sir Henry Pottinger to select it, which was its contiguity to Canton, and without it our trade could not have increased to the extent it has.

In a report as to the views stated by Mr. Martin, Sir John Davis stated:—

"To prove that climate must not be rashly assumed as the cause of mortality among the soldiery, I may cite Chusan in 1840. . . . I do not say that (for a great many reasons) I should not rather have kept Chusan than Hong Kong at the settlement of the Convention, but, if the Chinese fulfil their engagements, I do not see how this is now to be done."

We hold Sir John Davis was right. Since that time the opening of Japan has given more importance to the island, from its position to that empire, the Government of which once occupied it and made it the entrepot of a lucrative trade. Sooner or later it will no doubt fall into the protecting arm of one or other of the Western Powers. Not acting single-handed at present in China, it is not likely that we shall demand its cession, but most probably we will hold it as a kind of depot, whilst our Allies hold another part. A convention exists between the English and Chinese Governments, by which the latter bound itself not to surrender the island to any other Power, and we on our hand promised to defend it against aggressors. This is an important fact, and in due season will doubtless be acted on.

Proceeding from Chusan to Ningpo, we learn that "everything was quiet," and we have no doubt that its inhabitants

would prefer seeing the city again occupied by our troops, if only to keep out the rebels. Our position in Shanghai, the present residence of our Ambassador to the Court of China, the chief emporium of our trade with that empire, and the vicinity of the rebels or taepings, make it now the most interesting port. Our proceedings in the Gulf of Pecheli are plain enough, but at Shanghai we are aggressors and defenders at the same time.

SANITARY CONDITION OF HONG KONG.

THE *China Mail* of the 5th July, in an article on the sanitary state of Hong Kong, says that the inhabitants owe it to the present Governor that prompt and decided measures have been taken for a good supply of wholesome water, and that there is now a sure prospect that before long the necessary works will be commenced for carrying out the plan approved of last year. We are right glad that at last this essential element will be, in all likelihood, supplied to the increasing inhabitants of the colony. It seems to us that there has been some gross neglect on the part of the local authorities, but to whom the blame is particularly due we are unable to say. We believe, that in addition, the military buildings, Government House, and the Government offices have—thanks to the Royal Engineers—been supplied with water ever since their erection. It certainly seems strange that the department of the Surveyor-General should never till lately have thought about the supply of water. Even that extensive estimate of Mr. Gordon's (then Surveyor-General), dated 10th February, 1844, amounting to \$796,275 (see Mr. Martin's "China"), does not say a word about water, nor are we aware that for many years after anything was done on the subject. On searching a number of Parliamentary and other papers relating to Hong Kong, in 1846, an estimate (No. 3 of that year) seems to have been actually prepared to provide for "tanks in case of fire," but it lay dormant in some of the numerous pigeon-holes at the Government offices till, we believe, the great fire in the lower bazaar drew attention to the want of them, and some years after (1854 or 1855), several of these tanks were at last made. We must, however, not forget that several wells had been sunk in various parts of the city, but—as far as we can ascertain—in such a manner that they were perfectly useless for the purpose intended. In a despatch of Sir John Bowring's, dated 24th of May, 1856, No. 82 (Parliamentary Paper), the then Governor says:—

"The topic of the public health occupies the constant attention of the Government. Exaggerated statements as to the mortality of the colony having been industriously circulated, and false reports prevailing as to the prevalence of fatal epidemics, I caused an investigation to take place, the result of which shows that for the months of February, March, and April, the average mortality did not exceed 1 in 7,000."

From the enclosure to this despatch—the Colonial Secretary's letter—we find him to say, in referring to the colonial surgeon's annual report:—

"In that report I have not much to notice, save that the colonial surgeon seems to be unaware that much has been done during the past year to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Tanks to ensure a proper supply of water are nearly completed. Captain Cowper is engaged in a thorough revision of the sewerage and drainage, and an ordinance to regulate buildings and suppress nuisances has recently passed the Legislative Council."

The acting Colonial Secretary, in his report of May 29, 1857, with reference to the acting Surveyor-General's annual report, says that he has no particular remarks to make thereon, and concludes thus:—"but I may perhaps be permitted to remark, that the general state of the roads, streets, drains, in and about the town of Victoria reflect the highest credit on the Surveyor-General's department generally; and if kept up in their present condition, will enable the town of Victoria to bear the test of comparison with any colonial town." In a subsequent report, dated March 20, 1858, he draws attention to the "imperative necessity of commencing, at an early day, a thorough water supply to the town," remarking, that in England this might be left to private enterprise, but in Hong Kong it must be taken in hand by Government; fervently hoping that there will be no delay in the matter of supply, and earnestly pressing the danger of a want upon his Excellency, as a famine of water would destroy all the progress that had been made during the preceding five years; and Sir John Bowring, in his report on the colony of the 25th of March, 1858, says:—

"I attach great importance to the question of an adequate water supply. Though the Island owes its name to the reputation of its waters, the vast increase of population, the enormous demands for the shipping, and the insufficiency of present arrangements (though much has been done to provide a sufficiency of water), all serve to show that measures for providing for

the necessity of the case should have early attention, which I will not fail to give."

On the other hand we find, that in the estimates for the year 1858, which we suppose were prepared about the middle of 1857, £1,500 had been provided for on account of tanks and water supply. From the foregoing it seems to us that under the several governors, from Sir John Davis to the present one, this matter has, more or less, been kept in view; but, apparently, the estimates submitted to them were, if not altogether useless, certainly not comprehensive enough. It is but simple justice to remark, that up to the time Sir John Bowring obtained a surplus fund, the two governors (his predecessors) were rather restricted in their resources, on account of the pressure put upon them, both from colonists and Parliament, for bringing the expenditure within the revenue; so much so, that Sir George Bonham seems to have been compelled to limit the execution of public works, which he and his predecessors had contemplated. We may remark that Sir John Davis delayed building a Government House, and other buildings, so that the essential improvements, as roads, streets, and drains, might be proceeded with.

Many of our readers in China will recollect certain "Statements and Suggestions regarding Hong Kong," being a collection of letters from justices of the peace, and others, proposing to "rid Parliament of a pecuniary burden," viz., the annual grants. This remarkable production of collective wisdom will be rather surprising to a reader at the present period, that is ten years after its appearance. One writer, a justice of the peace and M. L. C., suggested the abolishment of the Surveyor-General's Office, and says, "No new buildings or roads are likely to be required." Another justice of the peace, and once a member of a leading mercantile firm, considered a revenue of £20,400 "more than adequate for the expenses of an efficient Government establishment, and for all other purposes of the colony." Another justice of the peace makes an estimate of £17,650, which, he thinks, "would be sufficient for the colonial establishment, supreme court, police and gaols, and all;" and as the revenue for 1849 amounted to £23,617, or £6,000 more, he thinks that the ground-rent, as he says, "the only item of revenue complained of," could be reduced, "or be done away with, and Property Tax substituted instead," after which he thinks the colony would progress. Next to him came another justice of the peace and merchant who, on the contrary, says that the sources of industry have, in fact, been dried up by the Government through the opium and other farms; and to illustrate the hopeless state of affairs in the South of China in 1850, as compared with 1837-38, he shows that the delivery, we almost had said smuggling of opium to Canton, could not so easily be effected now as then. He says, "I had for some months to take the night duty (to deliver opium at various points on the river) on myself, in addition to making sales during the day. My first delivery was above Canton, after which I made deliveries at every point of the river, sometimes to the value of \$18,000 to \$20,000 at a time," &c. We have no idea who this discontented smuggler was, and only quote his opinion to show to what great extent opinion varied as to the slow progress of the colony. In April 1851, further statements and suggestions regarding Hong Kong submitted to members of Parliament complained of the high rate of taxation as a great hindrance to the prosperity of the colony. We find that the revenue for 1850, from all sources, what otherwise would be called Imperial and Municipal, amounted to about 14s. per head.

We have rather gone beyond our limits in commenting on the sanitary state of the Colony of Hong Kong, respecting "supply of water," but being sincerely anxious to discover as to the how and when, could not fail to notice the diversity of opinions which existed regarding Hong Kong, even by gentlemen like the justices of the peace whose opinions are quoted, and who from their position must be supposed to have had the best means of obtaining information, and becoming able advisers. Our readers will have perceived, if they know anything of the Parliamentary debates regarding the grants of Parliament, which were chiefly founded on statements like the above, that we were right to say that the governors for the time being had to submit more or less to the pressure put on them by Parliament, influenced by the Colonists. We therefore excuse in some measure the former governors of Hong Kong, for not having legislated for a regular supply of water. We are glad that it seems at last a fact that Victoria will be supplied with water, although the cost of £30,000 appears to us to be rather high; but people on the spot must be the best

judges. The Governor evidently is a wise man, and our Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to take a lesson from him, whilst the original estimate submitted to him is £25,000, and the revised one £28,000; he prefers to make sure of it, whilst the iron is hot, asks and gets £30,000, and saves himself from after trouble; here the opposite rule is observed. The estimate is originally submitted as low as possible, and afterwards extended.

The Editor of *The China Mail*, in reference to the water supply, says:—"But this is only the beginning of improvements. The state of the public sewers and their outfalls, and of the house drains throughout the colony, is a subject demanding immediate and accurate inquiry." Now, it was only in our last number that we took occasion to congratulate the citizens of Hong Kong on good roads and drainage. To set ourselves right with our readers, we have examined more closely into this—and the result is, in our opinion, that it must be from culpable neglect if the drainage has become what it is described to be, viz., "very defective." Mr. Gordon, in 1844, in the estimate above alluded to, set down \$100,000 for drains. We know that the first thing done under Sir John Davis's administration was the construction of drains on a general plan for the town, now city of Victoria, which is particularly well situated for good drainage, and we recollect well that by many it was considered rather extravagant how these drains were constructed; it was no patchwork, but a regular plan for the complete drainage of the town as it then was and expected to be. A typhoon and extraordinary fall of rain in 1845 put those completed to a severe test, causing damage to some and bursting others, but still we always thought them exceedingly well constructed, particularly so as to the material. In short, until last Overland Mail, we considered that Hong Kong was particularly fortunate as regards its public drainage. What the actual cost for the same was we are unable to make out; but the subject has led us to investigate the expenditure of the colony from its commencement.

We find that public works, not including those of a military or naval nature, in fact only those executed by the Civil Government, have cost up to the end of 1859, in round numbers, *One Quarter of a Million Pounds Sterling*, as near as possible—if we include the departmental expenses, such as the salaries of the Surveyor-General, this amount will be exceeded. After what we ourselves recollect about the drains of Hong Kong, the vast outlay on them, and the testimony of the acting colonial secretary before quoted, we are almost inclined to think that the Editor of the *Mail* is not serious when he suggests that a reward should be offered (as was done with regard to the waterworks) for the best plan for effectually draining the town. We acknowledge that we always thought that as regards Taipingshan and its back streets, Lascar Row, &c., drainage, &c., had been neglected, or, to use a milder term, overlooked—leaving it, as it would seem, even to this present moment, what it was in former years, "a splendid feeding ground for fevers and cholera."

That the house drainage is a subject demanding inquiry—in fact, that the same has been neglected, we do not doubt, although in the leases, a form of which is before us, it is expressly provided for that proper sewers, drains, and all other usual or necessary appurtenances, shall be done by the holder, and to be kept "with all manner of needful and necessary repair—tion, cleansings, and amendments whatsoever, the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Surveyor of her said Majesty." With such ample provision made for providing house drainage we cannot but express our surprise that the same should have fallen in the deplorable state depicted. The authorities seem to have the power to cause the remedy; why is it not enforced, for the welfare of the whole community? The "Public Health Act" no doubt might prove useful, if it could be carried into effect, and not remain a dead letter, as the condition of the leases alluded to; and the ordinance "to regulate and suppress nuisances," passed in 1855 or 1856, surely was intended for some purpose.

COMMERCE AND TELEGRAPH WITH WESTERN CHINA.

In our last number we gave the admirable memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce to the Prime Minister, urging upon his consideration the great importance to our manufacturers, shipowners, and merchants, of opening to the latter and to the merchants of British India the commercially rich western inland half of the Chinese empire, from the port of Rangoon

across Eastern Pegu. We stated that the memorial had been presented to Lord Palmerston by Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and that his lordship had assured him it should receive from him "due consideration." We also stated that the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Liverpool and Manchester had severally addressed the Prime Minister with much earnestness in advocacy of that extension of the commerce of both England and India, all which led us to hope that the cabinet, a Whig ducal one though it be, would give its earnest consideration during the vacation to the best means of obtaining the proposed access to the vast population of Western China and its hundreds of thousands of square miles of productive territory.

In the *Globe* of the 4th we observed a short Liverpool paragraph, to the effect that at a meeting, on the previous day, of the Chamber of Commerce of that port, a reply to their memorial was read, stating that the proposal for opening Western China to our commerce was not considered to be "at present—feasible." We have since learnt that a reply has been also received by the Leeds Chamber, not from the Premier, but from the Foreign-office, stating, in curt routine style, to that representative body of the vast manufacturing and trading interests of the West Riding—"that Lord Palmerston having handed their memorial to Lord John Russell, he, *Lord John Russell*, did not deem the prayer of the memorialists feasible—at least for the present." As we assume that a copy of this Foreign-office dictum against opening this important channel for our foreign trade was despatched to the other Chambers of Commerce, we beg leave to remind our manufacturers and merchants, all of whom are concerned in this proposal, that we duly warned them against the official propensity to shelve questions of a purely commercial character; and that we urged them to prepare to support their memorials with such Parliamentary authority and influence as would, for once, have overcome the antipathy of a Whig Ducal Cabinet to take an interest in matters connected with mills, factories, warehouses, and cargo ships.

The Leeds memorial called the attention of the First Lord of the Treasury to three or four distinct matters necessary to the establishment of such a direct and new trade with the west of China: each of which, perfect in itself, must be now, better than at any time past or to come, within the easy grasp of the Government. The memorialists asked that the Queen should extend the hand of friendship to the King of Burmah, and that in settling present differences with China the true interests of our country should be studied by making a stipulation that the west of that country be opened to our merchants from Eastern Pegu. This will be far more desirable than our insisting on maintaining a resident ambassador at Peking: while it will be the best compensation for our losses at Taku, and for our naval and military outlay to avenge them. The Session is, however, scarcely concluded when the memorials of our manufacturing and commercial bodies, for objects affecting the welfare of millions of our industrial countrymen, are tossed by the Prime Minister across Downing-street, to be answered by that commercially darkest of our State departments—the Foreign-office. The chief of that office, fully occupied with the intrigues of European diplomacy, doubtless left a matter affecting mainly the manufacturing and industrial interests of his own country to be answered in his name by a mere routine official, who takes no notice whatever of either of the different points submitted by the memorialists for the consideration of the Government, and refrains from offering any reason why his lordship deemed it not, at present, feasible to secure to our country and to India the incalculable permanent advantages which, as the memorialists stated, must result to each of those principal divisions of our empire from commercial intercourse with the half of China which is as yet wholly unknown to us in commerce.

We are glad to learn that the manner in which these memorials have been dealt with has proved unsatisfactory to the commercial chambers, and that it is intended to press this important subject both upon the Premier's individual consideration and upon that of his cabinet in such a manner as may accelerate the time when the Foreign-office may deem the project a feasible one. This manner of treating the subject is an attempt of the governing "great Pooh Pooh" to set aside commercial aspirations, similar to that which, in 1829, caused Waghorn's noble efforts to establish the Egyptian route to India to be officially obstructed; and which banded his memorials from the Colonial-office to the Treasury, and from the Treasury to the Post-office, with red-tape objections to granting Government

assistance to a project of certain permanent benefit to our country and to India. Waghorn was met by the curt reply,—"that as the Government "had no despatches to send by him they would incur no expense in promoting his exertions." Need we give another instance of this official indifference in matters of commerce? Need we remind our readers how while Java was being abandoned to the Dutch, the occupants of Downing-street left *unopened* and buried in official dust the instructing and guiding despatches of Sir Stamford Raffles in regard to that very island?

We would have the Chambers of Commerce, therefore, estimate accordingly, the Foreign-office reply to their memorials to the First Lord of the Treasury for the peaceful opening of Western China to trade and the land telegraph,—firmly remonstrate against this off-hand deferring of their propositions,—and organise a parliamentary pressure in its favour, such as will not fail to insure its adoption; and such as, since commerce, like cotton, should know no politics, it cannot be difficult to the various industrial, commercial, and shipping interests of Yorkshire and Lancashire promptly to organise in support of a proposal so promising of permanent benefits to them, and through them to our country generally. And as the financial policy Her Majesty's Ministers have adopted for India is fast closing that country against our fabrics, it is indeed wise in Lancashire and Yorkshire, who have built up "the mightiest commercial fabric ever known to the world," not to sit down in tame submission to the unsound dictum of the Foreign Secretary, "that it is not "feasible, at present," to meet their prayer that Western China should be opened to theirs and the world's trade across British Eastern Pegu.

Thus impressed in regard to this very important proposition for the duplication of our commercial intercourse with the Chinese, we have great satisfaction in announcing that the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, fully alive to the undeniable advantages thereof, have forwarded to the Foreign Secretary of State a further memorial, still more earnestly pressing the project on Ministerial adoption. We trust that every other organised commercial body of the United Kingdom, as well as those of India and China will similarly urge it perseveringly on those of our rulers with whom it rests now to realise or to sacrifice such an illimitable and inestimable new trade.

THE CHINESE AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, has worthily closed a visit to San Francisco by addressing a letter to Judge McAllister on a subject calculated to enlist the sympathies not only of the philanthropist and the Christian pastor, but also of the merchant and the citizen. Of the feelings of the former it would be difficult to find a more fitting or eloquent exponent, but we are well assured that in giving expression to the opinions and sentiments of the latter the journalist is discharging a duty peculiarly within his province. In discussing this subject, therefore, we leave the higher ground of Christianity to the able advocacy of Dr. Smith, adverting only for a few moments to its mercantile aspect. In California a Chinese is under no circumstances admitted as a witness in a court of law. The consequences of this are, interminable confusion and a failure of justice in the civil causes, while in criminal jurisprudence the effect is opposite, even worse. Let us suppose a case in order to show the impolicy and monstrous injustice of this enactment. A murderous assault is committed in broad daylight in the streets of San Francisco. It may be (for we would bring the case home) that the victim is an Englishman. Among the passers by are a score of Chinese, but it so happens that not one European or one American is witness of the fray. What is the result? Why, that justice is defeated. The united testimony of the twenty Chinese is of no avail—there is no evidence, and conviction is impossible. So much for this question as it affects the ostensible aim of every code of laws—the due administration of justice.

There is, however, another, and, in a commercial point of view, equally important consideration involved—the rights of citizenship. We believe the Chinese residents in California do not number fewer than 50,000, all of whom are of course bound to conform to the established laws. When the operation of those laws is adverse to their wishes or their interests, the plea of their foreign extraction proves no bar to their citizenship—they are properly amenable to the laws. But why, we ask, is a reservation made when their rights and privileges are affected? If it be right in the eyes of American legislators

that a man should lose his life for murder, or his liberty for theft, though he be a Chinese, why are the same laws not to be applied for his protection because he is a Chinese? It needs no argument to prove that the operation of all laws must be unequal where whole classes are, from whatever cause, inadmissible as witnesses. It is manifest that under such circumstances "the weight of evidence must almost always be against them." We contend, therefore, that to incapacitate the Chinese by a legislative enactment from giving evidence in a court of law is impolitic, inasmuch as it tends to defeat the purpose for which all laws are made, and unjust, because it deprives those who are bound by certain obligations as citizens of the rights of citizenship.

The reason which the Americans urge against the repeal of this obnoxious Act has not by any means the charm of novelty. The Chinese, they allege, never tell the truth. Like the Archetype of lies they have been "liars from the beginning." This assertion seems indeed to have had some weight with the Bishop of Hong Kong, and has induced him to narrow the issue with a suggestion in which we cannot altogether concur. Dr. Smith writes:—"An intelligent American jury might doubtless be permitted to hear Chinese evidence, and be left to weigh for themselves the real value to be attached to the statements of individual Chinese witnesses." Thus far the Bishop's advocacy is admirable, but the plea he next advances is, to our thinking, of too sectarian a character. "At all events," he adds, "an exception might and ought to be made in favour of those Chinese who profess the Christian religion. It is better that the exclusion of Chinese from the witness-box in your courts of law should be based on objections to the defective character of Pagan morality, than on invidious distinctions calculated to depress the Chinese as a race." Now, it seems to us a very convenient doctrine for Western nations to hold that the farther you travel eastward the more abundant will be the crop of lies you will gather, and certainly, if we could accept this as a truism, the Americans would be entitled to "cast the first stone." But, are they? Is their veracity always unimpeachable? We can no more vouch for it than we can for that of the Chinese. We know something of the trickery and the falsehoods which are unfortunately as rife in the Western Hemisphere as they are in the Far East, and we say emphatically that in either case it is not for the legislature of the country to deny the rights of citizenship, but for the administrators of the law—the judge and the jury—to form their own estimate of the veracity of each individual witness.

This is particularly desirable, seeing that Chinese labour now forms an important element in the labour markets of the world. The Chinese are spread over California, Australia, British Columbia, Peru, and the West Indies. It will be seen by a list in another column that over 2,000 passed St. Helena during June and July, on their way from China to the West Indies. The following is the letter of Bishop Smith to Judge McAllister (dated San Francisco, July 30), which was supported in a leading article in the *San Francisco Daily Times*:—

MY DEAR SIR,—Until my arrival in this city I had never become cognizant of the fact that by the legislative action of this State every individual among the 45,000 Chinese immigrants in California is incapacitated from giving evidence in your courts of law; and that under no circumstances of cruel oppression, injustice or violence, is the possibility of redress open to a Chinese in this State, unless he be so fortunate as to have a European eye-witness to bear testimony to the facts of his wrong.

Chinese merchants in this city, of the highest respectability, who received their education under my roof at Hong Kong, have called my attention to this exceptional legislation, and have feelingly detailed to me cases of almost unparalleled hardship to which their fellow-countrymen are exposed, as long as this enactment retains its place in the statute-book of your local Legislature. They are pillaged, plundered, assaulted, and even murdered by European and American miscreants in your gold-fields; and in the absence of European witnesses, there remains to these poor Chinese no alternative but that of helplessly and hopelessly submitting to the oppression caused by this unequal law. A hundred Chinese may have witnessed the deed of violence, but their united testimony is deemed worthless and inadmissible against a European or American evil-doer within the limits of this State.

In the name of all that is just, equitable, and humane—in the name of the Christian Missionaries, who are endeavouring on the soil of China itself to impress the Chinese people and rulers favourably respecting the equal toleration and beneficent laws of Christian lands—in the name of your American Plenipotentiaries, who, in China and Japan, are demanding for American citizens equal privileges, immunities, and rights from the Governments of those pagan lands—in the name of our common Christianity, to whose merciful and tolerant spirit your institutions and laws are professedly conformed—I exhort and entreat the Christian citizens of your great and powerful country to arouse themselves to a consideration of this Chinese grievance, and to apply themselves vigorously to a repeal of this obnoxious Act.

An intelligent American jury might doubtless be permitted to hear Chinese evidence, and be left to weigh for themselves the real value to be attached to the statements of individual Chinese witnesses. At all events,

an exception might and ought to be made in favour of those Chinese who profess the Christian religion. It is better that the exclusion of Chinese from the witness-box in your courts of law should be based on objections to the defective character of Pagan morality than on invidious distinctions calculated to depress the Chinese as a race.

Sixteen years' experience of the Chinese as a people, and a personal observation of their character and pursuits in cities of the Chinese continent, and as settlers in Singapore, Java, Australia, and Japan, have led me to the belief that, as a body, they are an industrious, orderly, peaceable, and well-disposed race, and that no danger to your institutions or commercial prosperity need be feared, from the Chinese immigrants attracted to your shores.

Many an aged parent in China itself is enjoying ease and affluence in his native home, supported by the hard toil and earnings of their sons who have crossed the broad Pacific on the errand of filial piety, and are helping to shed a ray of joy and comfort around the native domestic hearth.

During my stay under your hospitable roof you have been yourself an eye-witness of scenes in which individual Chinese in this city have afforded substantial and munificent proof of their gratitude towards their former benefactors and instructors in China. On their behalf I raise my voice in earnest deprecation of that system of legislation by which they are now exposed to the suffering of injury without remedy or redress.

In the hasty preparations for my speedy departure from this city, I have taken the liberty, without previous consultation with you, of addressing to you this letter, and remain, my dear sir, with much respect, yours, very sincerely,

GEORGE SMITH, D.D.
Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong.

MR. CARLOWITZ, OF CANTON, AND "THE TIMES."

THE following letter has appeared in reference to an article which appeared in *The Times* of 21st April, and which was partly transferred to the *London and China Express* of the 26th April, although it appears not seen by Mr. Carlowitz. No notice has been taken of the letter by the Editor of *The Times*:—

Sir,—Extracts of German papers have reached here by last mail, stating that *The Times* in an article, or articles, on Coolie Emigration, mentions a "German, a certain Von Carlowitz, a native of Oldenburg, as the one who has committed the grossest atrocities in this business." I have been told that this refers to a leading article of *The Times* of about the 21st of April, but unfortunately I have not been able to find a copy of this number, as many numbers are missing owing to the unfortunate loss of the mail steamer at Galle. I have therefore not seen the article; however, from what the German papers say, I cannot doubt but that hard things must have been said of me; not of me, properly speaking, because I am not a native of Oldenburg; but as there is no other Carlowitz in China beside myself your informant must doubtless have meant me. I have now to request that you will kindly send me a copy of said article and give me the name of your informant, as anything which can tend to represent any act of mine as at all diverging from the strictest principles of honourable dealing and propriety is based either on misinformation or on personal malice and slander, and every one who knows me is aware that I am utterly unable to commit atrocities. I have, therefore, a right to demand the name of your informant, and expect it from your fairness. Without knowing particulars of accusations hurled against me I am of course unable to repel them, but am ready to lay my acts before the scrutiny of the public. An extract in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th of April of one of your articles refers to events that happened on board the Oldenburg bark *Fanny Kirchner*. They are entirely falsely represented. The vessel was chartered from the captain by the agent of an Havannah house, who had engaged a quantity of coolies. I was called on board, as Oldenburg Consul, to accompany a commission of mandarins for the examination of the coolies; and, after it was over, happened to be on the poop, when some coolies, in the face of some bystanding mandarins, rushed out of the main hatch and jumped overboard at the main gangway; but I had not the least to do in this affair. I was about fifteen yards distant, and the coolies trying to attack me and driving me overboard is a myth equal probably to other fables of your informant. This extract in the *Augsburg Gazette* quotes passages of your article the questionable taste in the diction of which I regret to see in your paper. You might, perhaps, also have hesitated to accept so grave charges against an individual who has no chance of replying to them for four or five months. I promise, as soon as I know what I have been accused of, a full statement of the case, and am sure I shall be able to refute all statements of a dishonourable interference of mine, or participation of mine, in these lamentable coolie troubles. Expecting from your fairness an equal disposition to grant reparation of character as it appears you have granted facilities for it being assailed, I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. VON CARLOWITZ.—Canton, July 4.

OPENING OF SAIGON, COCHIN CHINA.

THE *London Gazette* of the 31st ult. contains the notification issued by the French Admiral opening the port of Saigon to trade. It is stated to have been received from the British Consul at Manila, but the officials at the Foreign Office do not say "when." We presume it has been discovered, after the closing of Parliament, among the shelved papers marked mentally, if not literally, "Documents which will keep." We received a copy of this document four months since, and published the gist of its contents in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 27th April.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Times*, signing himself M.D., complains that his son, after having undergone a course of study in Chinese and successfully passed his examination, had been unable to procure an appointment, owing to the stoppage of appointments for China.

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, G.C.B.

Our readers will probably have been surprised that we did not in our last issue notice the paragraph which appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of the 25th ult., to the effect that the distinction of Commander of the Legion of Honour had been conferred upon Admiral Seymour by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in connection with his services in China. We had no particular reason for doubting its accuracy, but simply the one which governs us in general in reference to statements made in connection with matters in our field, which is to test the correctness of the same before giving them publicity. The result in this case, as in most others, is, that we find the announcement to be incorrect. Indeed, we happen to know that the late Derby Government, or rather Lord Malmesbury, the Foreign Minister, opposed any interchange of honours arising out of the Allied expedition to China; but we also happen to know that the French Government expressed the highest opinion of the manner in which Admiral Seymour conducted the Allied naval forces, in conjunction with Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and we have no doubt were quite willing to bestow the honour.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. BRAND.—James Brand, Esq., East India and China merchant, of New Broad-street, London, and of Bedford Lodge, Balham, Surrey, died 12th of June, 1860, aged 64, possessed of estates, real and personal, the latter estimated for probate duty at £350,000. The will is dated 25th of January, 1855, to which are added four codicils; and he has distributed his immense property, real and personal, almost entirely amongst his family. He bequeaths to his relict an income of £3,000, besides miscellaneous effects. The property in Millnathort, Kinross-shire, devolves upon his eldest son James. His other freeholds he directs to be sold, and the proceeds to merge into his personal estate. He bequeaths amongst his daughters, in equal shares, the sum of £102,000, besides other legacies, and a further sum of £30,000 to be divided in like manner amongst them on the decease of his relict. The sons are appointed residuary legatees. The executors being Mrs. Brand, his sons James, Andrew, and Harvey, together with Mr. Peter George, of Fenchurch-street.

JAPANESE HORSES.—A Paris correspondent has the following notice on these animals:—The news from China brings assurance that all is going on well there, excepting the horses, who appear to be of a breed inimical to European bondage. A letter from an officer complains that the two hundred horses bought at Nagasaki require at least five hundred men to manage them. "They would devour each other were they not continually watched, all sorts of contrivances having been invented by our men to prevent their doing more damage than work for the allies."

There is no truth in the paragraph which has been going the round of the papers to the effect that Sir James Brooke is about to return to Sarawak. The Rajah has, we are enabled to say, no such intention.

Monetary and Commercial.

With the improved state of the weather business generally has improved. The produce markets have been steady, prices occasionally showing a slight advance with considerable transactions for consumption. The recent improvement in sugar has been fully supported. Ceylon coffee has been firmer, plantation selling rather above the valuations. The tea market has continued dull, and the trade have chiefly directed their attention to the public sales.

A circular has been issued by Mr. Thos. Basley, of Manchester, calling a meeting for the 14th inst. to consider proposals for forming a "Cotton Company" for direct supplies from India and Australia. Experience has fully proved that any forced effort to procure supplies, independent of private merchants, has failed, and no confidence can be placed on any such scheme. But Mr. Basley proposes to employ capital for increasing the growth of the raw material in India and Australia, and in this respect it should have hearty support.

The Cape Colony has lately taken up the question of a monthly steam communication to and from Seychelles to profit by the overland route. The Governor warmly supports the project, especially as the P. and O. Company will not allow their packets to touch at that island.

The *Money Market Review* says:—"Our great cotton interest at home is watching with natural anxiety the movement which is taking place in India with a view to the extension of cotton spinning and weaving in that country, under the forcing effect of the differential duty which has been imposed by Mr. Wilson. The last *Bombay Times* and *Standard* declares that 'the number of spinning and weaving companies now in course of formation threatens, if carried out, to create quite a revolution in the market for English manufactures.'"

There has been no new feature lately in the affairs of the Red Sea Telegraph Company. The cable is still out of order.

The specie by the last mail is as follows:—For Madras, gold, £3,341; Calcutta, silver, £16,000; Singapore, gold, £4,735; Hong Kong, silver, £101,515; Shanghai, silver, £70,784.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	79 to 81	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 21	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	...
100	London and Westminster	20	...	54
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	4½
50	Union of London	12	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	...	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	8 to 1	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	74 to 76	...
50	Do. new	25	12½ 13½ p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ 18½	17½ 18½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—We have still to report inactivity in our market, with a further decline in prices for most kinds of Congou tea. Owing to the extreme anxiety of holders to quit their stocks, as evidenced by the very large quantity offered at public auction during the month (amounting to 80,000 packages, of which 33,000 packages have been for absolute sale), has been the principal cause of the great dulness which has prevailed. The broken leaf to good ordinary kinds of Congou have been less in demand, and the quotations are now from 1s. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. For good common prices have fluctuated, and, in the absence of orders for export, they have been difficult of sale, the quotation being now 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. In fair to good flavory kinds recent sales by public auction have been at a decline of fully 1d. per lb. In common to good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows, as also second-class Honams and Monings, there has also been a decline of fully 1d. per lb., owing to the quantity offered without reserve. For fine Monings the demand is very limited, and it is difficult to obtain 2s. for fine Chops. For fine Kaisows there has been a slightly better market for small parcels. Taysan Congous show a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Fair to good Ooolongs have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Common to fair Souchongs also show a reduction of 1d. per lb.; fine to finest, being comparatively scarce, are better maintained. Flowery Pekoes are required for from time to time, in small parcels, but buyers only make low offers. Common Scented Capers are saleable in limited quantities at the low prices lately ruling, the better kinds being much as before. In Scented Orange Pekoe there is no material alteration to notice. In Green Teas business has been limited, but prices show but little alteration. Common to fair Hysons have not been so readily saleable, and prices are about 1d. per lb. lower. In Young Hysons and Gunpowders, under 2s. per lb., there is not much offering, and prices remain about the same as before. Fine kinds, being in full supply, remain difficult of sale. Canton made Teas show no material change. There have been five public sales during the month, including that of to-day. 80,000 packages have been brought forward, of which 33,009 have been offered without reserve. 40,000 packages were sold in all, the decline quoted having been established from time to time at these sales. The stock of the 1st of September of all descriptions of black was in London 47,320,530 lbs.; green, 7,058,774 lbs. The total deliveries in London for the present year have been 53,182,630 lbs. of black, and 7,143,127 of green. The stock at Liverpool was of black, 3,035,808 lbs.; and of green, 111,172 lbs. The imports were in London, from the 1st of January to 1st of September, 54,924,057 lbs. of black, and 7,763,983 lbs. of green; and at Liverpool, 4,562,185 lbs. of black, and 295,937 lbs. of green.

SILK.—We have had a limited business in silk. The season of the year would in part account for this, but that is not all—the home trade is wretchedly bad, and foreigners show no disposition to purchase beyond daily requirements. The strike at Coventry is at an end, but now the employers are afraid to commence operations, and this feeling is shared, and to some extent acted upon, by their brethren in other districts. Prices are unfortunately very high, and so decided is the determination of consumers to keep out of the market, that notwithstanding the extremely small stock of old silk, the first arrival of about 1,000 bales new silk from China has been allowed to hang upon the market for two or three days, and is only being sold parcel by parcel without the least symptom of competition or eagerness to purchase—and this not from any question as to the quality of the silk, for on this point, thus far at any rate, there is no reason for complaint. Chinese thrown silk has commanded rather more attention, especially the better qualities and finer sizes, and the deliveries have been good, but the stock is so large that at present they make no impression. Canton silk has not found favour with consumers—the prices are thought to have been pitched a little too high. The sold stock on the 1st inst. amounted to 7,700 bales of China, and 725 Japan; the unsold stock, 8,000 bales of China, and 293 Japan. The current quotations are as follows:—

		Superior.			
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	...	24 6	26 0	...	...
" No. 3 and 4	...	23 0	24 0	...	...
" No. 5	...	21 0	22 6	...	...
Taysam	...	17 0	19 6	20 6	22 0
Ditto, long reel	...	17 6	18 6	18 0	19 6
Canton	...	9 0	17 0	17 0	19 0
Chinese thrown	...	17 6	21 0	22 0	22 6
Japan	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0
Yucufa	...	14 0	24 6	...	...

SUGAR.—The market has maintained its late buoyancy; 6,819 bags Manila were chiefly bought in, but since taken off at better prices, fair 37s. to 37s. 6d., good, 38s. The private transactions on the spot comprise about 25,000 bags Clayed Manila, ordinary to good, 36s. 9d. to 38s. Refined has been in steady request, and improved prices have been realised; but the supply continuing limited, business has been less extensive than last week. The stock of sugar in the chief ports of Europe, on the 1st inst., was about 157,000 tons, against 157,500 tons last year.

COFFEE continues in good general demand, and nearly the whole of the quantity offering has been taken freely at previous rates, and in some instances at a slight advance. Ceylon—The parcels of plantation in auction

have amounted to 1,510 casks, 1,180 barrels and bags, which nearly all found buyers, the qualities under 70s. selling rather dearer; fine ordinary to low middling, 68s. to 72s., middling to good middling, 72s. 6d. to 76s. 6d., bold, 80s. The inquiry for native is still active, but the small quantity placed on offer restricts business, which is principally confined to 1,150 bags, in public sale, at stiffer prices; good to fine ordinary, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; garbings, 31s. to 46s.

RICE.—Great apathy has distinguished the market during the week, and even at a reduction of 6d. per cwt. from the late highest point, which has in some cases been submitted to, no disposition to operate has been shown, and business is almost entirely suspended.

PEPPER.—Sales of 827 bags, black Sumatra, at 4½d. to 4½d. Penang, 3½d. to 4d. Sales of Singapore, white, at 6½d. to 6½d. for fair to good bright.

SAGO AND TAPIOCCA.—Market quiet, and no sales to announce.

SPICES.—Cinnamon, small sales; quotations nominal at 1s. 4d. to 2s., for best quality. Cassia Lignea sales, at auction, at 80s. to 84s.; 235 boxes sold. Cassia buds quiet, no sales. Cloves: no sales. Mace: quotations nominal; none offered at auction. Nutmegs: prices firm, no sales reported.

HEMP.—Market more active; sales of the greater part of 7,820 bales at auction, sold at £13. 10s. to £21. 17s. 6d. for common to very good jute, Of Manila, 1,966 bales, partly sold at auction at £21. 10s. to £22. 10s.

COTTON.—This staple maintains the firm position advised in our last; prices being in many instances ½d. per lb. higher.

JAPAN WAX.—150 casks, part sold, block at 60s.

TOBACCO.—Prices for Java have increased both here and in Holland. No transactions are reported in Manila.

TIN.—Banca is neglected; fair business doing in straits at 131s. to 132s.; antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber sales made to arrive at current rates, actual prices not given.—Camphor: market very dull, quotations nominal; Rattans, prices firm, no sales; Sapan wood, 150 tons, at auction, nearly all sold at £7 10s. to £9 5s.; 4 tons of Java at £5; Soy, no China offered; sales of Japan, at 1s. 6d. per gal. in tubs, and 19s. for boxes; Rhubarb, part of a lot of 179 cases sold at 2s. 3d. for good flat, and 1s. 11d. to 2s. for round; Mother o' Pearl Shells firm; no transactions: Tortoise Shell, market inactive, no sales; Star Anniseed, sales of 116 cases, at 82s. 6d. to 83s. for good; Stic-lac, 25 cases of Siam sold at 82s. to 83s. for good; Gum Benjamin, sales of 150 cases, Sumatra, at auction, at £3 15s. to £4.—Rum: nominal, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 2½ to 5 15 8
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 2

Messrs. Pixley, Abell and Langley's circular states that large quantities of silver and dollars are at Tampico and Vera Cruz, which will probably come forward in the present month.

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	£1,177,278	21,809
Foo-Chow-Foo	£40,616	1,652,587
Hong Kong	5,795	187,630
Manila	15,960	
Singapore		
Penang		

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 8d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 8d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh Bars, £6 2s. 6d. to £6 10s.; nail rods, £6 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, single, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 7s. 6d. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 10s. to £19 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN, 136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 10s. to £21 15s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22 7s. 6d. to £22 10s.; Spelter, £20 10s. to £20 12s. 6s.; Zinc, English Sheet, £26; Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Shirtings of 6lb. and 7lb. for India and China could be sold largely at last rates, but makers are asking an advance of 1½d. per piece. More business also in 36-inch shirtings, and a good deal has been sold at last week's rates. In yarns also buyers have purchased more freely, both for home use and exportation.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,			Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,		
per lb.	0 9½ to 0 10½		per yard	3 6 to 4 9	
Ditto, 26-32	0 11 to 0 11½		Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3 0 to 4 6	
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to			Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8 to 0 10	
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7 0 to 7 1½		Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0 6 to 1 0	
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8 0 to 8 9		Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18 0 to 25 0	
Ditto White, 64 to 64 red,			Chintzes, per piece	7 0 to 8 6	
per piece	7 6 to 9 6		Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2 3 to 4 6	
Ditto, figured, ditto	10 3 to 15 0		Grey Twills, 40 yards per yd.	0 3½ to 0 4	
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,			Jacquet White, 43 in. per		
ditto	5 0 to 7 8		piece	8 9 to 17 6	
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8 0 to 8 6		Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7 6 to 13 0	
Medium Cloths, per yard	7 6 to 9 0		Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.		
Camlets, per piece	30 0 to 96 0		by 24 yards	12 0 to 15 0	
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	28 0 to 36 0		Maddapollams, white, 32		
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27 0 to 34 0		in 24 yards	4 0 to 9 6	
Lastings, per piece	30 0 to 55 0		Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0 2½ to 0 5	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Aug 25	Deal	Manila	Eweretta	Montgomery.
— 27	London	Akyab	Frya	Lorenzen.
— 26	Liverpool	Rangoon	Shackamaxon	Toulon.
July 30	Havana	Manila	Carmenita	Sarria.
Aug 3	Havana	Macao	Brave Lournal	Divoire.
— 4	Havana	Macao	Maria Elizabeth	Jonker.
— 24	Hamburg	Sourabaya	Arracan	Kuhken.
— 21	Cuxhaven	Batavia	Princess Royal	Speckhahn.
— 22	Bremen	Rangoon	Schlosser	Kahle.
— 23	Bremen	Akyab	Tower Hamlets	Paxton.
— 23	Texel	Banjoewangie	Diligence	Smit.
— 23	Hamburg	Batavia	Mary Ross	Meyer.
— 24	Antwerp	Akyab	Eleonore	Dryselius.
— 25	Havre	Hong Kong	Godfrey	Lecomte.
— 18	Cadiz	Manila	Margherita	Mas.
— 25	Copenhagen	Shanghai	Sophie Adelaide	Kuhlmann.
— 28	Texel	Sourabaya	Carolina	Dyterg.
— 30	Coves	Canton	Amazona	Westergaard.
— 29	Brouwershaven	Rangoon	Courier	Cluck.
— 29	Havana	Swatow	Staghound	
— 30	Deal	Penang	Agnes	Leitzmann.
— 18	Lisbon	Macao, &c.	Vizante	Menezes.
Sept 1	Deal	Manila	Prince Charlie	Balmoin.
Aug 20	New York	Batavia	Amazon	Danberg.
— 1	Havana	Macao	Sigisbert Cezard	
— 12	Havana	Macao	Guadalupe	Mmoz.
Sept 3	Off the Start	Batavia	S. Van Heel	Dietz.
July 30	Monte Video	Canton	Bessie Young	
Sept 1	Texel	Banjoewangie	Almels	Tjebbes.
Aug 22	New York	Shanghai	Eureka	Cutler.
Sept 1	Off Falmouth	Akyab	John Paul	Cowan.
— 3	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Pres. Van Ryckevorsel	Vernoy.
— 7	Falmouth	Padang	Equator	Selberg.
— 5	Texel	Batavia	Friesland	Mispelblom.
— 5	Texel	Banjoewangie	Weltwart	Mool.
— 4	St. Nazaire	Padang	Maria Gabrielle	Grain.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug 24	Portsmouth	Batavia	Maria Adolphine	Blohm.
— 21	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Pioneer	
— 26	Cardiff	Singapore	Jan Hendrik	
— 20	Cardiff	Singapore	Nederlandsche Oranje	Kohn.
— 24	Shields	Hong Kong	P. C. Hinch	Scott.
— 27	London	Hong Kong	Vanguard	Westcott.
— 29	London	Cardiff, H. K., & Shan	Imperial	Stephens.
— 30	London	Shanghai	Hackway	Beard.
— 25	Liverpool	Manila	Teide	Ayer.
— 27	Deal	Batavia	Elizabeth	Heddingman.
— 21	Off the Wight	Batavia	Gelderland	Reins.
— 25	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Peter Cornelius Hoop	Buck.
— 24	Cardiff	Singapore	Maleyer	
— 14	G. Braltar	Shanghai	Energy	Vanderson.
— 25	Cardiff	Singapore	Maria Agnes	Craigie.
— 28	Liverpool	Batavia	T. D. Marshall	Visser.
— 28	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Gen. Michiels	Petrison.
— 28	Cardiff	Hong Kong	China	Christman.
— 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Constance	Coleman.
— 22	Liverpool	Batavia	Otolina	Yland.
— 23	Hamburg	Singapore	Dido	Jock-ma.
— 31	London	Singapore, &c.	Cornelia Geertuida	Carranza.
— 31	London	Bristol and Manila	Jesusa	Kroll.
— 28	Off the Lizard	Singapore	Maas	Kuhken.
— 25	Hamburg	Sourabaya	Arracan	Vicars.
— 30	Liverpool	Manila	City of Boston	Morrison.
— 30	Liverpool	Cardiff and H. Kong	Childe Harold	Graham.
Sept 1	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Caution	
Aug 31	Shields	Hong Kong	Cambridge	
— 31	Queenstown	Shanghai	Victor Emmanuel	Eriarte.
Sept 1	Liverpool	Manila	Jose Maria	Milar.
— 1	Sunderland	Singapore	Ratma	Miles.
— 5	London	Singapore and Penang	Roseau	Dowril.
— 5	London	Hong Kong & Canton	West Australian	Gaski.
— 4	Deal	Batavia	Ann and Eliza	Allen.
— 3	Shields	Hong Kong	Osprey	Van der Zee.
Aug 29	Plymouth	Batavia	Henricus Seranus	
Sept 4	Queenstown	Hong Kong	Remigius Adolphus	Howard.
— 4	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Dellu	Hurst.
— 5	Cardiff	Shanghai	Anna Maria	De Vries.
— 5	Cardiff	Shanghai	Cornelius	Lawrence.
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Fanny Fern	

LIVERPOOL EXPORTS, PER CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS. FROM THE 14TH TO 27TH AUGUST, 1860, INCLUSIVE, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

Cotton Stuffs: Shanghai, 1,463 cases, 2,512 bales; Batavia, 1,970 cases, 213 bales, 89 trusses; Singapore, 29 bales, 3 cases; Hong Kong, 40 cases, 75 bales; Manila, 166 cases, 26 bales. Thread: Batavia, 76 cases. Linen Cloths: Manila, 12 bales, 5 packages; Batavia, 1 case, 3 bales; Hong Kong, 10 bales. Cotton Twist and Yarn: Hong Kong, 50 bales; Batavia, 256 bales. Cotton Stuffs and Twist: Batavia, 36 cases, 15 bales. Woollen Stuffs: Shanghai, 243 cases, 641 bales, 14 trusses; Hong Kong, 45 trusses, 2 bales; Singapore, 15 bales; Manila, 6 bales; Batavia, 5 cases, 1 bale, 4 trusses. Worsted Stuffs: Shanghai, 28 cases, 6 bales; Batavia, 3 bales, 14 cases; Manila, 10 cases. Tin Plates: Batavia, 4 boxes. Lead Pipes: Batavia, 1½ ton. Hardware, packages: Shanghai, 9; Batavia, 53; Manila, 36. Copper: Batavia, 19 cases, and 5½ tons; Manila, 20 cases. Beer: Shanghai, 525 barrels, Hong Kong, 104 cases, 1 barrel; Manila, 144 barrels. Bar and Bolt Iron, tons: Hong Kong, 133½; Batavia, 66½; Singapore, 50. Rod Iron, tons: Hong Kong, 40; Shanghai, 120. Hoop Iron, tons: Sourabaya, 6; Manila, 7. Pig Iron, tons: Manila, 40. Crown Glass: Manila, 400 boxes. Flint Glass: Shanghai, 1 box; Manila, 3 casks, 81 boxes, 20 barrels, 46 tierces. Earthenware: Manila, 38 hog-heads, 93 rates, 32 half crates; Sourabaya, 115 crates; Hong Kong, 13 crates, 1

caak; Batavia, 72 crates, 10 hogsheads, 100 half crates, 1 caak. Soap: Batavia, 2,000 1-14 boxes; Hong Kong, 500 boxes; Candles: Manila, 12 boxes. Coals, tons: Shanghai, 50, Woosung, 1,796. Provisions, Beef Shanghai, 26 tierces; Singapore, 150 tierces. Pork: Shanghai, 25 barrels. Spirits: China, 456 gallons brandy; 160 gallons unrated spirits. Wine: China, 140 gallons.

LOADING.

At LONDON for HONG KONG.—Rajah of Sarawak, British Empire, Chat-ham. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Traveller, Marchioness of London-derry. For Shanghai: George Washington, Antagonist. For Singapore: Sea Belle. For Singapore and Penang: Albion, Barracouta. For Singa-pore, Labuan, and Manila: Yarra.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Flora. For Shanghai: Potosi, John Norman. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Corea. For Sourabaya and Samarang: Australia. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ferdinand Brumm, Gouverneur, G. D. V. Twist. For Batavia and Singapore: Friederich. For Singapore: Isis, Crisis, Skiddaw, Jeddo (s.)

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: America. For Singapore Sappho.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore: Cuta. For Singapore and China: Ama-zone. For Hong Kong: Esmeralda.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Dorothea Henrietta. For Batavia and Samarang: Albrecht Beyling, Johanna Lodewig. For Batavia and Soura-baya: Dogger's Bank, Jaanetze. For Hong Kong: Maria Elizabeth. For Macassar: St. Helena. For Padang: Vesta. For Sourabaya and Ma-cassar: Silicie.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Cheribon: Nieuw Holland. For Samarang: Cilo. For Singapore: Eurgomeester van Reenen. For Hong Kong: Stad Leyden.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Kate Kleather, Acastus, Veloz, Georgiana, Troas.

From CHINA.—At London: Ardville, Serampore, Intrepid, Alchymist, Constantia, Sir G. Pollock, Benvoirlich, Carioca, Sir R. Abercromby, Beverley, Carnatic, Invincible, Asia, Claro, Star of the North, Ziba, Mer-cedes, Falcon, Ellen Roger, Cyclone, Julia, Griffin, Chrysolite, Glencune, Cornelia, Southern Cross. At East Cowes and other ports: Gem of the Nith, Runnymede, Jupiter, Malacca, Maria Wilhelmina.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Hiawatha, Zambia, Hidalgo, Elias, Wild Flower, Napoleon III., Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Com-modore, Reward. At Liverpool: Glergariff, Eudymion, Sebastian Cabot, Eliza Hands, Joshua Waddington, Tigris. At Falmouth: Jenina Brouse.

From MANILA.—At London: Etheral. At Liverpool: Elias, Oshawa, Cervantes. At Cork: Casas.

From PENANG.—At London: Mayola, Pilgrim, Golconda, Sir Robert Peel, William Gilles.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Fleda, Chili. At Falmouth: Juliane Gertrude, Maria, Koning, William III. At Cowes, Carlota.

SPOKEN.

JAMES LEMON, London to Shanghai, July 22, 2 N., 22 W.

ELIZA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 17, 9 N., 24 W.

CALIFORNIA, Liverpool to Batavia, July 23, 12 N., 25 W.

MARIE, Dunkirk to Singapore, June 26, 44 N., 12 W.

STAGHOUND, Swatow to Havana, July 14, 3 S., 32 W.

J. N. CRUISING, Bristol to Singapore, July 6, 44 S., 81 W.

HERCULEAN, London to Hong Kong, July 3, 10 S., 30 W.

TUNG-YU, Liverpool to Shanghai, July 11, 1 S., 29 W.

ALICE, London to Singapore, Aug. 11, 44 N., 25 W.

WEST, London to Batavia, Aug. 24, 44 N., 11 W.

DELHI, London to Singapore, July 30, 11 N., 25 W.

EMELIE, Batavia to Stockholm, June 7, 35 S., 26 E.

BRITANNIA, from Manila, June 13, 35 S., 22 E.

WITCH, from Batavia, June 21, 29 S., 9 E.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE, Whampoa to London, Aug. 4, 11 N., 25 W.

INDUSTRY, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 7, 35 S., 27 E.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, Penang to London, June 4, with loss of foretopmast.

GEM OF THE NITH, Macao to Falmouth, June 28, off Madagascar.

ANDES (Am. barque), Penang to Boston, 51 days out.

LOUISE (barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, June 12, 28 S., 46 E.

OVERMANN, Hamburg to Singapore, 25 days out, 7 N., 20 W.

ROSINA, Falmouth to Hong Kong, April 18, 27 N., 21 W.

GOLCONDA, from Penang, June 27, 3 S., 92 E.

STAR OF THE NORTH, Foo-chow-Poo to London, Aug. 7, 8 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Eweretta, Montgomerie, from Manila, which arrived in the Downs on the 25th Aug., having received orders to proceed to Liverpool, missed stays while working back through the Gull stream, was compelled to let go an anchor to prevent going on to the Brake Sand, and slipped; others were supplied from Deal, and she anchored from off the North Foreland; sails damaged, and crew sick from scurvy.

The Godefroy, Lecomte, which arrived at Havre 25th Aug. from Hong Kong, had had heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope from 22nd May to 19th June. On 30th May she shipped some seas, which carried away boat, and, it was feared, did some damage to cargo.

The Courier, Clinck, which arrived at Brouwershaven 29th Aug. from Rangoon, had lost part of bulwarks and had thrown part of her cargo over-board, having experienced bad weather.

The Alliance, from London to Singapore, was spoken 21 days out in lat. 43 N., long. 12 W., with the master in a dying state, by the Venilia, Nance, arrived at Liverpool 31st Aug.

The Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya, which put into St. Helena 12th July, leaky, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, has been surveyed, and recommended to discharge the whole of her cargo, part of which is much damaged, for further examination.

The Admiral de Buyter, de Witt, from Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, which put into Simon's Bay 8th June, was condemned there 18th July. Part of her cargo, 2,400 bags coffee, had been sold; the remainder, 700 bags, still on board, was completely damaged, and would be destroyed.

The Argus, Smit, from Amsterdam to Batavia, which put into Simon's Bay 2nd July, had sustained damage during a gale on the 23rd and 24th June. She was expected to be ready to proceed in the beginning of August.

The Hester Adriana, van Hees, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which put into Simon's Bay 8th July, very leaky, had thrown part of her cargo overboard, and had cut away her topgallant masts.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The contract noticed in our last for 12,000 tons of coal on account of P. & O. Company for Point de Galle is to be shipped within three months, one-third from Birkenhead and two-thirds from the East Coast. The price obtained is 45s. 5d., and the freight offered 32s. 6d. from Birkenhead, £35 to £36 from the Tyne or Wear. The conviction seems to be gaining ground that the China war will be a protracted affair, much to the benefit of those who have ships in the China Sea. As there are many steamers amongst the transports, in addition to the vessels of war, it is expected that the consumption of fuel and stores by the expeditionary forces will give employment to a fair amount of tonnage outwards.

Homewards there are offers for small vessels, at 70s. from Akyab to U.K. or Continent, and large vessels at 65s. rice, 85s. teak, from Moulmein, &c., to U.K. Bombay to London or Liverpool, 50s.; Mauritius, 47s. 6d. (early ships), London to Ceylon and back, 100s.; Mauritius and back, 80s., &c., &c. For Australia, £3 15s., is freely offered for ships of 600 to 1,200 tons, and £4 for vessels under 600 tons per register ton.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 45s. to 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measure-ment. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States: to Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$10 to \$12.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jedda, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

At ASCENSION.—July 28. Ly-ee-Moon (a. a.) Hill: from London, and left 2nd August for Hong Kong.

At ST. HELENA.—July 8, President van Ryckevorsel: Vermey, from Batavia, and sailed 9, for Rotterdam; Glergariff, Webster, from Singapore, and sailed 9, for Liverpool; G. L. Hall, Richardson, from Akyab; Vries-land, Beyer, from Batavia, and sailed 9, for Amsterdam; 9, Prince Charlie, Balmain, from Manila, and sailed for London; 11 (s. v.) Heel, Dietz, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Johannes, Burhu, from Batavia, and sailed 13, for Amsterdam; 13, Wildflower, Bain, from Singapore, and sailed for London; 15, Alexandre Delphine, Raoul, from Macao, and sailed 18, for Havana; 18, Emelie, Patterson, from Batavia, and sailed 19, for Stock-holm; 19, Nederland, Hoekstra, from Batavia, and sailed 20, for Amster-dam; 20, Cornelia, Jaski, from Batavia, and sailed 21, for Amsterdam; 22, Hiawatha, Dewar, from Singapore; 23, Mary Hagemann, from Sourabaya, and sailed 24, for Rotterdam; Marie Gabrielle, from Padang, and sailed 24, for Belle Isle; 27, Mayola, Herdman, from Penang, and sailed 28, for London; 29, Malacca, Poulsen, from Hong Kong, and sailed 30 for Fal-mouth; July 29, Runnymede, Brass, from Hong Kong, and sailed 30, for Portsmouth; 30, Weltevreden, Donker, from Batavia.

TABLE BAY.—July 2, Magi, Cheever, sailed for Singapore; 12, Wolver-ine, McEwan, for China.

SIMON'S BAY.—July 2, Imperatrice Eugenie, from Toulon, and sailed 10, for China; Argus, Smit, from Amsterdam for Batavia, leaky; 8, Hester Adriana (v.) Hees, from Lisbon for Singapore, leaky; 7, Louisa, sailed for Amoy.

Messrs. Solomon and Moss, of St. Helena, announce that tank-boats for the conveyance of water alongside of vessels are now established, which does away with the necessity of water casks being brought on shore. There is a force-pump in each tank, delivering from eight to ten tuns of water in an hour.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per General Michiels, Captain de Wilde, at Helvoetsluys, from Batavia: Mrs. Andree Wilkens and child, Mrs. Bour-geois. Per Hendrina, Captain Pompe, at Helvoetsluys, from Batavia: Lieutenant-Colonel Boou van Ostade and family, Mr. T. Soesman, junior. Per Triton, Captain Adriaans, at Helvoetsluys, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Verver and family, Mr. and Mrs. Palenstein-Helderman and family, Visser and family, and four military invalids. Per Cornelia Mathilda, Captain Snoey, at Helvoetsluys, from Batavia: Captain P. J. Hardsteen and family, Captain A. C. van der Boon and daughter, Lieutenant-Quartermaster W. van Baasbank, Master Albrecht, three invalided soldiers, and four Javanese servants. Per Cortyene, Captain Dnlop, at Rotterdam, from Java: Mrs. Teenge and family, Miss Du Jardin and Miss Biehaeus, Mrs. van der Vries, Messrs. Godon, Biehaeus, Osseman, and Ludolf. Per Zephyr, Captain de Vries, at Rotterdam, from Batavia: Mr. Steenstra, Mr. Toussaint and family, Captain Wolfson, N.R.N.; Lieutenant Sluiterman van Loo, R.N.; and Bruins, mate, R.N. Per Ida Elizabeth, Captain Kramer, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Hester, Mr. and Mrs. Roos.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per Maria Adriana, Captain van der Held, from Helvoet-luys to Batavia: Messrs. C. Poensen, A. L. Kroef, and J. A. Schwarz. Per Adriana Petronella, Captain Anniko, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. P. de Jongh and family, Mr. O. Minnig, Mr. P. J. Vogelsang, and Miss J. Mackenzie.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of July have been issued. They show an increase in the Export trade, the total shipments for the month having reached £12,522,698, being £1,237,247, or 10 per cent., larger than in the corresponding month of last year; and £1,528,701, or 13 per cent., larger than in July, 1858. Nearly one-half of the increase is in cotton goods. We give the particulars for China and other parts of the Far East. Those for Singapore and Penang are still included by the Board of Trade with India. The total exports to China of all goods stand at £2,858,787, against £1,499,314 in 1858, and £1,978,412 in 1859, for the first six months of the year.

In the Imports, we find that for China the figures are £5,526,054 in 1860, £3,943,359 in 1858, and £5,070,691 in 1859, for the first six months in the year.

The exports of cotton goods to China for July have been £209,982 against £62,018 in 1858 and £229,862 in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £1,890,385 against £1,015,712 in 1858 and £1,419,569 in 1859. To Java, £96,901 against £52,944 in 1858 and £89,137 in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £833,560 against £314,044 in 1858 and £447,675 in 1859. To the Philippine Islands, in July no exports against £42,638 in 1858 and £30,047 in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £121,178 against £281,591 in 1858 and £183,430 in 1859. The exports of cotton yarn to China for July have been £19,518 against £4,175 in 1858 and £54,938 in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £231,049 against £134,699 in 1858 and £280,801 in 1859. No exports to other parts. The exports of woollen cloths to China in July have been £40,678 against £10,560 in 1858 and £48,709 in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £325,305 against £133,341 in 1858 and £209,749 in 1859. The exports of woollens and worsted stuffs to China in July £47,620 against £2,458 in 1858 and £19,488, in 1859, and for the seven months of 1860 £311,490 against £86,510 in 1858 and £157,711 in 1859. No exports to other parts.

IMPORTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE MANIFESTS.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Caroline Agnes, entered August 25:—1,609 slabs tin, 35 cases tin ore, 1,976 bags black and 141 bags white pepper, 12,928 blocks, 255 baskets, and 5 bags gutta percha, 80 chests camphor, 60 baskets india rubber, 398 bundles Malacca canes, 368 bags coffee, 2,200 bags sugar, 100 bales gambier, 168 boxes tea, 184 boxes nutmegs, 149 buffalo hides, 91 cases gum dammar, 14 cases spices, 151 packages and 8 bags sticklac, 18 boxes dragon's blood, 5 packages sundries—order; 408 bales gambier, 1,155 bags black pepper, 133 bags india rubber—W. Berkeley; 849 bags black and 133 bags white pepper, 7,387 buffalo hides—Fruklings and Co.; 281 slabs tin—C. Lotham; 903 pieces sapan wood—B. and J. Henderson.

From MANILA to LONDON, per Prince Charlie, entered Sept. 3:—3,450 bags sugar—Borneo Company; 3,627 bags sugar, 13 cases segars, 7 cases fish maws, 180 bundles canes, 1,865 bales Hemp—order.

From PENANG to LONDON, per Agnes, entered Sept. 3:—602 bags sugar, 1,654 slabs tin, 13 cases isinglass, 57 cases mace, 178 cases nutmegs, 32 cases cloves, 65 bags india rubber, 1,698 bags pepper, 6,779 bundles rattans, 6,634 horns, 88 baskets shells, 1,294 buffalo hides, 330 cow hides, 21 cases fish maws—order; 295 slabs tin—T. and W. Bolitho; 32 hhds. and 6 puncheons rum—Arbuthnot and Co.; 185 puncheons rum, 9,281 bags sugar—Finlay and Co.; 6 cases nutmegs, 1 case mace, 2 cases nutmeg oil—Gledstane and Co.; 2 cases nutmegs, 1 case mace, 13 cases essential oil and mace paste—Forbes and Co.; 1 case cigars in transit.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per City of Boston, entered Aug. 31:—6,691 bags sugar, 1,419 bales hemp, 70 cases gum, 26 tons sapan wood, 2,936 buffalo horns, 437 bags cowries; 37 cases m-o-p. shells, 2 cases cigars, 175 bundles canes—order.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Star of the North, entered September 11: 9,469 chests, 7,992 half-chests, 1,302 boxes, 319 packages, 42 mats and 21 cases tea—order; 285 chests, 383 half-chests tea—Cama and Co.; 1 half-chest, 8 boxes, and 9 packages tea—Master; 2 cases carved wood and silk dresses, 2 packages and 18 boxes merchandise, 8,000 bundles bamboo canes, 2 cases ginger, 14 packages sundries, 2 cases cheroots, 136 packages copper—order; 2 boxes flowers and 5 boxes ginger, 2 packages Japan ware, 2 boxes and 1 package merchandise, 1 parcel silk dresses—Master.

THE STRANDED SHIP "WAGoola."—The following report has been made to the Admiralty, in reference to the charge brought against the Coastguard, "That the plunder spoken of by Captain Jonathan Russell, as having subsequently occurred, is referable to the hasty proceedings of the Sunday and Monday nights, although not discovered by him till a later period, and the evidence shows that after the hurried discharge of the cargo on the beach had ceased, the goods were vigilantly watched by the coastguard and others. I am, therefore, of opinion that Captain Russell's charges of want of vigilance on the part of the coastguard have not been substantiated.

P. & O. STEAMERS.—This company are building a fine iron screw of 2,500 tons at the Thames Iron Ship Building Company. She is intended for the Alexandria line, and will be shortly ready to launch. She is to be called the Moulton.

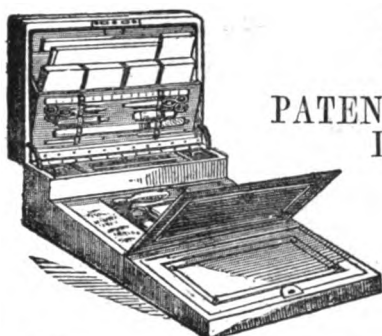
The Flying Spur, lately launched by Messrs. Hall & Co., of Aberdeen, is a very beautiful clipper, of 735 tons, and is, we hear, under the management and part ownership of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of China. She is now loading for Bombay, under the command of Capt. Rylie, late of the Cairngorm. She is poop-built and handsomely fitted with all new improvements, reefing gear, &c. Length, 184ft.; beam, 31½; depth, 19½, classed A1 for 14 years.

VESSELS WITH CHINESE COOLIES PASSED ST. HELENA FROM THE 1ST OF JUNE TO THE 31ST OF JULY, 1860.—June 6: Galilee (French) from Canton for Martinique, with 426 Chinese emigrants. June 20: Carmencita (Spanish) from Manila for Havana, with 128 Chinese emigrants. June 20: Brave Lourmel (French) from Macao for Havana, with 302 Chinese emigrants. June 28: Marie Elizabeth (Dutch) from Macao to Havana, with 328 Chinese coolies. July 3: Sigisbert Cezard (French) from Macao for Havana, with 110 Chinese emigrants. July 4: Stag Hound (American) from Swatow for Havana, with 307 Chinese emigrants; thirty died on the passage. July 15: Alexandre Delphine (French) from Macao to Havana, with 197 Chinese emigrants. The total number being 2,173, and the vessels all foreign.

EXPORTS FROM LONDON, PER CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

Ship.	For	Date Cleared.	Calicoes, plain.	Calicoes, dyed.	Cambries and Muslins.	Long and Short-cloths.	B. Linen.	Hosiery, &c.	Woolens, &c.	Cottons.	Twist and Yarn.	Sail Cloth.	Corbage.	Gunpowder.	Beer in Bulk.	Bottled Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Steel.	Salt-petre.	Sulphur.	Glass.	Tar.	Dried Fruit.	Quicksilver.	Perfumed Spirits.	Sardines.	Refined Sugar.	Tobacco.	Silk Manufactures.	Sundries.
*Anna Maria	Shanghai	Aug. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West	Batavia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*City of Nantes	Batavia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alliance	Singapore	7	148710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mystery	Hong Kong	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whirlwind	Hong Kong & Canton	8	1735601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irene	Singapore & Penang	11	1079625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yaratilda	Hong Kong	24	127050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanguard	Hong Kong	27	255600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markway	Shanghai	29	1278200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cornelia	Batavia	31	13940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geertula	Hong Kong	Sept. 6	132601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Australian	Singapore & Penang	6	94100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Those vessels marked thus * are supplementary returns.



TOULMIN AND GALE,

MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., OF
**PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
 DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING, TOILETTE, AND
 CARRIAGE BAGS,**

JEWEL BOXES, CASES FOR PRESENTATION, Etc.

A Large Assortment of the above, of the finest quality, at the Manufactory, SISE LANE, near the MANSION HOUSE, and at 7, NEW BOND STREET, opposite the Clarendon, London.

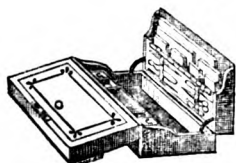
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE. ESTABLISHED 123 YEARS.

Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings. These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.

Orders and Prospectuses through Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:

Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES, MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.

Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography, Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.



DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.

ED. PINAUD'S CHOICE PERFUMES, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Philocomes, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixir, Dentifrice, Brillantine. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the Country.

Wholesale Depot and for Export, 27, Cannon-street West, London.



NOTICE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK."

Revised, Corrected, and Greatly Enlarged (16 pages having been added), containing a full account of the Target Shooting at Wimbledon, and Awarding of the Prizes at the Crystal Palace, will be ready on Monday next, July 16th.

Price Sixpence post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.

"ABOUT LONDON."

By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The Night Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c.—"Mr. Ritchie ought to be a popular author, and largely read by a numerous and highly-respectable class."—The Athenaeum.

"A subject such as London is not easily exhausted. . . . The enthusiasm with which the writer describes the scenery from General Wade's old mansion is quite delightful."—The Critic.

WILLIAM TINSLEY, 314, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all railway stations.

Paper Hangings for Exportation.

ROBERT HORNE,

PAPER-STAINER, &c.,

41, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Shipping Orders promptly executed.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-

FUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

FRENCH,

9, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,

WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER

MAKER to the Admiralty, and by appointment to the Queen of Spain and Sultan of Turkey. Established A.D. 1810.

Watches and Clocks of every description for Exportation. Chronometers lent on hire, with the option of purchase.

N.B.—9, Royal Exchange is the only place of business of FRENCH, late of the Old Royal Exchange, and 80, Cornhill.

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.—JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City Agency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alie-place.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND MACHINERY AGENT,

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

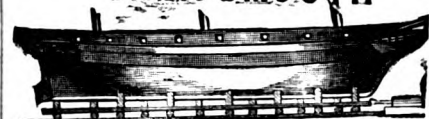
Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIC TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE of GINGER. Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms. 12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,
26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 73, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country."

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND CO.,**EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM,**

AND

DYER'S HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.

Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

CARSON'S**ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, of any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is necessary).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors). 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'S TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
Of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsula and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

**DIVING APPARATUS.**

C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS and APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.
First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.
Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen; PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

ROYAL CUTLERY
MAPPIN AND COMPANY
 SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY

**GUARANTEE THAT ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE HAVE A STRONG
 DEPOSIT OF PURE SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE PRICES CHARGED,
 AND THAT THEIR CUTLERY IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED.**

Gentlemen leaving for Military and Civil Appointments in India and the Colonies can select from the LONDON SHOW ROOMS, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street
 PLATE AND CUTLERY of every description, ready for immediate delivery.

Estimates submitted, with full particulars for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Public Institutions, Regimental Messes, Hotels, and all large establishments.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S OAK AND IRON-BOUND CANTEN CASE, WITH HANDLES COMPLETE, £18.

Containing 12 Electro-Plated Table Forks, 12 ditto Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 6 Egg Spoons, 3 dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, 1½ dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 Pair of Regular Meat Carvers, 1 Pair of extra sized ditto, 1 Pair Poultry Carvers, and 1 Steel for Sharpening.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c., &c., PRE-EMINENT FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND FINISH, IN LARGE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

J. W. ALT,
 COMMISSION AGENT,
 NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
 BANGKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 FOOC-HOW-FOO.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
 COMMISSION AGENTS,
 SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
 GENERAL AND COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
 ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
 SHIP CHANDLERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION
 AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
 from Europe and America.
 HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS
 BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, Reading
 and 25, Philipot-lane, London.
 All descriptions of Fancy Biscuits for export, of the
 most superior quality, carefully packed in sealed tins to
 keep in any climate.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
 "NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
 unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
 peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
 Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
 SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
 Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
 tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
 supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
 find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
 in future.
 SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
 MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GAL-
 VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs,
 Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
 WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
 OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
 Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

WORKS ON SALE AT THE LONDON
 MISSION PRINTING OFFICE, HONG KONG.

Fokien Dictionary, 1 vol., 4to	10.0
State and Prospects of China, 1 vol. 8vo.	2.00
Theology of the Chinese	1.50
On the True Meaning of the Word Shin	0.50
Glance at the Interior of China	1.00
The Chinaman Abroad, or a Desultory Ac- count of the Malayan Archipelago, by Ong-thae-hae	0.50
On the Silk Manufacture and Cultivation of the Mulberry	0.75
General description of Shanghai and its Environ	1.00
Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits	2.00
Chinese Conversations, translated from Native Authors	2.00
Grammar of the Shanghai Dialect	3.50
Chinese Phonetic Vocabulary, 1 rupee each, or three copies for	1.00
Graduated Reading Chinese and English	1.00
The Land of Sinim	1.00

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW,
 A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
 Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and
 Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of infor-
 mation, and comprises only original and condensed matter.

THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW"

FURNISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and
 Financial Topics of the day.

Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money
 Market, and kindred matters.

Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and
 in Public Securities of every kind.

Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great
 Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home
 and Foreign.

The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and
 Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet
 with especial attention.

Each Number contains a full and correct City Article,
 forming a Resume of the Week.

Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the
 Manufacturing and other Districts.

Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to
 the whole of the community interested in Trade and
 Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest
 class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial,
 Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (13s. and 26s.
 Unstamped, 15s. and 30s. free by Post, both payable in
 advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent disap-
 pointment.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to FREDERICK
 WILLIAM FENNESSY.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE,
 23, BIRCHING-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
 May be ordered of all News-agents.

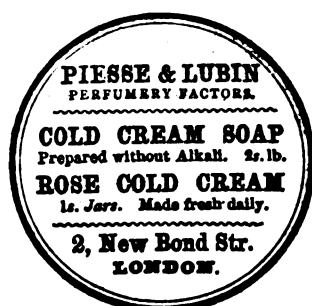
FALSIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS.
 Just ready, Price 6d.,

**THE AFFGHAN PAPERS—REPORT AND
 PETITION OF THE NEWCASTLE FOREIGN
 AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION.**

"Those collections of State Papers which are supposed
 to furnish the best materials for history are often in
 reality one-sided compilations of garbled documents,
 counterfeits which the ministerial stamp forces into cur-
 rency, defrauding a present generation, and handing
 down to posterity a chain of dangerous lies."—*Kaye's*
Affghanistan.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

Agents will be found in every city
 where English is spoken.



KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
 Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
 and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
 I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chesham, London.

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appoint-
 ment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with
 ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in
 their studies for the University or the Civil Service Exa-
 minations. He will not object to pupils whose education
 has been neglected. Terms moderate.
 Address, S. H. N., Post-office, Northaw, by Barnet (N).

SPICER BROTHERS,
 PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
 WHOLESALE AND EXPORT STATIONERS,
 19, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

All Descriptions of Paper for Newspapers, Printing, and
 Writing. Account Books and Envelopes, at the lowest
 current rates.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—SPASMS, FLA-
 TULENCY, CONSTIPATION.**—So many persons
 suffer from these disorders that a description of them is
 unnecessary; but the recommendation to take Holloway's
 Pills for the cure of disordered digestion, will be repaid
 with gratitude by all who give them a single trial; no
 medicine will so safely and speedily restore a deranged
 stomach or torpid liver to order. No other preparation
 will so effectually and healthily conduct digestion so that
 spasms, flatulency, and other torments of dyspepsia can-
 not, by any possibility, arise; or if present will be soon
 cured. The power of these Pills in removing acidity of the
 stomach, sick-headache, biliousness, diarrhoea, dysentery,
 and debility is wonderful. They act as tonics, alteratives,
 and general regenerators of the frame.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.
**UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALK-
 ING STICKS.**

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.
 Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun
 Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella
 Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks,
 and Life Preservers, &c., &c.

Price Lists sent free on application to
 3, FINCHBURY PAVEMENT; and
 47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

THE STEAM-SHIP CHRONICLE
 and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the move-
 ments and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad
 To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occa-
 sional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office
 of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office
 London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowell-
 court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING
 JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the
 interests of steam navigation.
 (By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercan-
 tile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d.,
 per post 4d.
 Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
 The most reliable intelligence from these colonies
 is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND
 GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by
 post.
 London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH
 COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest
 intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold
 Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c.
 Price, post free, 5d.
 London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly
 journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail,
 giving the latest information from the South African Colo-
 nies. Price 6d., post free 6d.
 London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known British clipper ship RAJAH OF SARAWAK, A 13 years, 525 tons register, JOHN TAYLOR Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This splendid ship, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and the excellent order in which she delivers her cargoes, is in the most efficient condition, newly coppered, and will be found a most eligible opportunity for shippers. Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, she will have immediate despatch.

Has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Bennett, Rogers, and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. ALLAN, Commander, 414 tons register; loading in the St. Katherine's Docks. This beautiful vessel presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for a few passengers. Her last passages were—London to Mauritius, 75 days; Mauritius to London, 78 days; delivering her cargoes in perfect order.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.



FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, the celebrated A 1 clipper ship STAR OF THE NORTH, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, 934 tons register; loading in the London Docks. This magnificent vessel, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has very superior accommodations for passengers.

W. O. YOUNG.

Newman's Court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.

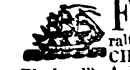


FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, the fast-sailing British ship MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, A 1 13 years, 766 tons register, DAVID SMITH, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



FOR SINGAPORE, LABUAN, & MANILLA (having three-fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping), the clipper ship YARRA, A 1, GEORGE GRAHAM, Commander. Has room for light freight only, and will sail the 25th inst.

For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, 74, Cornhill, E.C.; or A. Wright and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG direct (under charter to the Lords of the Admiralty), the fine, fast-sailing, British-built ship CHATHAM (belonging to Messrs. Somes, of Blackwall), A 1, 539 tons register; loading in the West India Dock. Has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Lachlans and McLeod, 62, Cornhill.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the fine British-built clipper barque ANTONIS, A 1 13 years, 436 tons register, T. EVANS, Commander; loading in the St. Katherine Docks. Has most superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch.

Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 152, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Hongkong & Whampoa	Strathallan ...	Sept. 20.
Shanghai	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	With dis.
Singapore and Penang	Barracouta ...	With dis.
Bombay	Sir Bevis ...	Few days.
Bombay	Flying Spur ...	Sept. 29.
Calcutta	Blackburn ...	With dis.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 66, King-street, Manchester.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS ADDRESSING AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS.

IN consequence of the Alterations in the Mail Service from Australia, THE LATEST DAY for receiving General Advertisements is the

“AUSTRALIAN MAIL,”

(THE LEADING ORGAN FOR SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.)

Will in future be the 9th of the month. Advertisements can be received through the regular Advertisement Agents till the Evening of the 10th.

Ship Advertisements will be inserted if received on the Morning of the 11th.

OFFICE—5, GROCERS' HALL COURT, POULTRY.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,

DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.

Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Scut or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER.—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s. Best Make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Card, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Embellized for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Course Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

“Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters so beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) “SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, “College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

“May, 15, 1854.”

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, HONG KONG.

Agents for the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-teux GENEVOIX).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), 8s. and 4s. the bottle. The FER QUENNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-scedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salter's-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 11, Cannon-street West, corner of Queen-street, facing outwards Bridge, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark, London. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

TWINBROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington. “Sir.—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so.”

Prepared by TWINBROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s., subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	POST-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSEON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow.	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME and Co.
Foo-Chow-Poo	HENDER and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Nagasaki & Kanawaga	FRIELINK & Co.
Japan	GORDON and GOTCH.
Melbourne	E. D. WATERS.
San Francisco	W. BRITTAIN.
Cape Town	And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by W. M. TWEDDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860. The Office of the “LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,” is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 45.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	473	EXPORTS OF SUNDRIES FROM CHINA, &c.	478
LIST OF PASSENGERS	473	EXPORTS FROM LONDON	479
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR 473		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	480
SUMMARY:—		CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	481
JAPAN	476	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	483
CHINA		LEADING ARTICLES	484
PHILIPPINES		NAVAL AND MILITARY	487
COCHIN-CHINA		CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	487
SIAM	497	LITERATURE	489
BORNEO		LONDON GAZETTE	489
JAVA		MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	489
MALACCA STRAITS		SHIPPING	491
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT 476			
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS 477			

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 3 P.M. SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 4 P.M.

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			July 15
Kanagawa			" 25
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	June 11	July 28	Aug. 2
Shanghai			
Ningpo			
Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" "	" 1
Amoy	" "	" "	" 4
Swatow	" "	" "	" 10
Hong Kong	" "	" 23	" 8
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" "	" 31	" 3
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			July 15
SIAM—			
Bankok			" 31
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 25
Sarawak			
JAVA—			
Batavia			Aug. 8
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 10	Aug. 12	" 18
Penang	" "	" 10	" 20

A paragraph was circulated by the daily papers on the 22nd that rumours were current of a defeat of the allied forces in China, and the source is supposed to be from Russia. *The Times* says that the rumour would not receive any credence whatever, but that the intelligence of the Peiho disaster came by Russia two weeks in advance of our usual Overland intelligence. Our readers will be aware that this is simply an error, it was the conclusion of peace at Tien-tsin in 1858 which was announced, not the Peiho disaster.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong for Southampton: Mrs. Medhurst, two children, and European servant, Mrs. D. Pain, Surgeon Atkinson, 31st Regt., Lieut. J. Hudson, Lieut. Worsap, 31st Regt., Mr. Jas. G. Barren, Mr. O. Cleverly. For Marseilles: Mr. Deberque, Mr. E. T. Kettles. For Singapore: C. S. Sherwood, Mr. Paul Schill.

By last mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton.—Messrs. D. T. Louttid (Master R.N.), R. Williams (ch. engineer), W. Penman (military stud), I. Mackay, E. B. D'Arcy, Noah Morgan, and Stephen Judd. For Marseilles: Messrs. E. Planchett, Harvey Brand, Capt. M. de Chenev, and Lieut. C. R. McDonnell. For Alexandria: Mr. T. B. Whitney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Swordfish from New York: Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Conduit, Rev. J. G. and Mrs. Schilling, Messrs. C. Auld, Jr., and Wm. Beete. Per Mary Lee from Liverpool: Mr. Geo. Rodgers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Sept.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mrs. Bernard and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. A. H. Roberts, Capt. Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole and daughter, Mr. Maslin. To Penang: Mr. A. Cree. From Marseilles to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Jannet, Mr. de Courcy, Mr. Vallin.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept., via Bombay.—From Southampton to Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. F. Callaghan, Capt. R. Silley, Dr. C. Chapman. To Singapore: Mr. G. Lipscombe. From Marseilles, 5th Oct.—To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Borraidaile, Mr. L. Josephs. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Schut. To Hong Kong: Mr. N. Boye. To Singapore: Mr. W. G. Forchiana. To Penang: Mr. H. Beme.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Veterinary Surgeon Appleton, Mr. C. H. Platt, Mr. A. L. Inglis. To Singapore: Mr. Temple. From Marseilles, 12th Oct. For Hong Kong: Messrs. J. D. Gibb, E. F. Parker, and R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen, M. and Madame Deschaux and infant. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mr. Birt.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Oct., via Bombay.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Spurria. To Penang: Mr. and Miss Mathiew. From Marseilles, 20th Oct., to Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Sillar.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst, Miss Baumgarten. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Pereira, Capt. Archer, Depy, Com. Gl. Innes. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Murray. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reed.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai via Bombay: Mr. J. Bradwell, Mr. F. Bloor, Mr. J. Maitland. From Marseilles, 4th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Engler.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. Trunners, 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heneicken and infant, one, lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington. To Singapore: Messrs. J. Watson, and R. Henderson. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLIED FORCES FOR THE PEIHO—ATTACK TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 31ST JULY—RUMOURED ABANDONMENT OF THE TAKU FORTS AND CONCENTRATION OF THE CHINESE FORCES ON TIENTSIN—INEFFICIENCY OF THE FRENCH FORCES AND CRUELITIES AT CHUSAN—PROMPT ACTION OF LORD ELGIN—WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN ADMIRAL HOPE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

TA-LIEN-WHAN BAY, July 24.

The mail leaves here to-morrow morning, I understand. Lord Elgin has expressed very energetic resolutions; and the delays which have been hitherto occasioned by the uncertain moods of our commander-in-chief—"to one thing constant never"—will now cease. It is indeed time that something was done, for the expenses which are daily accruing will sum up to a total which will astonish John Bull when lumped under the head of the "Chinese Expedition."

In two days—the French being at last ready—we all leave here for the Peiho, and the gun-boats which have been stationed near there report that the forts at the entrance, which have been described as very formidable, are now apparently abandoned. The enemy preferring to concentrate his strength at Tientsin. The land is level, and we are told offers no great obstacles to marching a force, which we are given to understand will be done; one division landing somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Taku forts, destroying them *en passant*, and combining with a second, which will leave Shanghai and take the Grand Canal as their route. Such are the reports, and I believe trustworthy; but it must always be borne in mind that

the Chinese seem to have some peculiar faculty of arriving at information as early, and in many cases earlier, than the *guidances* of the fleet. Operations are to commence on the 31st of July, and it is said that General Michell leads the first landing-party, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 31st, and 60th regiments.

Admiral Hope may be a very bold man, but we require something more than personal intrepidity in the commander of such a force as is at present assembled here. Amongst other points of importance in the character of either Admiral or General, the leader of a body of men should be able to inspire confidence, and a certainty of success amongst his followers. Admiral Hope is remarkable for deficiency in this. This delicate subject is handled pretty freely by officers and men, the former in confidential discussions amongst themselves, the other by open and pretty generally expressed contempt for their Admiral's mental powers. With no hereditary title to honour beyond some few generations of Amsterdam burghers, he imitates the "grand seigneur," and rides roughshod over the opinions of as good, if not better officers. This would be called strength of mind, were it not patent to everybody that vacillation is the mainspring of all the movements of our orders given to the fleet. It is well known now that, had he listened to the opinions of officers whose position and experience entitled them to a voice in the consideration of a campaign, we should not have to regret the dishonour of the British flag retreating before the Tartars. It will need a more than ordinary combination of well-planned strategy and success to restore amongst the army or navy any feeling of confidence in that Admiral who commanded in person the attack upon and repulse from the Peiho forts. I trust, however, to advise you, in my next, of the capture of those detested forts, and of our march on Peking. Our troops are in first-rate condition, with every necessary; not so, however, with our Allies, who, for once, as might be expected in the Far East, are all at sea. Indeed, I hardly like naming the rumours current about their want of artillery, cavalry, &c.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

TA-LIEN-WHAN BAY, July 23.

To-morrow morning the fleet sails from this for the Peiho, and will proceed in three divisions, consisting of the ships, conveying the first, second, and cavalry divisions of the expeditionary force, numbering in all about two hundred vessels; men-of-war included.

When I last wrote, the intention was that the French force should land to the south of the Taku forts, while the British force landed at Petang, and after marching across the country, attack the northern forts in the rear. This plan, however, has been altered at a Council of War, held at Cheefoo on the 19th inst., at which Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope was present, and it has been determined, that the two fleets leave their respective anchorages on the morning of the 26th July, and meet in the neighbourhood of the Peiho—about Petang it is believed—and make a combined attack in place of the plan originally proposed, the details of which were given in my last communication.

The chief events since the departure of last mail, have been the death by drowning of Captain Gordon, (not Major Lumsden, as reported), of the Madras Engineers, caused by the upsetting of a boat in crossing from one side of the harbour to the other—the death from dysentery of Dr. Macauley, the surgeon of Probyn's Horse, and the hanging at the yard-arm of H.M.'s gun-boat *Leven*, of a marine, for the attempted murder of Lieutenant Hudson, R.N., and the second-master of the *Leven*. The ruffian took deliberate aim at both with a revolver, dangerously wounding Mr. Hudson in the neck, and shooting the second-master through the ear; both officers are in course of recovery. The marine was a man of very bad character, and the immediate cause of the attempted murder was his being sentenced to some slight punishment for stealing spirits.

The 1st division, under the command of Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., embarked yesterday in the following vessels. 1st Royals in the *Macduff*, the 2nd Queen's in the *Bosphorus* and the *Burlington*, the 31st in the *Australian*, the *Hougomont*, and the *Mars*, and the 60th Rifles in the *Alfred* and the *Indomitable*. General Michel and staff embarked in the *Alfred*.

The 2nd division, commanded by Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., also embarked yesterday. The 3rd Buffs in the *Earl of Clare* and the *Miles Burton*, the 44th in the *York* and the *Athletas*, the 67th in the *Tasmania* and the *Crescy*, and the

8th Punjaabee Infantry in the *Dalhousie* and the *Minden*. A company of Madras Sappers and Miners also embarked in the *Statenman*.

Though the climate is apparently very healthy, a considerable amount of sickness has prevailed amongst the troops encamped on shore; and about five-and-twenty deaths have occurred during the past month, chiefly from fever and dysentery. The Chinese coolie corps also have suffered a good deal from sickness, and it is stated that nearly 200 of them will have to be left behind at the invalid depot in Odin Bay; which will make the actual amount of sick left at Talien-whan about 400.

Sir Robert Napier and staff embarked yesterday in the *Imperatrice*, steam-transport; 300 men of the 44th Regiment embarked also in the *Imperatrice* yesterday, under the command of Major Hackett, with Major Preston, Captain Gregory, Lieutenants Rogers, Hodson, Rennie, and Assist.-Surgeon McDowel.

Each division of the army proceeds to the Peiho, accompanied by its hospital ship. The *Mauritius* with the 1st division, the *Sir William Peel* with the 2nd division, and the *Lancashire Witch* with the cavalry division. The *America* has been taken up, and is now in course of fitting as a stationary hospital ship in Odin Bay; and Surgeon Smith, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, accompanies the forces to take medical charge of an hospital ship for the sick and wounded of the native troops.

The whole of the artillery were embarked on the 23rd inst., and the cavalry, consisting of 300 men of the King's Dragoon Guards (with about 400 followers), and two regiments of Sikh Horse, embarked yesterday. The cavalry transports alone number between 20 and 30 (requires eight vessels to convey it to the Peiho), and a very large number of ships are occupied by the artillery.

A sick depot is to be formed in Odin Bay (a creek in Talien-whan Harbour), and the 99th Regiment, the 19th Punjaabees, and one battery of artillery, are to be left there, partly as a protective force, and partly as a reserve. Staff-surgeon Galbraith and three Staff Assistant-surgeons will remain in medical charge of the European sick, numbering over 200, that will be left behind the expeditionary force.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUSAN, July 20.

I am sorry to inform you that our gallant Allies are acting in a manner calculated to injure our prestige most seriously. Of course when the war is over we shall be the sole sufferers, for the French have no vested interests in China as we have, and in peaceable times they are not known or felt. They have committed several acts of cruelty, and altogether conducted themselves more like a half-civilised race. One officer rode so furiously through the town that he was thrown and killed.

The natives, however, continue their supplies, and treat us very well. The steamer *Powerful* has left for the Peiho with supplies, and the *Zouave* will follow in a day or two.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The following letter should have reached us by the last mail, but as it contains many items not already noticed by other correspondents, we print it:—

"TA-LIEN-WHAN BAY, 13th July, 1860.

"My last communication to you was from Hong Kong, dated 23rd June, in which I mentioned the arrival there on the 21st June of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. The plenipotentiaries remained but a short time at Hong Kong, Lord Elgin embarking in the *Feroze*, for Shanghai, two hours after the mail left for England on the 23rd ultimo. Baron Gros left for Shanghai twelve hours after Lord Elgin, in the French steamer *Suigon*.

"On the 24th June H.I.M. steam transport *Weser* arrived at Hong Kong from Toulon, bringing out in compartments three steam gun-boats, with their crews, guns, and machinery complete, and under the able management of her commander, Captain Clerat-Langavant (Capitaine de Fregate), she made the passage to Hong Kong from Toulon in sixty-three days' actual steaming, including detentions, coaling, &c., amounting to thirty-three days at St. Vincent, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Point de Galle, and Singapore; the whole time occupied was ninety-six days. After waiting at Hong Kong, she sailed for Woosung on the 27th June, where, after communicating with Vice-Admiral Charner, she was sent to Chefoo, at which place it has been determined to construct the gun-boats. Admiral Page, the senior Rear-Admiral of the French Navy in China, left Hong Kong in his flag ship the *Nemesis* also on the 27th

June, for the North of China. The *Weser* arrived at Cheefoo on the 5th July, and arrangements were forthwith made for having the gun-boats put up on the beach close by where the troops are encamped. It is doubtful that they will be ready in time to take part in the approaching operations.

"Cheefoo is a bay with a number of villages skirting its shores, in latitude 37 deg. 30 min. N., and longitude 121 deg. 20 min. E. It is beautifully situated, and its coast consists of a fine light coloured clay, on which large quantities of maize, millet and wheat are grown. Some of the villages are situated close to the beach, others are a short distance inland, and are very prettily placed amongst some small-sized trees richly foliaged, the farthest one not exceeding a mile from the beach. The mainland round Cheefoo harbour rises by a gentle slope, until it terminates in an amphitheatre of lofty and exceedingly picturesque looking hills, of a sombre green colour, contrasting strongly and not unpleasantly with the bright green of the maize fields that creep for a considerable distance up their base.

"The climate at the present time appears to be one of no ordinary salubrity, as there is an almost total absence of sickness in the French army—on the occasion of my visit there a few days ago there being only eight men out of a force of some 7,000 under treatment in hospital, though the troops have been gradually assembling there since about the 1st of last month. Four deaths only have occurred since their occupation of the place, and one was from a wound received in a duel. The general health of the troops is reported by the medical officers as superior to its average in France, and which no doubt is attributable to the purity and remarkable dryness of the atmosphere, notwithstanding that the direct force of the sun is very considerable during the greater portion of the day. Abundant supplies of fresh meat (pork), poultry, eggs, vegetables, apricots, plums, &c., are brought into market by the neighbouring population, whose first fears, caused by the landing of the "Western Barbarians," are now completely removed, and business re-established in the different villages near the camp. Every morning several hundred Chinamen may be seen disposing of their supplies in the portion of the camp allotted to them as a market place, and where the whole day business continues to be carried on from sunrise to sunset. Already there is a whole line of money-changers with their portable *bureaus* and piles of cash (native coin), and as visitors pass them they hold up a dollar, calling out *nint cent et cinque*, indicating their readiness to give 850 cash in exchange for one dollar. Cash is the current coin of the realm—the only coin, in fact, that the Chinese have, and consists of a very base metal, having a hole in the centre, through which quantities of them are strung together—in Hong Kong their value is 20 for a penny, or 1,000 for a dollar; consequently the rate of exchange at Cheefoo is considerably lower than in South China.

"Cheefoo hitherto has been a place of considerable trade in maize, millet, and bearded wheat, carried on chiefly with the Corea, it is stated with Japan. The inhabitants, generally speaking, are a taller and finer race than we have been accustomed to see in the south. Their attire and general customs seem to be the same, though I observed one marked difference between them, namely, that in the south the moustache is not worn until the individual becomes a grandfather; but in the north it is by no means an uncommon decoration of the faces of the young. The Chinese are beginning already to talk a sort of pigeon (business) French, and may be heard *bonjouring* their invaders with great familiarity. Some of them engaged in business in the town have acquired a tolerable good knowledge of the common numbers in French, though their intercourse with that nation has not much exceeded twenty days.

"General Montauban arrived at Cheefoo on the morning of the 5th July, and assumed in person the command of the army, which hitherto has been under the charge of General Jamin, commanding the 1st Brigade of the expeditionary army. Rear-Admiral Protet has been in command of the Naval Department at Cheefoo until the afternoon of the 5th July, when Vice-Admiral Charner arrived from Shanghai, flying his flag in the *Saigon* steamer. Admiral Protet's flag is in the *Dryade*, a magnificent two-decked steam frigate—the upper deck for guns, the lower one specially constructed for the transport of horses—a form of vessel that is now becoming much adopted in the French navy. Sixteen war transports were in harbour on the 7th inst., of which twelve were steamers, namely, *Dryade*, *Rhin*, *Rhone*, *Garrone*, *Jura*, *Loire*, *Forbing*, *Calvados*, *Garrone*, *Nievre*, *Avalanche*, and *Saigon*. The *Calvados* had just arrived

from Shanghai, bringing up 250 horses, also a battery of artillery that had been saved from the *Queen of the Clippers*, the loss of which vessel by fire has been a serious occurrence for our allies; all their winter clothing, including 20,000 pairs of boots, having been destroyed.

"The French force now at Cheefoo is detailed in two brigades—the 1st under General Jamin, consisting of two battalions of the 101st Regt., each battalion being about 1,200 strong, and the 2nd Regt. of Chasseurs de Vincennes, about 1,000 strong; also two batteries of field artillery, in all twelve guns, and one company of Engineers. General Jamin commanded the regiment of the Zouaves of the Guard during the Crimean campaign.

"The second brigade is commanded by General Colinot, who commanded the regiment of the Zouaves of MacMahon's division at the storming of the Malakoff, and consists of two battalions of the 102nd Regt., each averaging about 1200, with three battalions of Infanterie de la Marine, consisting of 18 companies, each company averaging 120 men, making in all about 2,000 marines. This brigade also has twelve field guns in two batteries, and one Company of Engineers.

"With the exception of thirty Sphais (Algerine Cavalry), as an escort for General Montauban, there is no cavalry attached to the French army. In addition to the force detailed above, they have a mountain battery of six guns, for the horsing of which some very fine mules have been imported from Japan. There is also a siege train on board the *Jura*, and a corps of Pontoniers, who are now engaged constructing a military bridge for service in the Peiho. A Coolie corps also has been formed, and six hundred of these warriors are now at Cheefoo, and four hundred more are expected from Shanghai. They have proved very useful in the carrying of stores about the camp. With reference to horses, including 250 in course of landing from the *Calvados*, there are now eight hundred horses and ponies at Cheefoo, and they have chiefly been procured from Japan and Manila, and their unbroken condition at the present time is the chief cause of the delay in making a movement on the Peiho.

"The French have taken possession of upwards of forty junks for store purposes, intimating, through interpreters, that they require the loan of them, and will return them with an indemnity when they have no further use for them. How much of this the Chinese believe of course I do not pretend to say.

"The French camp seems well laid out, and extends over a small promontory, terminating in an elevation of some height, on the slopes of which the 101st and 102nd, and Chasseurs de Vincennes are encamped. The land in the rear of the hill is a fine alluvial plain, that has been under maize cultivation; here the artillery and horses are placed, and in the extreme rear the battalions of marine infantry. The French 'Corps Chinois' are disposed of in round tents, and located between the infantry and the horses. They have been gambling so extensively that General de Montauban has been obliged to issue an order prohibiting it.

"In respect to the English portion of the expedition, the whole of the transports are now lying in Talien-wan Bay, on the eastern side of a promontory in the province of Lian-tung, in Manchuria, exactly opposite, and ninety miles distant from Cheefoo. They will remain here until such time as our allies intimate that they are ready to take the field, when a combined movement will be made on the Peiho, the French landing on the south side of the forts, and the English to the north of them, most probably at Petang, distant about eight miles.

"Talien-wan Bay is a fine harbour, containing several smaller ones, in four of which the transports, &c., about 200 in number, are now lying, while the troops are all under canvas on shore. Talien-wan Bay averages eleven miles wide, and is entered from the east. On its northern side a portion of the fleet, amounting to 65 vessels, are lying in a small harbour, to which the name of the Victoria Bay has been given, and on the maize fields bordering its coast the Infantry of the 1st Division of the army is now encamped, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 31st, 60th, and 15th Punjaubees, Sir John Michel, K.C.B., commanding on shore, his head-quarters being at a small village about a mile inland. On the opposite side of the harbour are three small bays, at present known as Hand Bay, Bustard Creek, and Odin Bay. In the first of these, on shore, are encamped, the 3rd, a portion of the 44th, the 67th, 99th Royal Marines, Madras Sappers, and 8th and 19th Punjaubees. On the ridge of a hill between the lines of the 44th and 99th Regiments stands the tent of Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., commanding on this side of

the harbour. In Bustard Creek are encamped the Military Train and head-quarters of the 44th, and in Odin Bay the whole of the Artillery and Cavalry are on shore. The ships of each corps are at anchor in the harbours where they are respectively encamped. The country occupied by the camp is in soil similar to that I have described at Cheefoo; but while the French are encamped on a small promontory in the harbour, having a flat alluvial base, terminating in a somewhat rocky headland, our troops are scattered for miles over country consisting of nothing but hills and dales, which renders communication between the different sub-divisions of the army a matter of some difficulty. Each division of the army will proceed to the Peiho accompanied by its steam hospital ship, the *Mauritius* being that of the 1st Division, and the *Sir William Peel* that of the 2nd Division; the general health of the troops is good. The climate being very fine, exactly similar to that of Cheefoo, the reason for having the force so scattered has been the difficulty of procuring water in quantity sufficient for the whole army in a body.

"Lord Elgin arrived in the *Feroze* from Shanghai on the forenoon of the 9th, and the following morning at 3 Sir Hope Grant left in the *Granada* for Cheefoo, to consult with General Montauban as to the probable period of the French being ready to leave Cheefoo, so as to enable arrangements being made for having the troops embarked in the transports ready to sail from Talien-wan on a specific day. It is not expected that any movement will be made from here much sooner than the 1st of August. This, however, will depend on our allies, as we are now quite ready, and the whole expedition could be embarked in the course of three or four days. Seventeen junks have been seized on terms resembling those adopted by the French; but the first seizure is stated to have been effected in such a manner as precluded negotiation from the crews jumping overboard. That distinguished corps, the Bamboo Brigade, are proving themselves of great service, and it is to be regretted—at least so report goes—that, owing to the rough usage which a party of them lent to the navy received, several desertions have taken place from that particular lot, and report further alleges that several of them have been caught and murdered by the inhabitants, but no particulars are yet known."

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

According to the advices received by this mail business was proceeding satisfactorily at all ports.

Dates from Nagasaki reach to the 25th July. Messrs. Frazer and Co., in their circular under that date, state that:—

Business is improving; whilst the export of teas, flour, &c., is again brisk. Several American and English ships have arrived and sailed again for the north of China, taking full cargoes of coals, flour, grain, horses, bullocks, fresh provisions, &c., &c., for the use of the Allied forces. Provisions of all descriptions are arriving freely from the country.

The Japanese are quite anxious to see what is to be the result of the Peiho affair, and the satisfactory adjustment of that question will have a very favourable influence here.

The extension of the Bund before the Foreign settlement is going rapidly onward, and Europeans are preparing to build.

The exchange of itzeboos for Mexican dollars was discontinued by the custom House on the 15th inst., but the consuls, who are merchants as well, are still allowed privileges by the Government.

IMPORTS.

American drills and sheetings, English chintzes, camlets, and T-cloths have been imported by each arrival from Shanghai, and have been favourably disposed of to the Japanese for Itzeboos and produce. American drills have brought Mexican \$3.35 to \$3.45 per piece of forty yards. Red blanket cloths sell readily at \$4 to \$4.50 per piece. Chin se medicines: Very light stock. Rhubarb: \$50 to \$60 per picul. Sugar and sugar candy: Mexican \$6 to \$7 per picul of 133 lbs. Sapanwood is in moderate demand, with but a light stock. Quicksilver in good demand, but no stock. Coals: Less inquiry. Considerable quantities of treasure (Mexicans) have been received from Shanghai, by late arrivals, for investment.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—During the first part of the month, owing to the unfavourable news from Shanghai, but little was done, until latterly. Green teas have been eagerly sought for, and prices have advanced. The new crop is just coming to market, and the quality is good. The *Templeman* for Shanghai has a full cargo, about 7,000 piculs. We quote No. 1, Greens, mex. \$24 to \$26; No. 2, \$14 to \$16; No. 3, \$5 per piculs.

RAW SILK.—Light stock, mex. \$5 to 6, per catty; copper \$24 to 25, per picul; coals \$5, per ton; iron, \$3½ to 4; vegetable wax, \$9 to 12, per picul; beeswax, \$40 to 42; seaweed, No. 1, \$6, No. 2 \$50c.; Mushrooms, \$24 to 25; tobacco, No. 1, \$5 to 6, No. 2, \$3 80c. to \$4; Isinglass, \$24 to 27; Vermicelli, \$3; sharks' fins, \$13 to 14; cuttle fish, \$6 to 8; fish-maws, \$13 to 14; fish-rows, \$50 to 56; Broom stuff, \$3 to 3 20c.; dried ysters, \$13 to 19; saltpetre, none in the market; sulphur, \$2 80c. to \$3;

camphor, \$7 to 8; oil, \$4 50c. to \$5; fungus, \$4 to 5; shrimps, \$13 to 15; peas, \$2 50c. to \$3, per picul; silk piece goods, \$4 to 4 50c., per catty, and scarce; flowered cloth, 80c. each.

EXCHANGE.—Itzeboos, 235 per 100 mex. dollars; cop. cash, 1,800 per \$1.

FREIGHTS.—To Shanghai, \$5 per ton; meas, 60c. per bale for teas; 40c. for seaweed, and 50c. for oil; 30 c. for iron. To Hong Kong, \$7, per ton; meas (nominal), 70c. per picul.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The London mail of the 11th June arrived on the 28th July, 47 days *en route*.

There is very little political news of importance. The rebels remain in possession of Soochow and the adjacent country. A number of freebooters, consisting of 300 Manilamen, under the command of a certain Ward, who had been instrumental in the recapture of Sung-keang from the insurgents, have sustained a complete defeat before Tsingpoo, which place they had attacked. The leader himself was seriously wounded by a foreigner in the rebel employ.

Some further correspondence has been published on the quarrel between the Consul and the Foreign Chinese Customs. When we can see the end of the correspondence we shall have something to say on the matter.

A great panic took place on the 17th July at the sound of the rebels, in which several Chinese destroyed themselves.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—The exports for the present season have been on a large scale, principally from Foo-chow, the holders and purchasers being alike eager to ship off. The former have, however, as usual, attained their own terms. The large export to Australia has assisted to maintain high rates. At Foo-chow, settlements are reported of 16,000 chests and 16,000 half chests of Congou, at 25 to 30 for good, and 19 to 24 for ordinary. Oolongs 21,000 half-chests, at 24 to 28 taels. Souchongs, 2,500 chests, at 22 to 40 taels. Scented teas, 3,000 boxes, and flowery Pekoe, 500 chests, at 28 to 40 taels. At Shanghai, the transactions of the fortnight are reported at 600 chests Hoochow Congou, at 27½ taels, and 1,000 half chests Japan leaf. The stock on the market is computed at 5,000 pkgs., of which 1,000 were Hoochow, the remainder being trash. It was rumoured that a few chops of New Congous had arrived within a few miles from Shanghai under convoy of foreigners, and had been stopped by the mandarins for transit fees.—Greens: About 7,000 pkgs. New Pingsueys had arrived *via* Ningpo. The settlements reported for the fortnight are confined to 1,000 pkgs. Japan. The stock on the market is stated at 1,000 pkgs. Hoochow, 1,200 ditto common Shanghai packet, and 5,000 ditto Japan leaf. At Amoy the supply has been large and several vessels were loading for England and the United States. Ningyongs are quoted at \$21 to 28; Congou, \$14 to \$26; Anko, \$14 to \$16. At Canton sales have been: Congou, new, 31 chops (making 70 in all), at 25 to 30 taels for Oonams, and 30 to 33½ for Oopacks; ditto Canton packed (Tayshan), 3,000 half-chests, at 18 to 26½ taels; Scented Orange Pekoe, 18,000 boxes, at 22 to 33 taels; Scented Caper, 18,000 boxes, at 18 to 27 taels; Powchong, 12,000 half-chests, at 18 to 24 taels; Gunpowder and Imperial, 3,500 boxes, at 21 to 25½ taels Young Hyson, Scented, 1,000 half-chests, at 20 to 24½ taels.

SILK.—At Shanghai large arrivals have taken place, to avoid the increased transit duty, and holders have accepted 10 to 15 taels less. 3,000 bales have been settled, making a total of 8,000 since the 30th June. The *Ballarat*, *Lucknow*, and *Challenger* will load large parcels. The settlements have been at 425 taels for No. 1 Tsatlee, and 353 for No. 1 Tysam. These rates, however, will probably advance, owing to a report that a large mart in the Tsatlee country had been taken by rebels.

DRUGS.—Cassia Lignea: \$17½ to \$18 at Canton, with a stock of 1,000 piculs. At Macao it is reported in full supply, at \$16½ to \$17. Cassia Buds quoted \$23 to \$24, no stock. Cassia Oil: 20 piculs are on the Macao market, \$310 to \$315 being the asking rate. Star Anniseed: 200 to 300 piculs are being offered at Macao, at \$16. Anniseed Oil: 50 piculs are in stock at Macao; no buyers at \$175. Rhubarb: No stock either at Canton or Macao. Matting: at Canton, four, five, and six quarter; white, 11 cents, 13 cents, and 15 cents. Red Checked, 13 cents, 15 cents, and 18 cents per yard; large contracts have been made. Vermilion, at Canton, \$37½ per box. Camphor, \$23 to \$24.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

At SHANGHAI.—Grey Shirtings, (sales) 55,500 pieces; white do., 2,500 pieces, at 172 to 190 taels; T-cloths, 20,000 pieces; 110 to 125 spotted shirtings, 2,000 pieces; white brocades, 300 pieces. American goods: 20,000 pieces drills, 9,000 pieces sheetings, and 3,500 pieces Jeans; 225 to 260 long ells, 330 pieces; camlets, 50 pieces.

At Foo-CHOW-Foo.—The stock is very full, the following being the sales of the fortnight:—T-cloths, 5,000 pieces, at \$1 60c. to \$1 95c.; grey shirtings, 4,000 pieces, at \$2 50c. to \$2 80c.; drills, 2,500 pieces, at \$3 15c. to \$3 40c.; lead, 1,000 piculs, at \$8 40c.

At AMOY.—There has been a better business done than usual. The following are the sales:—Cotton yarn, 988 bales, \$29 to \$33; stock, 527 bales; grey shirtings, 9,200 pieces, no stock; white shirtings, 1,800 pieces, stock, 3,000 pieces; \$2.40 to \$3.10; T-cloths, 600 pieces, \$1.50 to \$1.90; stock, 3,500 pieces.

At CANTON.—The business of the fortnight exhibits an improvement in so far as quantity goes, owing to the large export trade in tea: Grey shirtings, 11,700 pieces; white shirtings, 2,600 pieces; cotton yarn, 330 bales; T-cloths, 9,000 pieces; American goods: 6,000 pieces drills, 500 pieces sheetings, and 1,500 pieces Jeans; long ells, 240 pieces; Spanish stripes, 264 pieces; camlets, 200 pieces; lastings, 200 pieces. Iron: 1,000 piculs nail rod, 500 piculs bolt and bar, and 750 piculs hoop. [The stock of iron is 40,000 piculs.] Iron wire, 600 piculs; lead, 200 piculs; tin plates, 100 boxes; quicksilver, 300 flasks.

At HONG KONG.—Except in sales of T-cloths the business done has been very small. The demand continues to be supplied from auction sales. The following are the sales reported for the fortnight: Cotton yarn, 75 bales, high numbers; grey shirtings, 3,250 pieces; T-cloths, 42,500 pieces, 24 inch, and 1,500 pieces, 36 inch; long ells, 280 pieces; Spanish stripes, 450 pieces; lead, 420 piculs; iron, 4,000 bundles; nail rod.

MANILA.

EXPORTS.—There is very little alteration to note in prices of produce, the decline in freights and Exchange preventing in some measure the lower prices that the dull advices from Europe would otherwise have caused. Current clayed Sugar \$5 62½c.; Hemp, \$4. 1½c. to \$4 25c.; Cigars, No. 1, 2, and 3 \$14, \$8, and \$6 75c. Indigo, no quotations.

IMPORTS.—The *Arizona* has arrived from Liverpool. The next ship thence will be the *Primera de Espana*. Stocks of most articles will be considerably reduced before her cargo comes on the market. The American ship *Golden City*, from Boston, brings some grey goods which will not come to a very good market.

BATAVIA.

EXPORTS.—Sugar sales have been made at—guilders, 16; pepper, black, at 20 to 21; India-rubber, at 100 to 111; coffee, 35½.

IMPORTS.—Cotton goods are in large stock, and quotations almost nominal. Iron sales of hoop at 10½, square and round, at 8; nails at 18; spelter at 24; lead at 23; tin plates, 20 to 22. Stocks mostly large.

SINGAPORE.

EXPORTS.—Supplies are scarce, and the comparative prices are higher, while the shipments are much smaller than in previous years.

IMPORTS.—The active demand for European cotton goods has subsided, and prices are falling.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cen and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai 6 months sight.	6s. 7½d.	[6 7½ to 6 8
At Canton 3 ditto	..	5 0
At Foo-CHOW-Foo (per dol.) . 6 ditto	..	4 10
At Hong Kong 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10
At Macao 3 ditto	4 10	4 10½ to 4 10½
At Singapore 3 ditto	4 3½	4 3½
At Manila 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia 6 ditto	..	..
(guilders.)		

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 321 rupees per 100 taels and at Hong Kong 234 per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai 10½ per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 6½ to 7 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 76 cents, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BRODERSEN.—On the 2nd Aug., at Hong Kong, Mrs. Charles Brodersen, of a son.
CROFT.—On the 18th inst., at Bracknell, the wife of Thos. Croft, Esq., M.D., of a son.
FIRTH.—On the 24th inst., at Spring House, Heckmondwike, the wife of James Firth, Esq., of a son.
HULEATT.—On the 21st inst., at Stoke, Devon, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Huleatt, Chaplain H.M.'s Forces, of a son.
MOYLE.—On the 15th Aug., at Transit-lodge, Beach-road, Singapore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Moyle, of a daughter.
NAPIER.—On the 21st inst., at 4, Queen-street, Mayfair, the wife of Capt. Gerard J. Napier, R.N., of a son.
PALMER.—On the 14th Aug., Mrs. John Palmer, of a son.
PHILLIPS.—On the 12th inst., at Woolston, near Southampton, the wife of Paymaster James F. Phillips, H.M.'s ship *Dauntless*, of a son.
TROUBRIDGE.—On the 13th inst., at Runcion Hall, Lady Troubridge, of a son.
VAN HOORN.—On the 11th Aug., at Singapore, Mrs. H. J. Van Hoorn, of a son.
WORTLEY.—On the 18th inst., at the Dowager Lady Wenlock's, 29, Berkeley square, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- CECIL.—SCOTT.—On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, Captain Lord Eustace Gascoyne Cecil, Coldstream Guards, third son of the Marquis of Salisbury, to Lady Gertrude Louisa Scott, fourth daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Eldon.
CHALDECOTT.—HARPER.—On the 15th inst., at Frant, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., Gervas Herbert, only son of the late J. G. Chaldecott, Esq., of Leyton, Essex, to Emily, only child of Major Harper, late of the 2nd West India Regiment.
DIXON.—BROWN.—On the 20th inst., at Elie, Fifeshire, by the Rev. Walter Wood, Andrew Scott Dixon, of Hong Kong, to Jeanie, second daughter of the late Robert Brown, Master, R.N.
HANCOCK.—DICKSON.—On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Thomas Twigg, A.M., William John Hancock, Esq., to Annette Dickson, only daughter of the late Major-General Bowdler, of the Madras Army.
INGLIS.—MONRO.—On the 19th inst., at Edmondsham, by the Rev. Napier Sturt, William Inglis, Esq., Lieut-Colonel 57th Regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Hector B. Monro, Esq., of Edmondsham, Dorset.
SANDERMAN.—CALDWELL.—On the 11th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, Theophilus, son of H. F. Sandeman, Esq., to Catherine Anne, daughter of F. W. Caldwell, Esq., of Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, and Mishnish, Argyleshire.
WILLIAMSON.—GILLESPIE.—On the 18th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Andrew Williamson, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Gillespie, Esq., 38, Gordon square.

DEATHS.

- BYNG.—On the 24th inst., at Southsea, in the 79th year of his age, Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng.
CALDECOTT.—On the 8th inst., Lieut. Barnes John Caldecott, 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), eldest son of B. Caldecott, Esq., of Great Yarmouth.
COX.—On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Tipton, Staffordshire, Thos. Cox, Esq., aged 67.
DEWAR.—On the 19th inst., at 15, York-terrace, Queen's-road, Peckham, David Dewar, Commander of ship *Hawatha*, aged 45.
ELLIOTT.—On the 23rd ult., at New York, James Sutton Elliott, Esq., late Principal Military Storekeeper in her Britannic Majesty's Service, aged 54.
HALL.—On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Heath Cottage, Kentish Town, John Vine Hall, Esq., the author of the "Sinner's Friend," in his 87th year.
JARDINE.—On the 13th inst., at the Heath, Weybridge, after a few days' illness, aged 66, David Jardine, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and of 23, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.
JONES.—On the 12th June, drowned from on board the *Assyrian*, Edward Llewellyn, fifth son of the late Edmund W. Jones, of Holt, near Chester.
MERLO.—On the 18th July, at Wagasaki, Monsieur Merlo, French Consul for Kanagawa.
MOGG.—On the 18th inst., suddenly, of apoplexy, at Bristol, James Mogg, of Falmouth, in his 65th year.
SHALLCROSS.—On the 25th June, at sea, on board of the ship *Charlotte Ann*, Sarah Shallcross, daughter of the late Thomas Shallcross, of Liverpool, aged 27 years.
STRATON.—On the 24th July, at Macao Fort, Canton River, of fever, Ensign Robert George Straton, H.M.'s 5th Regt., Bombay Native Light Infantry.
TROWSDALE.—On the 26th July, at the Commercial-hotel, Capt. Trowsdale, formerly of the British ship *Crystal Palace*.
WIRE.—On the 26th July, drowned in a typhoon in the China Sea, Walter Conrad Wire, third officer of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Cadiz*.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to July 30, 1860.....	709,937	3,252,700	5,538,692	9,516,329	4,258
Comparative period last season.....	257,462	3,207,156	...	3,464,918	4,076
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to July 30, 1860.....	...	2,259,100	128,800	2,387,900	85
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	1,270,015	173
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to July 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	624,700	375
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	125
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to July 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	Packages. 2,655	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to June 30, 1860.....	...	...	...	Total lbs. 978,400	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	465,500	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,622,600	...
" 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,331,200	18,604
" 1846 to 1847.....	...	...	...	65,972,300	22,143
" 1847 to 1848.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1848 to 1849.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,440
" 1849 to 1850.....	...	...	...	76,900,255	68,311
" 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	65,779,792	83,136
" 1851 to 1852.....	...	...	...	83,560,152	61,163

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Keystone, to New York.—1,606 slabs tin, 1,142 piculs; 1,855 bales Gambier, 4,223; 96 boxes pearl sago, 107; 1,519 bags sago flour, 1,785; 2,471 bags sugar, 2,411; 3,373 bags black pepper, 2,590; 7 cases gongs, 12; 40 boxes mace, 19; 37,693 bundles rattans, 1,545.

Per St. Louis, to New York.—737,81 lbs. tin, 538 piculs; 4,081 bales gambier, 7,224; 501 cases nutmegs, 267; 12 cases mace, 6; 2,000 bags black pepper, ditto in bulk, 3,182; 90 bags sago flour, 102; 24,908 bundles rattans, 865; 8,172 pieces sapanwood, 329.

Per William Stewart, to London.—1,985 slabs tin, 1,402 piculs; 1,701 bales gambier, 3,580; 16,881 blocks, baskets, and bags gutta percha, 1,665; 298 baskets and 151 baskets india rubber, 598; 1,900 bags black pepper, 1,681; 893 bags white pepper, 906; 852 bags sugar, 847; 438 cases pearl sago, 433; 130 bags sago flour, 133; 278 bags cubebs, 148; 576 bags coffee, 530; 27 boxes nutmegs, 18; 6 boxes mace, 3; 73 boxes tin ore, 55; 23 bales hemp, 34; 5,450 buffalo horns, 107; 5,477 bundles rattans, 205; 2 cases gum, 2; 67 boxes spices, 62; 1,100 malacca canes.

Per Versailles, to Liverpool.—2,296 bales gambier, 4,745 piculs; 240 boxes pearl sago, 208; 4,887 bags sago flour, 5,018; 1,781 pieces sapanwood, 314; 28,455 bundles rattans, 1,022.

Per Gala, to London.—1,832 slabs tin, 1,257 piculs; 134 baskets and 6 bags Indiarubber, 290; 167 baskets and 4,873 blocks gutta percha, 800; 2,540 boxes pearl sago, 2,720; 808 bags sago flour, 777; 290 bags sugar, 199; 517 bags coffee, 509; 632 bales gambier, 1,315; 84 bags cubebs, 50; 2,539 bags black pepper, 1,851; 72 bags white pepper, 89; 531 buffalo and 836 cow hides, 104; 47 cases spices, 9; 6,986 pieces sapan wood, 242; 19,523 bundles rattans, 672; antimony ore 300 tons; 292 boxes and 13 baskets mother-o'-pearl shell; 6 cases tea, 4 cases cinnamon, 41 boxes gum Benjamin, 53 boxes gum dammar, 545 bundles Malacca canes, 13 bundles dragon canes, 41 Chemitty canes.

Per Carmen to Trieste.—800 bales Gambier, 2,182 piculs; 22 bags white pepper, 21; 4,599 bags black pepper, 3,235; 6 casks tallow, 8; 1 box Mb' P. Shell, 1; 1,500 bundles rattans, 51; 1 case cigars; 1,000 boxes cassia; 1 box umbrellas; 1 box ivory ware; 10 boxes China ware; 50 boxes star anniseed; 50 chests tea; 50 packages tea, unshipped.

Per Borneo, to Boston.—2,253 bales gambier, 4,233 piculs; 5,146 black pepper, 3,101; 34 cubebs, 20; 110 boxes nutmegs, 61; 92 boxes gum dammar, 87; 2,375 bags sugar, 2,325; 2,323 cow hides, 271; 10,650 bundles rattans, 524.

Per Hawthorn, to London.—From Sarawak: 182 boxes pearl sago, 188 piculs; 566 bags sago flour, 550; antimony ore, 3,360. From Singapore: 200 bags sago flour, 216; 752 bags black pepper, 556; 135 bags white pepper, 132; 25 baskets gutta percha, 38; 116 baskets India rubber; 785 buffalo hides, 151; 2,712 bundles rattans, 254; 1,718 pieces sapanwood, 200; 300 bundles Malacca canes (15,000); 49 bundles bamboo canes; 54 cases merchandize; 8 bales ditto; 12 cases anniseed oil; 9 cases spices; 163 bales hemp.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Gleam, from Amoy, July 20, for London: 250,000 lbs. From Foo Chow, 109,000 lbs. tea.

Per Hero, from Foo Chow, July 20, for London: 801,100 lbs. tea.

Per Po'maise, from Foo Chow, July 24, for London: 994,100 lbs. tea.

Per Benefactor, from Foo Chow, July 26, for New York: 597,600 lbs. tea.

Per Magenta, from Foo Chow, July 31, for New York: 681,300 lbs. tea.

Per Contest, from Hong Kong, Aug. 3, for New York: sugar, 20,000 piculs; camphor, 200. Since put back leaky.

The mail str. *Pottinger*, from Hong Kong, Aug. 10: 1,735 bales silk, for Southampton; 296 for Marseilles.

Per Don Quixote, from Foo Chow, July 31, for New York: 980,200 lbs.

tea; fire crackers, 6,000 boxes; matting, 2,150 rolls; cassia, 600 piculs; rhubarb, 127; split rattans, 40.

Per Thomas Sparkes, from Foo Chow, July 29, for Cowes: 624,700 lbs. tea.

Per Sydney Griffith, from Foo Chow, July 26, for Melbourne: 308,800 lbs. tea.

Per Golden Eagle, from Foo Chow, July 26, for Melbourne: 303,600 lbs. tea.

Per C. E. Tilton, from Foo Chow, July 30, for Sydney: 366,000 lbs. tea.

Per Deua Gungadthur, from Canton, July 24, for London: 849,167 lbs. tea.

Per Northfleet, from Canton, July 25, for London: 1,104,731 lbs. tea.

Per Rome, from Canton, July 25, for Liverpool, 549,500 lbs. tea.

Per Langdale, from Canton, July 28, for London: 1,062,560 lbs. tea.

Per Fairy, from Canton, July 28, for London: 617,034 lbs. tea.

Per Veronica, from Canton, August 2, for London: 396,783 lbs. tea.

Per Wellington, from Canton, August 4, for London: 461,250 lbs. tea.

Per Mary Ann, from Canton, August 7, for London: 346,000 lbs. tea.

Per Penguin, from Canton, July 27, for New York: Sugar, 7,650 piculs;

rice, 2,300; raw silk, 37; fire crackers, 2,000 boxes; cassia oil, 11; anniseed oil, 25.

Per mail steamer *Singapore*, from Hong Kong, July 26, for Southampton; 2,727 bales silk. For Marseilles: 231 bales.

Per Epsom, from Hong Kong, August 5, for London: Sugar, 500 piculs; soy, 50 packages; sundries, 58 packages.

Per Kremlin, from Hong Kong, for Boston: Fire crackers, 10,000 boxes; crape shawls and scarfs, 2,500 pieces.

Per Oracle, from Hong Kong, July 7, for San Francisco.—Tea, 310 packages; rice, 9,500 piculs; sugar, 3,000; opium, 23,200 taels; matting, 500 rolls; china goods, 560 packages; hemp, 500 bales; silk, 11 boxes.

Per Meta, from Hong Kong, for San Francisco: Tea, 1,606 packages; sugar, 1,674 piculs; rice, 1,500; oil, 600; opium, 23,500 taels; fire crackers, 100 boxes; sweetmeats, 100 boxes; clothes, 27 boxes; China goods, 1,050 packages.

Per Creole, from Hong Kong, July 26, for San Francisco: Tea, 742 packages; rice, 2,500 piculs; sugar, 1,450; oil, 220; opium, 15,300 taels; pepper, 383 bags; cloves, 37 boxes; tapioca, 303; nutmegs, 13 cases; pearl sago, 100; China goods, 1,050 packages.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Carausius, for London, July 29: Hemp, 1,050 piculs; sugar, 10,550; sapanwood, 500; cigars, 52 mils.

Per Idas, for Liverpool, July 27: e mp, 5,560 piculs; sugar, 9,675 sapanwood 530; M.O.P. shells, 160.

Per Parisian, for Cork, July 23: Hemp, 2,120 piculs; sugar, 7,850; sapanwood, 525.

Per Beatrice, for Cork, July 23: Hemp, 800 piculs; sugar, 4,950; sapanwood, 342.

Per Pa de Santander, for Cork, July 27: Hemp, 1,600 picult; sugar, 12,230; sapanwood, 252.

Per Sappho, for Cork, July 28: Sugar, 6,400 piculs; sapanwood, 230.

Per Arab, for Boston, July 23; Hemp, 6,250 piculs; sugar, 4,000; sapanwood, 400; cigars, 900 mils.

Per Kate How, for Boston, Aug. 1: Hemp, 8,500 piculs; sugar, 4,400 sapanwood, 600; cigars, 7 mils.

Per Industry, for New York, June —; Hemp, 12,250 piculs; sugar, 4,800; sapanwood, 600; hides and cuttings, 200; cigars, 730 mils; indigo, 260 qqls.

Per S. H. Talbot, for Sydney, Aug. 3: Sugar, 11,275 piculs; corlage, 1,075; cigars, 1,100 mils.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, July 20: Anglo Saxon, Assyrian; 31 Thor. From Liverpool: 21, Charlotte Ann; 24, Mirage. From Cardiff, 17, Giovanni; 24, Gauntlet. From Toulon: 18, Elizabeth.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: July 30, Balnagith, Prince of Wales; Aug. 1, Nankin, Art Union; 8, Roebuck. From Liverpool: 1, Mary Lee, Teazer. From Newcastle: July 30, Psyche, Cathrina; Aug. 7, Keepsake. From Cardiff: 3, Inverner; 5, Oibero; 7, Faders Minde. From Toulon: 2, Jouteur; 3, Rich Schmets, Maria. From Hamburg: July 31, Miranda; Aug. 3, Carl Ritter. From Plymouth: July 31, Triton. From Sunderland: Aug. 2, Kelso. From New York: 1, Swordfish, Edith Rose. From Boston: July 30, Cossack.

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland: Aug. 9, Johanna. From Clyde: 8, Toronto.

At PENANG.—From New York: Aug. 6, Revely.]

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Aug. 1, Arizona.]

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 16, Jubilee.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London, July 20, Hero, Gleam; 24, Pol-maise. For Cowes: 29, Thos. Sparks. For New York: 20, Benefactor; 29, Don Quixote; 31, Magenta.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Aug. 5, Epsom; 4, Wellington; 7, Mary Ann; July 25, North Fleet; 27, Wellington; 28, Langdale, Fairy, Aug. 1, Caroline Chisholm; 2, Veronica. For Liverpool: July 25, Romeo. For New York: 27, Penguin.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Aug. 12, Hawthorn. For Boston, via Penang; 12th, Burneo.

From PENANG.—For London: July 20, Rob Roy. For Boston: 19, Hollander.

From MANILA.—For London: July 29, Caucasius. For Liverpool: 27, Idas. For Cork: 23, Parisian, Beatrice; 27, P. de Santander; 28, Sappho. For New York: Aug. 3, Industry. For Boston: July 23, Kate Howe, Arab.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Assyrian, Ballarat, H. Luduina, Lucknow. At Foo Chow.—For London: Broadwater, Crest of the Wave, Earl of Windsor, Flying Cloud, Maida, Peterborough. For New York: Argonaut, Christopher Hall, Magnet, Winged Racer. For Sydney: Dragon, Windhover. For Melbourne: J. Shepherd, Miranda, Planter.

At AMOY.—For New York: Howqua, North Wind, Arab.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Falcon, Maggie, Eliza, Fort George, Norseman, Spirit of the Deep, Westminster. For Falmouth: Roska. For New York: Annie Bucknam, Hotspur, Ocean Steed. For Europe: Thetis. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee. For Sydney: Dannebrog. For Melbourne: Helvetia. For San Francisco: Lotus.

At MANILA.—For London: Amoor. For Liverpool: Matilde, Monsoon. For Cork: Britannia, Clifton, J. de Unzueta, Veturia. For Havre de Grace: Coligna. For New York: Cygnet, John Haven, Starlight. For Boston: Annie Bowen, Eloise. For Havana: Emigrante, R. del Oceano. For Sydney: Onabrock. For San Francisco: Tusco.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Anglia, General Wyndham, Guilding Star, Oryx—via Cape, Victor. For Cape and Liverpool: Conference. For Liverpool: Rose.

At PENANG.—For London: Germania. For Europe: Jalawar. For Boston: Borneo.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, £4 to £4 10s.; tea, £6; silk, a steady business has been done; more disposition having been shown in the coasting trade by the Chinese merchants, and vessels still being wanted for the transport service by the French Government. The following charters have been made for French transports—the Livingston, one trip to Chefoo, 10 lay days, \$3. 100 Mex.; the Exporer and Canton, with 30 lay days, \$3,500, Mex. each; the Avalanche, with 35 lay days, \$5,000; the Sportsman, two trips and 40 lay days, \$3,000 Mex.; the Nabob, to Swatow, 30 lay days, \$5,000 Mex.; the William Mitchell, to Swatow, 25 lay days, \$5,500 Mex.

At AMOY.—Rates are rather low, owing to the superabundant supply of vessels; but a fair business has been done. Amongst the charters reported are the Asia to Tamsui and back, thirty days, \$1,800; the Pres Furroo to Foochow and Swatow, twenty-five days, \$2,000; the Melbourne to Ningbo Chinchow and back, thirty-two days, \$2,900.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £2 15s. to £4 10s.; for New York, \$10. Nothing but the most fortuitous events can prevent tonnage becoming more prostrate than ever, as the amount of shipping on the coast of China is enormous. The British and French Government requirements and the unusual briskness in the export trade are the causes which have combined to create the extensive demand for ships, which sources certainly have been well supplied. The following charters are reported. The Eliza, at £2 15s.; Veronica, at £4 10s.; Westminster, and J. Vennicombe, at £3; from Whampoa to London; the Anne Lee, from Macao to London, at £3; the Celestial, from Foo Chow to London, at £3 10s.; the Lammermuir, with invalids to the Cape, at £20; the North Wind, Alfred Hill, and Ocean Steed, to New York, at \$10; the Lorenza Sabine and C. Leekmann, from Foochow to Melbourne, at £3 10s.

At MANILA.—For England: £2 10s. sugar; £3 5s. hemp. For New York: \$7 sugar, \$8 hemp. The Monsoon is reported at the above rates for Liverpool, and the John Haven and Cygnet for New York, and the Eliass for Boston. The Isabella gets 6,500 florins for cigars to Batavia.

At BATAVIA.—Produce becoming extremely scarce, freights are duller. Some Dutch ships are loading sugar for Holland, at £3. 7s. 6d. per ton.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, £2. 5s. to £2. 10s. The rates for tonnage being now so low, the charters offered have in general declined, although there are still vessels in port unemployed. The charters reported are—the Anglia, from Sarawak and Singapore to London, at £2. 15s. per ton all round. The Guiding Star, from Bankok to London, at £3. 2s. 6d. per ton, with 10s. per ton extra if ordered for the Continent, and 5s. extra on all laden inside the bar. The Juliet to load planks at Manila to Mauritius, at £1 per ton, and to load sugar thence to a port in Great Britain at £2 per ton.

At PENANG.—For London £2. 15s. to £3. 10s. The Germania is loading at from £3 to £3. 15s.

(Foreign Shipping Intelligence, continued in page 797.)

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Sept 24.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Scarcely were the States General closed, as mentioned in my last letter, when they are again convoked for the new session of 1860-1861. The ceremony took place on the 17th inst. by the King in person, accompanied by the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick. In the speech from the throne the King congratulates the country on the flourishing condition of the finances, commerce, and march of moderate reform, and informs them that his relations with foreign Powers continue to be of the most satisfactory nature; but that in the present complications of Europe it is absolutely needful to be prepared for any unexpected contingency, and that his ministers are labouring to increase the defensiveness of the kingdom by re-organising the army and navy, and that, to promote this still further, a Bill will be presented them in the course of the session for the organisation of the militia. He further

announces a Bill for the reduction of the tariff and transit dues, and other measures for the facilitation of trade. On the subject of the colonies in the East Indies, the King says: "The affairs of our oversea possessions are in the most satisfactory condition. By the courage and perseverance of our land troops and naval forces, the subjection of Boni is completely effected, and the kingdom of Banjermassing placed under our own direct authority. The increase of population and the flourishing state of Netherlands India have produced again great advantages to the mother country, a part of which have been so judiciously invested and turned to account that there is every reason to anticipate a still further improvement, and a greater development of the resources of those fertile and valuable possessions. It is to be hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will conduce to a further improvement and acceleration of the sea communication between the islands of the Indian Archipelago, which will be accompanied by the erection of several additional lighthouses, for the greater security of our daily increasing navigation in those waters." The King then declared the session opened, and nominated Mynheer Philipsa to be President of the First Chamber, while M. Anemaet was confirmed as President of the Second Chamber.

The merchants, shipowners, and brokers of this city have recently submitted a numerously-signed petition to the Colonial Minister on the subject of the cultivation of tobacco in Java by free labour. After dwelling with satisfaction on the fact that the importation of that article in Holland amounted in 1859 to 52,000 bales, with every probability of a much larger quantity being received this year, which had the advantage of raising Amsterdam to the rank of one of the largest markets for tobacco on the European continent, and giving additional employment and remunerating freights to the languishing shipping interest, they complain of an order lately promulgated by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, forbidding the European authorities and native chieftans from interfering in the question of free labour, but that the Resident of Rembang, the principal district for the cultivation of tobacco, had wilfully or unintentionally misinterpreted the order, and had prohibited the native chiefs of his residency from having any commercial dealings with free labourers, and on no account to purchase their produce. They, therefore, respectfully pray the Minister for the Colonies to take immediate steps for placing the free cultivation of tobacco in Java on a more satisfactory footing.

The Minister for War, Colonel de Casembroot, has been promoted by the King to the rank of Major-General in the army.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the following vessels for Netherlands India: the *Fulck*, Captain Duyvenboden, *Zeenymph*, Captain Schipper, *Alida Maria*, Captain de Vries, and *Paul Johan*, Captain de Kooy; the first three to sail from Amsterdam, and the fourth from Schiedam.

Orders have been transmitted to the East India Depot at Harderwyk to get ready, for embarkation to Batavia, a detachment of 100 supplementary troops on board the chartered transport *Prinz Mauritz*, Capt. J. Bart, which vessel is under orders to sail from Nieuwe Deep on the 7th October. The command of this reinforcement will devolve on Captain P. Peereboom, of the East India Infantry, returning to Java on expiration of furlough, accompanied by Lieutenants Miltenberg, and A. Beckhuis, and Surgeon W. K. F. Hartsteen.

Another detachment, consisting of foreign mercenaries recruited abroad for twelve years' service in India, has been sent from Harderwyk to the depot of the 7th regiment, stationed at the Helder, there to be drilled and instructed in their military duties; after which they will be forwarded to Java for service.

No. 51 of the official *Staatsblad* contains the text of the treaty between France and Holland for the extradition of criminals in their respective colonies.

The great half-yearly autumnal coffee sale of the Netherlands Trading Company was held in this city the day before yesterday (20th inst.), and consisted of 546,945 bags of Java, and 10,077 bags of Padang. The biddings were spirited, and the whole quantity found purchasers at very full prices, whilst many descriptions were quite one cent per lb. above the hitherto market figure.

The following table shows the quantity of E. I. coffee brought forward and sold at the autumnal sales since 1850 together with the prices paid for good ordinary Java:—

	Bags.	Cents.
1850	507,728	26 to 27
1851	469,228	25½ — 26
1852	634,921	25½
1853	603,401	30 — 30½
1854	514,109	28½ — 29
1855	643,107	32 — 32½
1856	655,807	32½ — 33
1857	572,163*	41 — 41½
1858	702,957	32 — 32½
1859	564,010	37½ — 38
1860	557,082	39 — 41

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Advices from Japan are to the 22nd of July. A Portuguese commissioner had arrived in a war-vessel to negotiate a treaty. An American vessel had sailed for Shanghai with a cargo of tea and silks to the value of half a million. Mr. Gallaher, of New York, has published the market report of their correspondents in Japan, Messrs. John Allmand and Co., in the *Herald*.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* gives an anticipation of the results of the decennial census now in progress in the United States. Since 1850 the creation has been witnessed of three new States—California, Minnesota, and Oregon, while Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska, and Dakota have been organised as territories, the whole of which long before the next census, in 1870, will probably have also become independent members of the Federation. The population is estimated to have increased from 23,144,126 to over 31,000,000, of which 4,000,000 are slaves. It is, as usual, in the Western States that the great advance has been made, and in Wisconsin and Iowa especially the population is believed to have doubled. Among the Slave States Texas has effected the most rapid strides, and it is thought that in another ten years her number of inhabitants will constitute her the empire State of the South. In 1850 the centre of the population of the United States was at a point in Virginia near the Ohio river. It is now expected to be found nearly as far west as the city of Cincinnati. The railway mileage in the period has increased from 5,500 miles to 30,000, and the telegraph has been extended over about 50,000 miles.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last the banks have shown a slight increase of specie, and a heavy decrease in deposits. The returns for the past week exhibit the following changes:—

Week ending	Loans. Dols.	Specie. Dols.	Circulation. Dols.	Deposits. Dols.
September 1	129,027,890	19,033,880	9,233,849	79,068,500
September 8	127,999,839	19,187,713	9,338,824	77,112,611
Decrease	1,028,051			1,955,819
Increase		151,833	285,975	

Money plentiful, and rates of interest without change of importance. At call and at 90 days and 6 months it ranges from 6c. 7c. and 7½c. to 8c. Sterling is dull at 109½ to 109¾, and at sight at 110½ to 110¾. Paris Bills more steady, at 5.12½, at 60 days, and sight bills at 5.10.

The stock market, with some fluctuations, continues to move with an advancing tendency. The Secretary of the United States Treasury has advertised for a loan of \$10,000,000, to redeem that amount in Treasury notes, the loan to bear 5 per cent. in interest, and to be redeemable about 1875; the tenders to be opened about the middle of October next. An American Bank-note Engraving Company have contracted with Russia to the amount of \$70,000, to set up a branch of their business in St. Petersburg, and engrave issues of paper roubles for the Government.

There has been more activity in East India goods, with an improvement in some descriptions. There has been a demand for gunny bags and cloth as well as for linseed, while spices have ruled with much steadiness. Yesterday 11,900 bags Manila sugar were sold, ranging from 6½c. to 7½c., chiefly at 6½c. to 7½c., the latter figure for prime goods. Low grades of green teas are scarce and wanted, while blacks are dull. Tin has been more active.

There are more goods offering for Australia, and the *Sweepstakes* sailed last week for Melbourne with a full cargo, chiefly consisting of lumber and flour, and the *Brarier* is nearly full for Sidney with a similar cargo, but more of flour, with assorted goods. There are two or three other vessels loading for Australia. Freights for Hong Kong have not changed, and still range at \$9 for coal and at \$12 per ton for other goods.

GUNNY BAGS.—The market, though not active, continues very firm. The stock in Boston on the 1st of September was 6,800 bales, against 7,026 last year. Sales of 125 bales in Boston, medium weights, at 11½c., 6 months; 430 lbs. bags are now held at 13c.

GUNNY CLOTH is heavy, with a declining tendency. Sales of 390 bales of standard were made in Boston, at 13 to 13½c., less 4 for cash. Stock in Boston, September 1st, 10,900 bales, against 7,179 last year.

FIRE CRACKERS.—A sale has been made of 3,000 boxes No. 1, at \$1 45c., 6 months.

HEMP.—The market continues quiet; 100 bales Manila for export sold on private terms, and 350 jute, in Boston, to come here, at 95 dols., 6 months. Import from January 1 to August 31, 1860:—

From Foreign Ports	168 tons.	80,490 bales.
Coastwise	—	6,445
Total	168	86,935
Same time, 1859	1,891	63,071

TEA.—There were two public sales held last week—one on last Wednesday, the other last Saturday. At the first the offering was not large, and

* The quantity offered was 572,163 bags, as stated above, but only 356,027 bags were sold.

previous prices were sustained. At the second sale the offering was large and composed of the better grades; but as the supply of this is larger than the proportion of other qualities, a portion was withdrawn. Prices at neither sale showed particular change.

SPICES.—Though not active, the market remains steady. The sales have embraced 600 bags of pepper during the past week, chiefly at 8½c.; 320 lbs Penang nutmegs on private terms; 25 cases in lots at 43c. to 44c., for six months.

Import from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1860:—

	PEPPER.	PIMENTO.
From Foreign and Coastwise Ports	28,543 bags	7,203 bags
Same time 1859	42,552	12,113

TIN.—With the exception of pig, the market has been comparatively quiet. Pig has been in rather better demand, while prices have not materially varied. Holders generally are firm. The sales have embraced 1,300 to 1,400 slabs Straits, mostly to the trade, at 31c. cash, and 32½c., six months; 1,000 ditto Banca, to arrive, at 32c. cash, and 200 ditto in lots on the spot at 32½c. cash. Plates were in fair activity, at rather easier rates.

Import from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31:

	1860.	1859.
Pigs, &c.,	No. 31,093	38,164
Plates	bxs. 418,165	367,524

INDIA RUBBER we have no sales East India to report. Free sales of South American are making at full prices.

INDIGO.—The market is quite firm, and East India in good demand; 20 cases Manila sold at 60c. to 70c. Bengal was in good demand, and sales within the past week have embraced 47 chests, at 35c., 6 months. Import from Jan. to Aug. 31, 1860—

	Cases.	Ceroons.
From Foreign Ports	1,213	1,120
Coastwise	196	100

Total	1,409	1,220
Same time 1859	1,594	1,979

SALTPETRE.—The market is quiet, and sales light; 50 bags crude sold at 11½c., 6 months, and 100 kegs Re sold at unchanged prices, and at Boston 400 bags crude sold at 11c., 6 months. Stock in Boston, Sept. 1, was 3,400 bags, against 14,474 last year. The quantity on the way from Calcutta was 14,655 bags, against 7,410 last year.

LINSEED has become very firm. Among the sales have been 3,000 bags Bombay, per Salim, at 180c.

RAW SILK.—The deliveries since our last have been light, with sales of Canton at the lately advanced prices. The stock unsold is quite small of both Canton and Taysama.

ARRIVALS.—At New York: Nestorian, Goodhue, Aug. 31, from Manila; Urania, Turner, Sept. 7, from Shanghai. At Boston: Malay, Willcomb, Sept. 7, from Manila.

DEPARTURES.—From New York: Sweepstakes, Magill, Sept. 7, for Melbourne; Levanter, Brown, Sept. 10, for Hong Kong.

Spirit of the Press.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

China has long been regarded by Europeans as a country in which everything is turned topsy-turvy. There is an odd family likeness in all the stories that reach us of the Flowery Land, which is in itself no mean proof of the originality of its inhabitants and the vitality of the national idiosyncrasy. But we question whether the thirty centuries of Chinese civilisation ever witnessed a stranger complication of destiny than that which now menaces the empire. The "Taiping" insurrection, which broke out in 1851, after spreading sluggishly over several provinces, has assumed a more definite and alarming form in that of Kiangsu. "This great province," writes our correspondent from Shanghai, "with an area larger than France, and a population of 37,000,000, is lost to the Imperial Government." But the grand paradox is that the city of Shanghai itself is virtually retained for the Emperor by a garrison of "Western devils," at the very time when the same race of barbarians is preparing to coerce the "Brother of the Sun and Moon" by armed force in his own capital, as a condemned criminal is rescued from disease to be reserved for the purposes of justice. Well may the Chinese writer lament that he has fallen on evil times. It is probable that the Lord of "the Ten Thousand Kingdoms and of the Four Seas which are under Heaven" would find it very difficult to define the present limits of his own sovereignty. Recent travellers tell us that a foreboding of the fall of the Manchou dynasty has for some years been prevalent, and, though the Ottoman Empire in Europe, as well as our own in India, has survived similar predictions, the event has been due to that intelligent energy which can alone defy these counterfeit decrees of Providence. At all events, this observant Chinaman, though he has the philosophy to laugh at the "sacrifices, with prayers to Heaven, offered in all directions, which," he adds, "is just like those slaves the Buddhist priests," is touched with the presentiment, and records with sad earnestness the same portent of "red rain" that used to frighten the augurs in the emergencies of Republican Rome. It is impossible not to sympathise with the dark and hopeless melancholy of his language. "Of the cities that were besieged there is not one that has not been taken." . . . "The generation of evil-doers have surely obtained a world of their own." Words such as these were wrung from those who watched the last throes of civilisation in the dissolution of the Roman Empire, and found utterance in the "fearful litanies" that thrilled through the darkness of the tenth century. The Chinese are not loyal in our sense of the term; they know as little of the "temperate passion" of subjects under a limited monarchy as of the "dignified obedience" of chivalry. They are not even patriotic in any sense that would prevent their readily naturalising themselves for a sufficient consideration in any clime under heaven. But their imaginations are powerfully affected by the immensity of the organisation within which they live, and of which the Emperor is the centre. When he is removed by death, they say, with a characteristic periphrasis, that he has "fallen, or given way," as if a catastrophe so stupendous had disturbed half their horizon. When they see the change come over the still and vast features of that giant frame of empire which they identify with earthly power and wisdom, no wonder that their hearts "fail them for fear,

and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." But the English reader must not presume too far on this despondency. Considering the ease with which the rebels have become masters of Hangchow and Soochow, cities which dwarf all but the very greatest of European capitals; and remembering, too, our own earlier encounters with the Celestial troops, one is tempted to think too meekly of the force which may possibly be brought to bear against us. It is true there are good reasons for believing that the reverses of last year were inflicted by a picked body of the Imperial Guard, the flower of the Manchou reserve. But the Manchou race, though a mere handful among the countless multitudes of Chinese, is numerous enough to furnish an immense army. Nor does an impartial survey of facts justify the popular contempt for native Chinese valour. Their annals are full of deeds akin to the "courage of antiquity," and the sanguinary revolutions which have so often spread havoc through the country are illuminated by acts of self-devotion such as modern Europeans associate with Saragossa and Moscow. Of their capacity for organisation, notwithstanding their inability to organise themselves, travellers have expressed but one opinion. They are patient, docile, and independent of circumstances in a very high degree, and their power of bearing privations is wonderful. Under European officers, and even under the few able native generals of whom their history makes mention, they have evinced an indifference to danger which can surprise no one who knows how lightly they regard death. A people who have no belief in the terrors of eternity, who not unfrequently commit suicide from economical or vindictive motives, and who sometimes allow the love of a handsome coffin to overcome that of life, can scarcely be called constitutionally timid. The fact is, that the "Braves," or local militia, are the only Chinese soldiers, properly so called; the rest are a miscellaneous rabble of agricultural labourers and artisans, subject from time to time to an imperfect drill. Such troops have no *esprit de corps*, and feel no interest in the quarrels of their rulers. They look at fighting from the common-sense point of view presented by *Hudibras*. There is more of discretion than of cowardice in their composition. Opposed to arms against which they are powerless, or under the command of leaders in whom they have no confidence, they give way as a matter of policy, and from sheer want of military ardour. But where a Chinaman feels it is his interest to resist and believes that he can do so with success, he will not flinch from mere nervousness. So thoroughly has this been recognised by some officers of experience, that it has even been thought that British India might be advantageously garrisoned by Chinese mercenaries. Whether civil war will forestall the results of European intervention, and whether, in the contrary event, the honours are reserved for diplomacy or strategy, it would be idle to speculate. We trust, however, that Lord Elgin's mission is elastic enough for any contingency. The panics and the treasons, the impatience of the present and the despair of the future, which appal the poor Chinaman to whose letter we have referred, are just the elements out of which may issue new destinies for China. In spite of the mock Christianity which mingled so quaintly with its early enormities, we have very little more faith in the religious or commercial tendencies of the insurrection now in progress than in the sincerity of Imperial concessions. Yet we cannot forget that Chinese exclusiveness dates from the ascendancy of the Tartars, and is no essential part of the national character. From the ninth century before the Christian era till Marco Polo visited the Court of Kublai Khan, China was as open to commerce as the difficulties of land traffic would permit. Since that period our information has been chiefly derived from Jesuit missionaries and tea merchants, two classes equally interested, though for different reasons in exaggerating the inaccessibility of the inland provinces. Till these provinces be reached, as our correspondent reminds us, "we are merely scratching at the outer crust of China." Ignorance alone can have reconciled us to entertain no other than absurd ideas of a nation whose arts and literature were old before Europe had a history, and which even now enjoys an astonishing degree of material prosperity. Further acquaintance may, perhaps, teach us that the monotonous unity and traditional immobility of the Chinese Empire are partly imaginary and partly the result of temporary causes. It is not on the strength, but on the weakness of the Peking Government—not on the enlightenment of the official hierarchy, but on the versatility and practical instincts of the people, that we rest our hopes of ultimate success.—*Times*.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The letter from our special correspondent who accompanies the British expedition to China has given precise information as to the position of the allied forces, and as to the state of affairs in that country, up to the 12th of July last. At that date the two expeditionary forces were in perfect order, safety, health, and immobility. The Chinese retained their old attitude of dogged expectation, and every one was waiting to see what would next occur. Even Lord Elgin himself did not seem to hope much from mere negotiation; for those wise celestial, who are the perfection of old-fashioned common-sense, never go forward to meet troubles, and those patriotic Mandarins who issue their commands from Peking are far too sound Confucians to be moved by any misfortunes that may chance to happen to distant populations. A Governor made a suggestion that by cultivating friendly relations with the Europeans the Imperial Government might, perhaps, stop the career of that armed rabble which sweeps over their rich cities; but the stoical Mandarins of Peking superseded him, and have called him up in chains to answer before them or his traitorous advice. The Emperor, it seems, lives in a drunken delirium, and his counsellors, with the shallow gravity of Chinamen, publish in the *Peking Gazette* protests against his too potent potatoes. With such a ruling Power as this accommodation without blows is evidently hopeless. The only course that can have any effect is to show these drunkards and dotards that we can reach them even in Peking itself. For this all preparation, so far as the English are concerned, has long since been made. The two allied nations have wisely held rendezvous in separate localities, sufficiently near to each other and to the scene of operations to be able to act in unison, and sufficiently apart to be able to enjoy national tastes and habits undisturbed. The anniversary of the disaster of 1859 passed by. Instead of upon that day directing his new force against his old enemy, Admiral Hope was compelled to remain where he was. The General, Sir Hope Grant, instead of landing his troops at the point of action on the opposite side of the bay, found it necessary to disembark his men and horses on the healthy shore off which he lay, and to place his men under canvas. When our correspondent first saw this force it had been lying listless and inactive for nearly three weeks. It was not,

however, the fault either of Admiral Hope or of General Grant that valuable time, the heart of the working year, had been lost, or that our Armstrong guns had not long ago undergone their first trial in actual warfare. That army of 12,000 men could march through China from end to end, and find no obstacle to delay its march. But there was an obstacle to the commencement of its operations. Our good friends who lay at Che-fow had not made their arrangements in a business-like manner. If it be lawful to blurt out the plain truth of such matters, it must, we fear, be told as the result of all our experience in combined operations with the French that they are rather liable to fail in their preparations, and to trust to chance, or to their allies, to make up their shortcomings. Upon the last occasion in China they borrowed from us with the freedom of the frankest friendship. They borrowed our gunboats and our stores, and our ammunition, and even our spars and rigging; and when we trained that effective Coolie corps, which was so essential to our transport service, the French came and divided them with us in a most brotherly manner. On this occasion the distance between our positions has not altogether deprived us of the pleasure of rendering them frequent friendly offices, but it may possibly have rendered them less immediately efficacious. However this may be, the English fleet and army had been, when our correspondent arrived, waiting three weeks in the Bay of Ta-lien-whan for the French. Our ships, drying their sails, and our men, spending their ammunition upon the too nimble hare, which refuses to succumb to ball-cartridge, were all idling until it should please the French to come up and encumber us with their assistance, and assert their customary claim to all the glory. But the French were not ready; they had no artillery horses, and they had to break in the ponies which were coming from Japan and Manila. Their gunboats had been sent out in pieces on board the transports, and it was necessary to put them together, in the few cases in which the pieces were complete; and we suppose it was also necessary to spend a decent time in lamentations over those more frequent sets of pieces which were, unfortunately, incomplete. Moreover, they had had misfortunes. Some of their transports had gone down, and much of their ammunition had been spoilt; and, although we could help them to some extent in these minor matters, we could not find fitting pieces for their portable gunboats or spare them our artillery horses. Things were not going comfortably with our friends, and, what was much worse, it was by no means clear whether their deficiencies would be remedied in any reasonable time. The information afforded by them, in answer to an inquiry on this subject, was not very satisfactory. We all recollect the story of that thirsty Irish guest who, when asked by his host whether he would take any more wine, replied, "Sir, I shall reserve my unavailing protest until after the next bottle." The French answer suggests a still less definite postponement, for they would undertake no more than that within a week they would name some future time by which their preparations would be completed.—*Times*.

TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

From an able article in the *Leeds Mercury* we extract the following:—

The *Tim's* correspondent in the Chinese Waters has well observed the fact, which the Treaty of Tien-tsin also recognised, that we are at present only scratching at the outer crust of the Chinese trade. The treaty of Tien-tsin recognised this fact in the clause stipulating for the opening up of the interior trade, by the free navigation of the river Yang-tse. This grand, navigable stream rolls its flood through the very heart of the Chinese Empire, and perhaps has conveyed more merchandise upon its waters than any other river in the world. For ages it has carried the mineral wealth of the Upper Provinces to the silk growing districts near its mouth, and has changed the silks of the Eastern for the produce of the central and western parts of the empire. But the opening of the river Yang-tse is attended with two or three serious difficulties. In the first place, the river carrying-trade is in the hands of the Chinese, and the exclusion from this lucrative employment by the introduction of British river steamers would be regarded with a jealousy sure to beget every species of opposition. In the next place, at the present time the banks of this stream are in the occupation of the rebels who have so long wasted the strength of the Chinese empire, and have lately devastated the most important and wealthiest cities on its banks. Further than this, from the western provinces of the Yang-tse to its mouth, and from the mouth of the Yang-tse to Calcutta or Rangoon, are two immense journeys, while from those same western provinces by way of Esmok over Burmah to Rangoon is a comparatively short distance. Unless we so dabble in Chinese politics as to clear the country of rebels—a task which, in all probability, we could not accomplish, even if we were foolish enough to attempt it—the free navigation of the Yang-tse seems likely to be a mere name. It is a concession the Chinese may very cheaply make, and we very cheaply accept, but a concession which can be of no practical use to either of us. Even if it could, a glance at the map will show that there are immense districts in the south-west of China which are hardly nearer to the Yang-tse than they are to our own port of Rangoon. The vast saving of cost and time which would be effected by opening a direct trade between the English province of Pegu and these parts will be obvious to everybody; and to everybody but to those whose intellects are tied up in red tape it will be obvious that an effort to open such a trade communication would be among the best directed movements of our age. But this scheme, to which no geographical difficulty is opposed, to which no political difficulty is opposed, to which no commercial difficulty is opposed, has met with an opposition of an equally formidable character, the opposition of the cold shoulder. Isaac of York was not more effectually repelled by the swine's flesh brandished in his face by the jester, than are our Chambers of Commerce by the barrier reared in the shape of this formidable joint to the progress of their favourite scheme. . . . We are glad to see that the Leeds Chamber of Commerce has returned to the charge, and has again memorialised the Government at least to ensure the most pressing part of the scheme—the part which must be secured now or must be indefinitely postponed. The making of a new treaty with China is the time, and the only time, for securing the right of trading to Esmok. Let this be obtained, and the exercise of the right and transit through Burmah may be secured afterwards. We trust the Chambers of Commerce throughout England, and especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire, will not let the chance slip, but will press the subject on the attention of the Foreign Secretary in such a manner as will compel him to take a more satisfactory course.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we intend giving another statement of the cargo, compiled from the vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, are requested to forward their address, in order that inquiring friends may be informed.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA.

Apropos of our recent article alluding to the want of interpreters for China is a letter in *The Times*, from a certain M.D., who complains that his son has spent a considerable portion of his time (sufficient to have enabled him to secure an Indian appointment) in acquiring the rudiments of Chinese at King's College, with a view to a student interpretership, concerning which appointments there was a sort of tacit agreement between the College authorities and her Majesty's Government; and that, although for several years four or five youths have been nominated annually by the Principal of the College, the demand has suddenly ceased, to the disappointment of his son, who finds himself, in common with several other youths, in possession of a kind of knowledge useless to him everywhere but in China. It was officially stated in a debate in the House of Commons, in July, 1857, that "Lord Clarendon considered it most important that Englishmen, who held important offices in the principal ports of China, should be thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language; and the consequence was that a number of young Englishmen were sent out at the low salary of £200 a-year to learn the language." This was certainly a step in the right direction, but it seems, from the letter above referred to, that these calls on King's College have been discontinued, at a time when more assistance than ever is required in this department.

It may be thought that the gentlemen nominated from King's College have not fulfilled the expectations of the Government, or that the principle of selection has been a wrong one; but we find that these nominations have been made from a very small number of students; that there really was no competition; that no standard of acquirement was exacted, except in Chinese, and that this was so low, owing to the uncertainty of the student ever being called for, that few nominations could be made with satisfaction. The Government cannot expect youths to give up every other prospect in life to study Chinese upon the bare probability of getting a post worth £200 a-year, while they are offering £500 a-year to competent individuals for the Indian Civil Service. During the whole period of our intercourse with China, down to the last great war with that country in 1840, the constant cry has been the paucity of interpreters. Lord Jocelyn, the military secretary to the mission in 1841, writes: "A great misfortune to this expedition was the scarcity of interpreters; Mr. Morrison having only two assistants—Mr. Thom and Dr. Gutzlaff." And further on in his narrative he adds:—"One of the greatest difficulties and drawbacks to the expedition has

"been the want of interpreters, and it is a requisite of such vital importance for all future negotiations that some steps ought to be taken to remedy the evil," and he proposed a plan similar to that pursued by the Company in India to encourage the study of the language.

The same story is told nearly twenty years after—in 1858—by the special correspondent of *The Times*:—"One great want is interpreters; it would appear that there are only three English interpreters available for our use in all China. Mr. Wade and Mr. Parkes are worked beyond all reason; and what is more to the purpose, they toil in vain to overtake the exigencies of the public service. Mr. Alabaster, a young man of some acquirements in Chinese (a King's College nominee), is in attendance upon Yeh. There is a Chinaman named Wang, and a Portuguese named Rozario. These are the only mouths through which we can communicate with this people. If we are to have an extensive intercourse with China, we must have a large staff of interpreters, who should be confined to their duties as interpreters."

Such are the testimonies of eye-witnesses, [during two important periods of our intercourse with China. Misunderstanding has done its evil work in India, and this difficulty of communicating freely with the Chinese is likely to produce a crop of troubles ever increasing. What China needs is enlightenment on the affairs of Europe. We may frighten her into acquiescence with anything, but we shall never gain her respect until we can make her feel that it is her true interest to have friendly relations with the West, and especially with Great Britain. To effect this, we must have a staff of officials of high principle and talent, able to cope with the astuteness and duplicity of the mandarins, and to overcome the difficulties of their language. Every consul should understand the language, and every certificated interpreter should be able to speak it and write it for himself, without the necessity of passing the document through the native scholars' hands for revision. Who can say that the native assistant is not a paid agent of the nearest mandarin? The laborious preparation for the interpretership ought to be the stepping-stone to consulships. We are aware that several well-deserving men have been raised to these higher posts, but this was done only by slow degrees. Should the rule be established, it will be the more necessary to select the young student-interpreters from among those who have stood high in other languages besides the Chinese, and who have classical attainments, which may be judged of in this country. Why should not the system which is now in operation for the selection of servants for India be followed in choosing young men for service in China? A good salary should be given, and the prospect of advancement be held out, to induce men of ability to enter for examination. Every government in Europe, except Great Britain, takes the means for a supply of linguists. Russia is foremost in this, for she knows that, without proper interpreters, her interests in the East must suffer. The want of an Oriental college, where interpreters might be fully prepared for their duties, has long been felt; and we trust that some plan may ere long be formed, and obtain the support of her Majesty's Government.

THE TRANSMUNDANE TELEGRAPH.

UNDER the above novel title a comprehensive scheme has been projected and forcibly described by Herr F. J. Schneeberger, director of the Austrian Imperial Telegraphs at Vienna, of which the following is a summary:—

"The Transmundane Telegraph is an undertaking intended to be formed for the purpose of uniting the isolated networks of telegraphs either already existing or about to be formed in the different countries, groups of States, or quarters of the globe, in such a manner that direct telegraphic communication may be carried on from any one particular telegraph station in any country to any other station in any part of the world. It would thus stand in about the same relation to the present isolated systems of telegraphs as the main arteries in the human body do to the lesser arteries and veins. An accompanying diagram renders the projector's scheme perfectly plain, and shows how easily it might be accomplished."

The proposed connecting point between the European and Asiatic lines of telegraph is Saratov in Russia. From this station one branch would extend to Tiflis, and another be carried by way of Orenburg and Irkutsk to Kiachta, on the Russian frontier of China. From thence a fork would be formed, the southern wires traversing China to Peking, whilst the other would cross the new Russian territory of the Amoor, where it would again form a fork, one branch crossing the Island of Sagalien and extending to Japan, whilst the other would go more to the north, and touching at Kamtschatka, cross the

Pacific by an easy chain of short submarine cables, landing them at the different islands of the Aleutic group, and reach the Russian possessions on the west coast of North America, which might then be easily united to the existing lines in that continent through British Columbia and the Oregon territory and California. From Japan a branch is proposed to be carried down to China, connecting that country with the British East Indies and the islands in the Pacific, and another from Formosa to the Philippines and Moluccas, with a continuation to Australia. Other projected lines are from Australia along the Islands of Sunda to Singapore, and thence to Rangoon, to communicate with the great lines in Hindostan (already partly executed); from the banks of the Indus on the coast of Beloochistan to Muscat; from Tripolis to the Cape of Good Hope, from Gibraltar to Ceuta, and from Sicily to Tunis. With regard to the telegraphic communication between Europe and America, Herr Schneeberger ignores the North Atlantic route by way of Iceland and Greenland, as proposed by Colonel Schaffner, and to explore which the *Fox*, of Arctic celebrity, has lately actually sailed from our shores, but proposes a deep sea line across the Atlantic from the Islands of Bissago, on the west coast of Africa, to the Brazil coast near Pernambuco, as soon as the proper mode of manufacturing deep sea telegraphs has been discovered, till which time the line through Siberia must suffice for the traffic. South America would be placed in communication with the northern part of the continent, partly by a land wire through Central America to Mexico, and partly by a submarine line across the Gulf of Mexico from Caraccas to Cuba and Florida, with branches to the Bahamas and Leeward Islands.

In approaching the financial part of the question, we find this learned German going deeply into figures, in order to prove that the expense of the submarine lines would not cost more than 10,000 florins per German mile (about £200 per English mile), nor the land lines, with five wires each, exceed 3,000 florins per German mile (about £60 per British mile). His exact calculations of the land distances give, as a general result, an aggregate length of 9,336 German, or 43,568 English miles, which at the above figure would cost 28,008,000 florins, whilst his submarine lines would amount to 4,993 German, or 23,300 English miles, which at his estimated cost would require an outlay of 49,930,000 florins, or about £5,000,000; so that the total expense of forming the whole of the proposed line would demand a sum of 77,938,000 florins, or about seven millions sterling. In addition to this, he puts down the cost of erecting and fitting up 2,400 telegraph stations, building 1,556 houses for the inspectors, and purchasing six large steamers for employment in laying down the submarine lines, at 18,712,000 florins, making the total capital required for the execution of the project amount to 96,650,000 florins, or a little more than eight millions and a-half sterling. The annual expenses of the Transmundane Telegraph are calculated as follows:—

“Interest on the above capital at 5 per cent., 4,832,500 florins; salaries (including those of 800 directors in different parts of the world, 9,600 telegraphists, 2,400 inspectors of lines), depreciation of property, repairs of wires, posts, buildings, and steamers, 20,004,560 florins, requiring therefore a total annual outlay of 24,837,060 florins, or about two millions sterling.”

With respect to the returns that may be expected to be derived from the execution of the projected enterprise, it requires some patience to follow Herr Schneeberger through his calculations and figures; but “not to put too fine a point on it,” the following may be taken as the result. Assuming that all the lines are worked according to Morse’s system, and that all the wires are in operation for twenty hours every day, and allowing the maximum number of words to be 300 for each hour, on four out of the five wires, reserving the fifth wire for Government telegrams and service messages, it follows that 24,000 words can be telegraphed daily. We have shown already that the total length of the projected telegraph lines is 14,329 German miles, and by dividing that number into the 25 millions of florins (in round numbers), required to cover the annual expenses, the quotient gives us the sum of 1,800 florins for each German mile per annum, or 4 florins 93 kreutzers per day. We further find that in dividing the above 493 kreutzers by 24,000 (the maximum number of words per German mile daily), we obtain a quotient of $0\frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{3}$ kreutzer for each word per German mile of $4\frac{2}{3}$ English miles, so that a telegram of 20 words from Saratov to New York, a distance of 3,000 German miles, would only cost 12 florins 50 kreutzers, or little more than a pound sterling. But, on the other hand, it would be needful to raise the tariff above

the foregoing figure, as it is scarcely to be expected that the lines, especially in the commencement, would obtain so much traffic as to be kept in constant operation for 20 hours a day. In reducing this estimate then to 10 hours daily, and raising the tariff price to $\frac{2}{3}$ kreutzer per German mile, the receipts would amount to more than 25 millions of florins, without at all producing a monopoly for a few rich people who could afford to use the Transmundane Telegraph; for at these rates a telegram of 20 words, from Saratov to New York, would cost 30 florins, a similar one between Constantinople and Canton 24 florins; one from Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope, 17 florins, which rates are decidedly cheaper than the tariff of any telegraphs now in operation in Europe.

After going into various details of a scientific and technical nature, with a view to abolish the relative misproportion in the expense of a telegram a short distance to that of forwarding the same to a more distant station, Herr Schneeberger proposes as follows:—

“To convoke a congress of all nations, for the purpose of drawing up and signing an international treaty, of which he gives a sketch, and the means to be taken to secure the independence and neutrality in case of war between any of the Powers through whose dominions the transmundane telegraph shall pass, and to prevent its being used, or rather abused for any interested purposes. He then goes into the question of the time required to transmit a telegram to its destination, and states that as a general rule it is not required to have relays at nearer distances than 600 German, or 2,800 English miles from each other. It is usual to send off ten telegrams in a lump, before checking them off by the receiving station and obtaining an acquittance for the same. This requires on the average three quarters of an hour for ten despatches, so that a delay of forty-five minutes is inevitable for every 2,800 English miles, and a loss of four hours and a-half incurred in transmitting a telegram from Saratov to Rio Janeiro. It would, therefore, be unquestionably possible to exchange telegrams and answers between London and the Brazilian metropolis twice during the twenty-four hours. The Transmundane Telegraph would, therefore, satisfactorily fulfil its object as regards celerity of communication, and in frequent cases put to the blush a good many of the present existing European lines, which, from mistaken economy, are not fitted up with the most recent improvements, and, therefore, drag their work heavily, without being equal to the requirements of the present day.

“At all events,” says the projector, “there can be no doubt that the Transmundane Telegraph, if organised according to the above plan, would not fail to draw within its influence sooner or later all the principal cities and the most important and extended lines of existing telegraphs, rendering the present system of administration and management wholly untenable for the future, and necessitating an alteration and improvement favourable to the different Governments and equally advantageous to the telegraphing public.”

From the foregoing particulars the reader will easily comprehend that the quantity of materials required for the execution of this magnificent project, and keeping the lines in working order, is something enormous, and will, therefore, not be surprised to hear our author put down the amount of iron wire at 25,000 tons for the land lines. Then we find amongst the further requirements for the same no less than 10,000,000 of insulators, 2,000,000 of posts, 10,000,000 of supporters for the insulators, &c. For the submarine lines there would be required 30,000 cwt. of copper wire, 100,000 cwt. of gutta percha, an equal quantity of tar, 100,000 cwt. of hemp, and 300,000 cwt. of iron wire as an outer covering for the submarine cables; and, finally, it would be needful to have 29,000 complete sets of Morse’s telegraph apparatus, 24,000 galvanic batteries, 36,000 relays, 30,000 keys, 36,000 compasses, and 100,000 lightning conductors.

The projector states that he should not be surprised to have it imputed to him that he intends to raise an agitation *à la* Lesseps, and we cannot but fully agree with him when he repudiates any comparison between his project and that of the Suez Canal. The latter is, in a technical point of view, nearly an impossibility, in a commercial sense a work of supererogation, as a financial speculation a gigantic swindle, and as a political question a welcome means of agitation in the hands of the French to sow discord among nations for their own territorial aggrandisement. On the other hand, the Transmundane Telegraph is not open to these objections, but could not fail to prove a step in the right direction, promoting the cause of humanity and civilisation, increasing the commerce of the whole world, facilitating communication between man and man, and bringing nations geographically separated from each other by continents and oceans into close and more intimate proximity, thus enabling their inhabitants to cement the bonds of amity, commerce, and science, hitherto happily subsisting among the great family of nations, and increase these relations to an extent not dreamed of hitherto, even by the most speculative enthusiasts. In these days of the most wonderful discoveries and improvements, it is not going too far to predict

the execution of a work of this sort at no very distant period, and it is but fair to give Herr Schneeberger due credit for having originated the scheme and gone into the details with all the scientific knowledge and intimate acquaintance with practical telegraphy of which he is master, perfectly aware that his projected enterprise will bear the test of most close and rigid examination, and perhaps with some small modifications and improvements he may live to see the execution of a project upon which he has evidently bestowed much valuable time, patient investigation, and may be unrewarded labour.

WESTERN CHINA—THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE *Leeds Mercury* appears to have secured to itself the honour of leading the press of Yorkshire and Lancashire in advocating the opening of the inland western half of China to commercial intercourse with us, from the port of Rangoon, across the eastern division of our province of Pegu. In its issue of the 18th instant that journal gives another instructive leader on this great Imperial question. We say *Imperial*, because, although the so opening of Western China from Rangoon must prove greatly beneficial to British India, and more especially to its ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Madras, to the several lines of Indian railway which have their sea termini at those places, and to our provinces of Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim, the realisation of the project will be *mainly* beneficial to the manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners of the United-Kingdom, to whom it will open an almost boundless new field wherefrom to draw raw materials needful to our manufacturers, and, at the same time, give to them and to our merchants fully two hundred millions of new customers for our goods. The further leading article in the *Leeds Mercury* above referred to ably comments, with deserved severity, on the indolent attempt of the Foreign-office to procrastinate action in the matter until the time shall have passed when it will be possible to accomplish it through the fresh negotiations with the Government of China, made necessary by the repulse of our Minister from the mouth of the Peiho. In the course of its strictures on the Foreign-office the *Leeds Mercury* most justly observes:—

"A glance at the map will show that there are immense districts in the south-west of China which are hardly nearer to the Yant-zee than they are to our own port of Rangoon. The vast saving of cost and time which would be effected by opening a direct trade between the English province of Pegu and these parts will be obvious to everybody; and to everybody but to those whose intellects are tied up in red tape it will be as obvious that an effort to open such a trade communication would be among the best directed movements of our age. But this scheme, to which no geographical difficulty is opposed, to which no commercial difficulty is opposed, and to which no political difficulty is opposed, has met with an opposition of an equally formidable character—the opposition of the official cold shoulder. Isaac of York was not more effectually repelled by the swine's flesh brandished in his face by the jester, than are our Chambers of Commerce by the barrier reared in the shape of this formidable joint to the progress of their favourite scheme. The energy and ability of two non-official individuals" have made clear to most of our commercial men how small are the difficulties and how great the advantages of this mode of communication. But that energy and ability have not been sufficient to move the dogged resistance to all great schemes ever offered by the apathy of the Foreign-office. The arguments which convince the judgment of practical mercantile men are not sufficient to break the red tape fetters which bind down to dull uniformity the conceptions of the inmates of that venerable establishment in Downing-street.

"The memorials presented by all the Chambers of Commerce in the North of England—bodies not generally carried away on the wings of any very fantastic ideas—memorials stating fully the advantages contemplated, and modestly praying a slight activity on the part of the Foreign-office, are met, not with reasons showing why the scheme to which all practical men have given their adherence is found to be impracticable, but with the statement that 'the project does not appear to Lord John Russell to be feasible, at least for the present.' Why not feasible? Is it feasible to be expending nobody knows how many millions for the right of scratching with unimpaired nails the outer crust of Chinese commerce? Is it too expensive to send an embassy which may negotiate a treaty with the King of Burmah for the passage of goods across a strip of his territory, or too troublesome to write a despatch to Lord Elgin directing him to include the opening of Esmok, as a trading town, in the new treaty he is to settle with the Emperor of China? This is all that the Foreign-office is asked to do, and which part of the business does it find 'not feasible?' It is not asked to take a hundredth or a thousandth part of the trouble for extending our trade to two hundred millions of trading people that it has often done to gain a commercial advantage among some barbarous people or to vindicate the honour of the country from some imaginary insult. We are glad to see that the Leeds Chamber of Commerce has returned to the charge, and has again memorialised the Government at least to ensure the most pressing part of the scheme—the part which must be secured now or must be indefinitely postponed. The making of a new treaty with China is the time, and the only time for securing the right of trading to Esmok. Let this be obtained, and the privilege of the right of transit across Burmah may be negotiated for afterwards. We trust the Chambers of Commerce throughout England, and especially in Yorkshire and Lancashire, will not let the chance slip, but will press the

subject on the attention of the Foreign Secretary in such a manner as will compel him to take a more satisfactory course."

Of the further memorial which the Leeds Chamber sent up to our rulers we are able to give the substance; and we do so in the earnest hope that its thus extended circulation will cause our manufacturers and merchants forthwith to give their hearty adhesion, and active assistance, to this movement for the opening to them of Western China by that route alone by which its rich and populous provinces can be reached, and through that port which this age of railways has made their nearest and natural ocean inlet and outlet:—

"To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., her Majesty's Secretary of State, Foreign Department.

"The Memorial of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, through their President,

"SHOWETH:—

"That your Memorialists respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's reply to their Memorial to Viscount Palmerston, on the subject of opening the Western Provinces of China to British trade, by an Overland route from H.M.'s port of Rangoon to Esmok; which they learn is not deemed, by your Lordship, feasible—at least for the present.

"That your Memorialists, nevertheless, desire to express to your Lordship the great importance they attach to any arrangements that may be hereafter entered into by H.M.'s Government, whereby the commercial city of Esmok, on the extreme south western frontier of China, in the Province of Yunnan, and adjoining the Kingdom of Burmah, may be included in the number of free towns and ports of the Chinese Empire.

"That your Memorialists are credibly informed that the Province of Yunnan is extensive, fertile, and thickly peopled; that it abounds with cities and towns which are connected together in all directions, and with the cities of the adjoining provinces of the Empire, by high roads, navigable rivers, lakes, and canals; and that the Province of Szechuen, north of Yunnan, is the largest, most populous, and most productive of the eighteen provinces of the Empire; yielding, with Yunnan, large quantities of various rich commercial products, suited to and needed in our home markets; including teas, silk, the precious metals, &c.

"That your Memorialists desire respectfully to impress upon your Lordship, and upon her Majesty's Ministers generally, that manifold and great advantages must eventually result to British industry and enterprise, if such a field is opened to them in the manner indicated.

"And your Memorialists, therefore, pray of your Lordship, and of her Majesty's Ministers collectively, that, in whatever negotiations may be entered upon with the Government of China on the termination of the present rupture with it, the said frontier city of Esmok, in south-western China, may be thereby constituted open and free to British trade.

"And your Memorialists will always pray.

"Signed, on behalf of the Council

"Of the Chamber of Commerce of Leeds.

"DARNTON LUFKIN, President"

Let us trust, though we confess we have little hope of it, that the routine fixtures, under every ministry, of the executive departments in Downing-street to whom it is too commonly left by their chiefs to "dispose of" such matters, may thus be shamed into taking steps to realise what the Memorialists so clearly show to be for the national good. It is, indeed, a noble opportunity to our Ministers to atone, in some degree, for their too-much and too-long wrong doing along the sea-coast of Eastern China, from Canton to the Peiho; and will prove a better check on the designs of Russia in that quarter of the world than can even our temporary occupation of Peking as conquerors, or than did our ill-advised and costly wars with Afghanistan and with Persia, to appease the jealous feelings of our Foreign-office towards Russian progress in the Far East.

Since the foregoing has been in type, we have learnt that our fears have been realised, Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign-office, having answered the above memorial, stating that:—

"It appears, however, to his lordship that much inconvenience might arise from introducing into any fresh negotiation with China, at the present time, so novel a question, as far as this country is concerned, as that of access to a city on the western frontier of the Chinese empire; and that even in the improbable case of the Chinese Government acquiescing in a proposal to that effect, the opening of Esmok to British trade would be more likely to have a prejudicial effect than otherwise on the relations between the two countries. For it would be impossible to afford adequate protection to British trade at so inland a city, or to exercise due control over British subjects; while redress for any wrong done in that remote quarter could, in all probability, only be obtained by applying pressure at places more accessible, and so placing in jeopardy the more important interests of British trade on the sea board of China."

To this string of idle objections on the part of the Foreign Secretary—for a tenable reason is not among them, at a time when he is an active party to a profuse expenditure of the national treasure and of the lives of our gallant sailors and soldiers to force a resident Minister on the Chinese Court, to force the opening of the lower Yeang-tze river, and to force the opening of ports which are close to Peking, we shall fully reply in our next number. Here we will only add that it

* Captain Richard Sprye and his son, Mr. R. H. F. Sprye.

more and more shows the necessity there is for all our commercial matters, including our Consulates, throughout the world, being withdrawn from that diplomatic department of State, and placed entirely under the President of the Board of Trade, as Minister of Commerce, and we trust the manufacturing districts will now give more attention to this, for them, most needful change.

Naval and Military.

THE P. & O. steamer *Athambra* returned to Marseilles and embarked a second detachment of French troops for Alexandria, en route to China.

The detachments, per French transports, *Ulloa* and *Eldorado*, announced in our last, arrived at Alexandria, and by last dates from that place they were waiting the arrival of a transport at Suez from China. The number of troops thus conveyed are now announced to be nearly 1,000.

From a correspondent's letter it appears that the booty money for Canton is not yet ready for distribution, notwithstanding the promises made in the House in answer to Admiral Seymour's inquiry.

The *Runnymede*, hired transport, arrived at Spithead on the 16th inst. from Hong Kong and St. Helena. The *Runnymede* has 141 naval invalids on board (no military), who were landed from the ship and transferred to the *Victory*, flagship; the cases which may require treatment will be sent to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. The following officers have arrived in the ship:—Mr. Bowen, Master, R.N., Admiralty Agent, Dr. Carr, R.N., and Assist.-Surg. Bartlett, R.N., in charge of invalids; Lieut. Smith, Gilbert, and Kellett, R.N., and two warrant officers.

The *Anson*, 91 guns, was successfully launched from Woolwich dockyard, the ceremony of christening being performed by the Viscountess Sydney.

The appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham, vacant by the promotion of Col. M. Williams to be Major-General, has been conferred on Col. J. Twiss, Royal Engineers.

Experiments have been going forward at Shoeburyness with the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, under the inspection of a special committee, against steel-plated fortifications. The results have not yet been published.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that Major-General Sir George Buller will succeed General Horatio Brooke.

The report on gun-boats shows that between the years 1854 and 1857, during the pressure of the Russian war, 286 gun boats and mortar vessels were built by contract in private yards for the service of the Royal Navy, no fewer than 223 of the whole number having been ordered in the single year 1855. 134 gun-boats, in good condition, are distributed between the steam reserves, 14 are under repair, and 14 waiting inspection. A strong force of these vessels in the China Seas are doing excellent service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have made a tour of inspection of the naval arsenals and dockyards.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Edmund Houghton, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Stewart Davies D. Cartwright to be captain, by purchase, vice Canney, who retires.

Cornet John Robert Heron Maxwell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cartwright.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet Joseph Devonsher Jackson, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Houghton, who exchanges.

Military Train—Roger Forrest, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Percival deceased.

3rd Regiment of Foot—The surname of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to an ensigncy, without purchase, on the 4th of July, 1860, is "Girdlestone," and not "Girdleston," as then stated.

5th Foot—Ensign John Leslie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stoolbred, who retires.

8th Foot—Surgeon John Irvine, from the Staff, to be surgeon, vice Annesley, appointed to the Staff.

11th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Francis Ashby, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Divorty, placed on half-pay.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Lewis Fitz Gerald to be captain, without purchase, vice Segrave, deceased; Ensign Lloyd Picton Jenkins, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fitz Gerald; Sergeant-Major Patrick O'Callaghan, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Jenkins.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Grey Hazlerigg to be captain, by purchase, vice Coffin, who retires; Ensign William R. Macpherson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hazlerigg.

26th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Burton is "Blakeway," and not "Blakenay," as previously stated.

29th Foot—Ensign Robert Berkeley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires.

37th Foot—Lieutenant Douglas Alleyne, from the 79th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges.

60th Foot—To be Lieutenants, by purchase.—Ensign Julius Tottenham, vice Sainsbury, who retires; Ensign Reginald H. Beadon, vice Traherne, who has retired; Ensign John William Marshall, vice Fortescue, who retires; Ensign Richard Meade, vice Northey, promoted; Ensign Harcourt James Lees, vice Lovell, who retires; Ensign Pennymann White Worsley, vice Curtis, promoted; Ensign Astley Fellowes Terry, vice Knox-Gore, promoted.

To be Ensigns, by purchase.—Edward Burr, gent., vice Terry; Arthur Richard Lees, gent., vice Tottenham.

61st Foot—Lieutenant Leonard Knipe, from the 95th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Andross, who exchanges.

75th Foot—Ensign Wilmsdorf George Mansergh to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Row, deceased; Ensign Charles Hensman Heycock, from the 94th Foot, to be ensign, vice Mansergh.

79th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Sheridan Gore Jones, from the 37th Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Alleyne, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Lieutenant John Budgen to be captain, by purchase, vice Wield, deceased; Ensign Leonard Knipe, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Budgen; Lieutenant Edwin Brenton Andros, from the 61st Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Knipe, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon George Abraham Davidge, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Skues, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Assist.-Surg. John Crown Agnis, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Kerin, promoted in the 2nd Life Guards.

1st Dragoon Guards—Thomas Albert Quin, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Moreland, promoted.

3rd Light Dragoons—Peter Hubert Daly, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Gore, promoted; Assist.-Surg. James Parr, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Agnis, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards.

6th Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be lieutenant-col., vice FitzWygram, who exchanges.

7th Light Dragoons—Francis Massey Drew, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice the Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, promoted; John Lawrence, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Scrope, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—John Cecil Russell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Sanderson, promoted.

12th Light Dragoons—James Stevenson, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, in succession to Lieut. James Henry Bourdieu Vaughan, who retires.

13th Light Dragoons—James Alexander Ford, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Bagenal, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram, from the 6th Dragoons, to be lieutenant-col., vice Crawley, who exchanges; David Maxwell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ricardo, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—William Owen Whiteside, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Filgate, promoted; Assist.-Surg. Robert Brown Forsyth-Brown, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Collins, appointed to the Staff.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. William Earle to be adjt., vice Robert Anstruther, who resigns that appointment.

4th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Charles Thomas Wilson to be capt., by purchase, vice Boehmer, who retires; Ensign William Paul Bridson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilson.

11th Foot—Lieut. Francis W. Osborne to be adjt., vice Henry Joseph Webb, who resigns that appointment.

13th Foot—Ensign Dudley Thomas Persse to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruck, who retires; Stephen Flower, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Persse.

22nd Foot—Assist.-Surg. William Ligertwood, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Adrien, appointed to the Staff.

23rd Foot—Louis James Wainwright Hadden, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pacon, promoted.

25th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Henry Thomas Sylvester, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Beaufoy, placed upon half-pay.

40th Foot—Ensign Henry Swanson, from the 78th Foot, to be ensign, vice Whelan, promoted.

60th Foot—Major Peter Burton Roe to be lieutenant-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Maurice Griffin Dennis, C.B., who retires; Capt. and Brevet-Major Charles Alexander B. Gordon to be major, by purchase, vice Roe; Lieut. William F. Carleton to be capt., by purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign John Gustavus Crosbie to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carleton; Robert Dalrymple Elphinstone, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Beadon, promoted; Cecil John Shepherd, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, promoted; Thomas Henry Duncombe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Crosbie; Lieut. William Grier Tule to be instructor of musketry, vice Northey, promoted.

64th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Edwin Parsonage, M.D., from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Lundy, appointed to the Staff.

70th Foot—Lieut. Alexander Charles Hughes Tovey to be capt., without purchase, vice Jackson, deceased; Ensign Charles Clarke Richardson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tovey; Harvey Lamart Manning Ravenhill, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Richardson.

2nd West India Regt.—Ensign George Mussy Suddert to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Davis, deceased.

UNATTACHED.—Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Lloyd Ormsby, half-pay, unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, without purchase; Major Thomas Wright Hudson, from the 39th Foot, to be lieutenant-col., without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon-Major Francis Charles Annesley, from the 8th Foot, to be staff surgeon-major, vice Irvine, appointed to the 8th Foot; Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Smith Chartres to be staff-surgeon; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Benjamin Lane to be staff-surgeon; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Walker Skues, M.D., to be staff-surgeon; Assistant-Surgeon Frederick McKenzie Skues, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Davidge, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment; Assist.-Surg. John Joseph Adrien, from the 22nd Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 22nd Foot; Assist.-Surg. Francis Colins, M.D., from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Forsyth Brown, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons; Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas William Fox, M.B., to be staff surg.; Assist.-Surg. Edward Louis Lundy, from the 64th Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Parsonage, appointed to the 64th Foot.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Walter Burt, gent., to be acting veterinary surgeon.

BREVET.—Brevet-Major Garnet Man, retired upon full-pay, from Captain of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, to be lieutenant-col. in the army, the rank being honorary only; Capt. David Mortimer Murray,

64th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. John Palmer Caulfield, 4th Bengal European Regiment; Capt. Henry Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. and Brevet-Major William Donald Macdonald, 93rd Foot, to be lieutenant-col. in the army; Capt. Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, 31st Bengal Native Infantry, to be major in the army.

The following promotions take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of General Sir Hopetoun Stratford Scott, K.C.B., Madras Infantry, on the 25th of June, 1860; and of Major-General Frederick Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery, on the 5th of July, 1860.

To be General.—Lieut.-General Edward Frederick, C.B., Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-General.—Major-General Archibald Brown Dyce, Madras Infantry.

To be Major-Generals.—Col. Henry Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers; Col. William George White, Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces retired on full pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Major-General.—Colonel Coghill Glendour Otley, Madras Infantry.

To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Colonel Henry Green, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Downes Shippard, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Henry Boyé, Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major Thomas Prendergast Walsh, Madras Infantry; Major George Marryatt Gumm, Madras Artillery; Major Bernard Cary, Bengal Infantry.

To be Majors.—Capt. William Alexander Shaw, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. Francis John Mills Mason, Madras Infantry.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards.—Lieut. John Henniker Lovett to be capt., by purchase, vice John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, who retires; Cornet and Sub.-Lieut. Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lovett.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. John Cunningham to be capt., by purchase, vice Thomas Walter Still, who retires; Lieut. Henry Marlow Sidney to be capt., by purchase, vice Joseph Henry Anderson, who retires.

47th Foot.—Alfred Campbell Blair Hall, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Murphy, who retires; Lionel Wentworth Atkinson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bell, promoted.

48th Foot.—William Bell Beatty, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

75th Foot.—Capt. John Barnett Barker, from the 5th Foot, to be captain, vice Ernest Le Pelley, who exchanges; Lieutenant Montague Cholmeley Morris to be captain, by purchase, vice William John James Smith, who retires; Ensign Charles Finnerty to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice M. C. Morris.

78th Foot.—Alexander Herman Adam Gordon, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Swanson, appointed to the 40th Foot.

79th Foot.—George Lyddon Morley, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Baillie, promoted.

83rd Foot.—Edward Meyricke, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Murphy, promoted.

88th Foot.—William Hibberd Brewer, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hatfield, promoted.

89th Foot.—Luke Henry Jones, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Atthill, promoted.

94th Foot.—Lieutenant Josiah Robert Rolls to be captain, by purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached majority.

96th Foot.—James King, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Henniker, promoted.

97th Foot.—Anthony Lynch, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gray, promoted.

98th Foot.—Lieut. Sidney Henry Heywood to be capt., by purchase, vice Rhodes, who retires; Ensign Charles Graham Heathcote to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heywood.

99th Foot.—Marcus William Kelly, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Eyre, appointed to the 73rd Foot.

100th Foot.—Cecil Edward Levy Lyon, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ridout, promoted; Jeremiah Bingham Kersteman, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Davidson, promoted.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Frederick Edward Sotheby to be capt., by purchase, vice George Robert Saunders, who retires; Ensign Lord Edward Cavendish to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sotheby; William Duberly, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lord E. Cavendish.

1st West India Regiment.—Assist.-Surgeon King John Parr, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Kelly, appointed to the staff.

2nd West India Regiment.—James F. Hopkins, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Student, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign George Francis O'Grady to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Duncan, who has retired.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Capt. Samuel Henry Harford, from the 12th Foot, to be capt., vice Arnold More Knight, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.—Ensign and Adj. David Miller to have the rank of lieutenant; Ensign Ernest C. Willford to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Suckling, who retires.

St. Helena Regiment.—Ensign Anthony Edmond Donelan to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Furnell, deceased; Thomas Storrar Smith, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Donelan.

Royal Newfoundland Companies.—Assist. Surg. Leslie Ogilvie Patterson, from the staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Skues, appointed to the staff.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Captain James Graham, from the 9th Foot, to be adjt., vice Capt. J. Martley, appointed to the 9th Foot.

CAVALRY DEPOT.—Quartermaster-Sergeant William Lowe to be quartermaster, vice John Thompson, who retires upon half-pay.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Captain and Brevet-Major William Roberts Farmer, from the 82nd Foot, to be captain of a company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Brevet-Major Garnet Man, who has retired on full-pay. Assist.-Surg. F. Collins, M.D., from the staff, to be assist.-surg., vice Surg. Melville Neale, M.D., appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons.

UNATTACHED.—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry Bird, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-col., without purchase. Captain Thomas George Gardiner, from the 94th Foot, to be major, by purchase.

Paymaster Henry Hollis Howett, 17th Foot, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of 27th of January, 1860.

Paymaster James Murphy, 10th Foot, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of 27th of January, 1860.

Quartermaster John Thompson, half-pay Cavalry Depot, to have the honorary rank of captain.

The brevet commissions of the undermentioned officers to be antedated, and the following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Colonel Montgomery Williams, of the Royal Engineers, to be major-general, in succession to General Gustavus Nicolls, of the Royal Engineers, who died on the 1st of August, 1860:—

To be antedated to Aug. 2, 1860:—Brevet Col. H. F. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Nugent, 36th Foot; Brevet Major J. C. Childs, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Oliver Paget Bourke, half-pay, 17th Foot, to be col.; Major John Porter, 67th Foot, to be lieutenant-col. Capt. C. Vanderheyden Johnson, Royal Artillery, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Horatio George Broke, Col. 88th Foot, on the 30th of August, 1860:—

Major-Gen. Michael White, C.B., Col. 7th Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant; Brevet Col. Charles William Morley Walders, C.B., from 17th Light Dragoons, Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be major-general; Lieut.-Col. Charles Sillery, half-pay Depot-Battalion, Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in New-Zealand, to be col.; Brevet Major Henry Downe Griffith, 45th Foot, to be lieutenant-col.; Capt. Adolphus Frederick Connell, Royal Artillery, to be major.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-Gen. Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B., on the 30th of August, 1860:—

Brevet Col. Frederick W. Hamilton, C.B., from the Grenadier Guards, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. Bertie Edward Murray Gordon, 91st Foot, to be col.; Major Francis Gilbert Hamley, 50th Foot, to be lieutenant-col.; Captain Sydney Darling, 9th Foot, to be major.

For the notification in the *Gazette* of the 18th inst., relative to Capt. Caulfield and Trench, read:—Capt. John Palmer Caulfield, 4th Bengal European Regiment, to be major in the army; Capt. Henry Le Poer Trench, 35th Bengal Native Infantry, to be major in the army.

MEMORANDA.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Murray, upon half-pay unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission he being about to become a settler in Canada. The Christian names of Major-Gen. Smyly, retired full-pay 99th Foot, are Philip Austin, and not Philip only, as hitherto stated.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

MASTERS.—Second Masters Thomas Leatham and Roger M. Curry.

PAYMASTER.—Charles A. Shapcote.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—J. M. Reeve, to the *Cæsar*.

LIEUTENANTS.—Osmond de B. Brook, to the *Indus*; Wm. D. M. Dolben, to the *Curlew*; the Hon. Victor A. Montagu, to the *Foxhound*; C. D. Broughton, to the *Megara*; Charles F. Ryder, to the *Agamemnon*; H. Hathorn (additional), to the *Marlborough*.

MASTER.—E. J. Kemp, to the *Brisk*.

PAYMASTERS.—J. Ray (additional), to the *Colossus*; J. Bradbridge (additional), to the *Dauntless*; C. W. Tuke (additional), to the *Edinburgh*; T. W. Welsh, to the *Ariel*; E. W. Jordan, to the *Spitful*; J. W. Green (additional), to the *Colossus*; T. C. J. Dryden, to the *Donegal*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Dr. John T. B. Torrance, to the *Impregnable*, for Plymouth Hospital; John S. Dobbin (acting), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital; Dr. Thomas Warde (acting), to the *Exmouth*.

MATES.—Wm. G. Scott, to the *Tartar*; Henry M. Ommamey, to the *Royal Albert*.

SECOND MASTERS.—J. H. Tully, to the *Edgar*; S. S. Sugden, to the *Landrail*; R. J. Barratt, to the *Radamanthus*.

MASTER'S ASSISTANT.—Francis J. Palmer, to the *Landrail*; W. H. Purves, to the *Spitful*; John E. Petley (supernumerary), to the *Fisgard*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.—M. Maxwell, to the *Ariel*; John Chambers, to the *Spitful*; James S. Daniell (in charge), to the *Firefly*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: Richard Holman (supernumerary), to the *Indus*; William Donnison, to the *Cumberland*, as supernumerary; I. Langrish, to the *Foxhound*; H. Payne, to the *Mersey*. Second Class: W. Ross, to the *Foxhound*; G. L. Keeling, to the *Asia*, for service in the *Harrier*; John King, to the *Spitful*; J. Hansford, to the *Colossus*, for service in the *Biter*; G. Thompson, to the *Cornwallis*, for service in the *Raby*; George L. D. P. Keeling, to the *Indus*, for service in the *Lark*; David Longland, to the *Roebuck*. Third Class: T. J. Walters, to the *Cumberland*, for temporary charge of the *Hasty*; E. S. Young, to the *Fisgard*, for temporary charge of the *Lee*; G. Kaye, to the *Fisgard*, for temporary charge of the *Mullet*.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 25.

88th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., to be col., vice lieutenant-general Horatio George Broke, deceased.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—For Major-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., to be col.-commandant, vice Nicolls, deceased, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th September, read Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry David Jones, K.C.B., &c.

Royal Artillery.—James Graham, gent., late Quartermaster Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia, to be paymaster, vice Robins, resigned.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. Charles Pasley, from the Seconded List, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major Francis Du Cane, resigned.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ensign Guy William Frederick L'Estrange has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist.-Surg. Alexander Fisher Bartley, from the 45th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice Kelart, deceased; Assist.-Surg. Robert Graves Burton, M.D., from the 6th Dragoons, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Hoile, placed upon half pay; Assist.-Surg. William Ashton, M.B., from the

53rd Foot, to be staff assist.-surg., vice Cherry, appointed to the 45th Foot.

BREVET.—Capt. Herbert George Deedes, 60th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. Henry Wray, of the Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of major in Central America. The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-Gen. Sir Michael Creagh, Col. 73rd Foot, on the 14th of September, 1860:—Brevet Col. Charles Hastings Doyle, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay unattached, to be major-gen.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas Pattle, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be col.; Major John Henderson, 16th Foot, to be lieut.-col.; Capt. John Lindredge Elgee, Royal Artillery, to be major.

MEMORANDA.—Major William Forbes has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Majority, he being about to become a settler in Nova Scotia.

Literature.

Bradshaw's Guide to India, Egypt, China, and Australia, 1860. Adams. Bradshaw's Guide Office, 59, Fleet Street.

We are always desirous of treating works of this description with indulgence. We are well aware that great care and patience, and a very considerable amount of talent, are almost invariably expended upon the compilation; that it is no easy matter to obtain strictly correct information upon points of detail, and that be the profit on a work of reference what it may, the harvest in literary reputation is always a scanty one. We are sorry to be compelled to set aside these considerations altogether in noticing the book before us. Two words characterise it—it is a "blind guide." As far as we are able to judge, the errors seem to be distributed with tolerable fairness over the whole of the work; but leaving to other critics the information referring to Egypt to India, and to Australia, we confine ourselves to that which relates to China. We take a few blunders almost at hazard, neither our space nor our patience admits of our giving a complete list. The tables of the exchanges are inaccurate; the list of consuls is incomplete and incorrect. Of the newspapers the oldest, the *Hong Kong Register*, is not mentioned. The population list, which might have been compiled from our newspaper file, is inaccurate. Of the actual banking establishments in Hong Kong, no mention is made; those gentlemen on whom Mr. Albert Smith had letters of credit "reign in their stead." Many of our readers will be amused to learn that "on landing in all parts of China, except Her Majesty's dominions, half a Spanish dollar (2s.) must be paid by each person to the Mandarin;" that the only place of amusement in Hong Kong is the bowling-green; and that A. Dixon, Esq., is "the recorder." By-the-bye, this gentleman, as agent for Bradshaw's Guides, should at least have supplied correct information concerning himself. We have mentioned only a few of the errors with which a cursory glance at the pages has made us acquainted, but our readers will doubtless deem them sufficient, and, in truth, we are weary of our task. If the publishers are unable to make this book in reality what it professes to be—a guide—we recommend them, for the sake of their own repute, to discontinue its annual publication.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, &c.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have just ready a new work, entitled "The Dead Shot, or Sportsman's Complete Guide."—Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s new list includes "A Life of Edward Forbes, the Naturalist," by George Wilson; and a new work "On the Origin and Succession of Life on the Earth," by John Phillips, Reader in Geology in the University of Cambridge.—Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. announce "The Prairie and Overland Traveller," by Capt. R. B. Marcey, and "A Handy Book of Patent and Copyright Law, English and Foreign," by James Fraser.—Messrs. Hogg and Co.'s list of books in the press includes "The Wits and Beaux of Society," by Grace and Philip Wharton; "Men who were Earnest, a series of Biographical Studies;" "Friendly Hands and Kindly Words;" "The Star of Hope and the Staff of Duty;" "Tales of Womanly Trials and Victories;" "The Busy Hives around us: a variety of Trips and Visits to the Mine, the Workshop, and the Factory;" and a new juvenile work, edited by Mary Howitt, entitled "A Treasury of Tales for Young People."—Mr. James Blackwood announces "Cossack Tales," by Nicholas Gogol, from the original Russian; "The Male Flirt," a novel, by Mrs. Gordon Smythies; and "New Readings of Homer," by W. W. Orr.—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish immediately "Traits of Character; being Twenty-five Years' Literary and Personal Recollections," by a Contemporary; also a new novel entitled, "Money."—The proprietors of *Cassell's Family Paper* announce four short stories by Mr. Anthony Trollope, to appear in that periodical.—M. Eugene Hatin has just published, in Paris, a fifth volume of his elaborate "History of the Press in France;" embracing the exciting period of the great French Revolution.—Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is engaged on "A History of Industrial Exhibitions," under the patronage of the Prince Consort, which will be published by Messrs. Allen, of Leadenhall-street, in November.—Messrs. Routledge's "Christmas Book" for 1861 will be published in October. The subject is the "Collected Poems of Eliza Cook," printed on tinted paper, and illustrated by Gilbert.—Mr. Sidney Smith Dickens, who figures in the list of young gentlemen who have lately passed as naval cadets at Portsmouth, is the son of the eminent author, Mr. Charles Dickens.

London Gazette.

A Treasury warrant in the *Gazette* of the 14th inst. directs that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post direct by British packet-boat between Gibraltar and Hong Kong or Singapore, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of postage heretofore chargeable on such letters, a uniform British rate of 1s. (in which the Red or S-a Persian Gulf packet-rate is included). The various rates for letters exceeding half-an-ounce are also given. The term "by the post" used in the warrant shall include the conveyance through Egypt. The warrant is to come into operation on the 1st day of December, 1860.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—As a late resident in China my impressions on our present relations with that country are these:—

If China will really be opened—and this is to be the *last* war, instead of only the *third*—we may be satisfied. But I doubt it, so long as half measures prevail. Asiatics are intensely suspicious, and nothing but a steady, unflinching posture will lead them to deal honestly. As long as we make war in the north or in the south, and act as if at peace everywhere else, we shall not succeed. The acts of war should be universal and simultaneous, if possible. And when the Chinese are brought to terms substantial guarantees must be required for their behaviour. International law is beyond the orbit of their intelligence, and European diplomacy a myth to them as it is, alas! too often to ourselves. We want to establish or extend commercial relations with them upon just and reasonable principles to our mutual advantage. It has been said that the Empire is tottering to its fall; we should therefore abstain from weakening its influence over its people. But is this the policy of European States? Does Naples meet with this kind of sympathy? And such dungeons as were disclosed during the civil wars in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies may be found in effect the same in the Far East; only their distance from the civilisation of the West, hides much of the abomination which is practised by Chinese officials. But the danger of breaking up the Empire is not so imminent; the people of China, with the exception of the fanatics who have almost depopulated whole provinces, are but slow in revolutionary movements, and the presence of a European army as an ally to the Chinese Emperor would be an effectual sedative to such feelings, even if they were entertained. Let all alarm on this score be dismissed, and a vigorous policy be adopted. While rashness, such as that of Admiral Hope, in the Peiho, last year, is to be avoided, delay is to the Chinese a mark of weakness, and will be well improved by them. Above all, no evasive replies or mock apologies should be received.

Your obedient servant,

SENATOR.

Jerusalem Coffee House, City, 16th Sept., 1860.

Monetary and Commercial.

It is gratifying to perceive that Government are willing to acknowledge the services of the mercantile marine. The British Consul at Bangkok lately informed our Government of the services rendered by Captain MacMillan, of the British steamer *Sir James Brooke*, belonging to "The Borneo Company, Limited," in rescuing the captain and crew of the Hamburg barque *Helene* from the hands of the Cochinchinese. It appears the vessel was bound from Saigon to Hong Kong, and on the 28th of June struck on a rock a few miles to the eastward of the Britto Shoal, on the coast of Cochinchina, and became a wreck in a few minutes. Part of the crew found shelter in a junk anchored off the coast, from which the captain of the *Sir James Brooke* rescued them just in time to save them from becoming victims to the Cochinchinese, who offer head-money for all Frenchmen, and are not very correct in making out the difference between one European and another. The following is an extract from the letter of the Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, addressed to Captain MacMillan:—

"My Lords desire me to express to you their sense of the humane services you have rendered to the unfortunate persons in question, and to state that they have forwarded a report to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who will, in all probability, bring the same to the notice of the Hanseatic Minister."

The *Queen Victoria*, one of the screw steamers intended to convey the Rangoon and Singapore cable, has been lengthened, and will be shortly ready to take on board her portion of the cable, which will be 1,300 miles in all. The remaining portion will be conveyed in two screw steamers, building specially for

the purpose, by Messrs. Palmer, of Newcastle, which will, it is expected, be ready in November. The rumours in reference to a stoppage in the laying of this line, in consequence of the inoperative condition of the Red Sea Cable, are incorrect; the vessels will all be despatched in November by the contractors, Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., under the supervision of the Government engineers, Messrs. Lionel Gisborne and Ford.

In consequence of the legal proceedings instituted by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the contractors, against the Red Sea Telegraph Company, the under running of the cable has ceased, and the steamer *Imperator* is now on her way home. We have reason to believe that these differences will shortly terminate, and that the operations for repairing the cable will soon be resumed. The earliest period, however, which the cable could be put in working order must be six months from the present time.

The *Comptoir d'Escompte* (the National Discount Company of Paris) is about to establish a branch at Shanghai. This company is the largest discount establishment in France (the Bank of France only excepted), but an Englishman acquainted with its resources is surprised to hear of its undertaking operations at such a distance. On the 31st August last its capital was £3,314,960. We may test this by comparing it with the funds of Lombard-street. The Governor of the Bank stated before the committee of 1858—"We knew that one broker had five millions of deposits, and we were led to believe that another had between eight and ten millions. There was one with four, another with three and a-half, and a third above eight." It would certainly appear that the *Comptoir d'Escompte* ought to have full scope for all its available means nearer than Shanghai. It is true that it is to add £800,000 to its capital; but how insignificant.

Two lines of land telegraph from the Atlantic to California are now in rapid progress. The most northerly, which passes through Kansas and Nebraska, is expected to be so far completed in November that the remaining gap will be only about 1,000 miles. The other, which proceeds southward through Missouri and Arkansas, is also considerably advanced, and previous to its entire completion the breaks will be filled by a pony express. It is thought that before the end of next year one, if not both, of the lines will be in perfect operation. If at that time we are without a submarine connection with the East, we may then look for our speediest China news to arrive occasionally *via* New York.

The amount of bullion by the last mail is as follows:—For Mauritius, gold, £30,000; Madras, silver, £7,201; Calcutta, silver, £6,200; Penang, silver, £1,820; Singapore, silver, £4,650; Hong Kong, silver, £60,195; Shanghai, silver, £10,402.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	78 to 80	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 21	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	5½
100	London and Westminster	20	...	4½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	...
50	Union of London	12	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to 1	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	73 to 75	...
50	Do. new	25	12 13 p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 18	17½ 18

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The system of "unreserved public sales," which has so long been an incubus on the market, has, during the past fortnight, reached its climax; no less than 19,400 packages out of 30,300 declared for the 19th inst. having been offered in this manner. The result has been another serious fall in prices, without stimulating the demand; and unless this system is nearly, if not altogether, abandoned, we see no prospect of a revival of business by private contract, the large wholesale dealers being unable to purchase freely under such repeated and serious falls in prices, consequent on this mode of realising teas. The transactions in good common Congou have been very small, and prices remain nominally 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb. Low and broken leaf Congous have been heavy of sale at a decline of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. At the sales of the 19th inst. Flavoury kinds of Congou went 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Ho-Hows, Ning-Chows, and second class Honan, Monings and Wopaks, ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Good and fine Kaisows and Monings 1d. per lb. lower, and Tayshan Congous, 1d. per lb. lower. Oolongs sold at a decline of 2d. per lb., also Foo-chow-Foo scented orange Pekoes. Scented Capers and orange Pekoes of Canton make about 1d. per lb. lower. Souchongs and flowery Pekoes showed no material alteration. Green Teas remain much as before. The very limited amount of business precludes us entering into detail.

SILK.—Little or no alteration in the market, which has been quiet, and the prices without change. The current quotations are as follows:—

	s. d.	s. J.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	24 6	24 0		
" No. 3 and 4	23 0	24 0		
" No. 5	21 0	23 6		
Taysaani	17 0	19 6	20 6 to 22 0	
Hitto, long reel	17 6	18 6	18 0 to 19 6	
Canton	9 0	17 0	17 0 to 19 0	
Chinese thrown	17 6	21 0	22 0 to 23 6	
Japan	18 0	20 0	22 0 to 30 0	
Yuenfa	14 0	24 6		

SUGAR.—Foreign sorts have participated in the general languor that has prevailed since our last; several parcels have been brought to auction, but only a small proportion disposed of, namely, 7,834 bags Clayed Manila, which, meeting low offers, were withdrawn at 38s. to 39s.; 3,270 bags China, mostly taken in, low and middling yellow at 39s. to 41s. 6d., but greater part afterwards placed 6d. per cwt. below these rates; 2,196 bags Siam above half sold, gray and middling white, 43s. to 46s.; good middling and good white bought in at 46s. 6d. to 47s. The business reported by private contract embraces 1,470 baskets Java, at 44s.; 800 bags Manila, at 38s.

COFFEE.—The demand has continued good. Plantation Ceylon, low middling, 70s. 6d. to 72s.; privately, however, about 260 casks have changed hands at extreme rates. Native is still in request, but in the absence of public sales the transactions are restricted to small quantities by private contract, at an improvement of 1s. per cwt., namely, good and fine ordinary, 64s. to 65s.

RICE.—Owing to the change in the weather rates have again advanced. Large sales of Rangoon and Necranzie at 10s. to 11s. 3d. Ten cargoes afloat have been placed at 11s. to 11s. 6d.

PEPPER.—At public sale 2,038 bags Singapore were about two-thirds realized at steady prices, fair black, 4½d. to 4½d.; also 107 bags Cochin at 4½d.; but, in expectation of more liberal supplies, little business has been done privately. 548 bags Singapore white, at auction, were nearly all disposed of at prices slightly in the buyers' favour, the bulk, middling quality, at 6d. to 6½d., a few good bold fetching 6½d. to 6½d.; 30 bags fair Penang also, brought 6½d.

SAGO.—Small sales at 16s. for fair medium.

TAPIOCA.—Sales of fine white Penang at 6d. to 6½d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon, market dull, at last quotations; Cassia lignea, in fair demand, and sales at 90s. for first quality; Cassia buds, firm at 170s. to 180s.; Cloves, sales of Penang at 12½d. to 16½d.; Mace, sales of Penang at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.; Nutmegs, sales of over 300 cases at 4s. to 4s. 1d. for fine bold, and 1s. 3d. to 2s. 7d. for ordinary.

HEMP.—Market firm, at £21 to £25; 257 bales were withdrawn at auction.

COTTON.—Large sales, and rates firm at 2½d. to 5½d. for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales.

TOBACCO.—No change since our last.

TIN.—Market firm, demand limited, at 136s. to 137s. for Banca, and 131s. to 132s. for Straits. Antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Large sales have been effected, at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; demand fully supplied. Camphor: 230 cases at auction were retired at 140s. to 150s. Sapan-wood: No sales reported. Soy: Nominal, at 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. Rhubarb in more demand, at an advance of 2d. Mother o'pearl shells: No sales, market firm. Tortoiseshell: Market inactive; small sales of Singapore, at 15s. to 20s. 6d. Star annised dull, at quotations 78s. to 83s. Stielac: Sales of Siam at 75s. to 77s. Gum Benjamin: Market very flat, at last quotations. Rum: more demand, and sales at 1s. 7d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh Bars, £6 2s. 6d. to £6 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £6 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, single, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 7s. 6d. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 10s. to £19 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN, 136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22 5s. to £22 7s. 6d.; Spelter, £20 5s.; Zinc, English Sheet, £26; Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	...	...	...	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	...	3 16 3 to 3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	...	...	...	3 16 2½
Silver in Bars	...	...	...	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	0 5 2½
Carolus Dollars	...	...	...	0 6 2

EXPORTS OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	...	£1,187,680
Foo-Chow-Foo	...	24,809
Hong Kong	£40,646	1,713,082
Maula	...	...
Singapore	5,795	192,280
Penang	...	17,780

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 3d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The purchases for China are more restricted, but the sales made in both shirtings, T-cloths, and in 16's to 32's water twist for that quarter have been sufficiently extensive to give considerable steadiness to prices. The demand for other markets is of a pretty general character, and in longcloths, T-cloths, and the narrower makes of printing cloths, the amount of business during the week has not been inconsiderable. For yarns, in addition to a considerable business for China, there have been some good orders given out for home consumption, especially in warps, and prices are well sustained.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,	0	10	0	10 1/2	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,	3	6	to	4 9
per lb.	0	11	0	11 1/2	per yard	3	6	to	4 9
Ditto, 26-32	0	11	0	11 1/2	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	...	4 6
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to	7	11	7	3	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	...	0 10
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	11	7	3	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6	...	1 0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	3	...	10 3	Danuks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	...	25 0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,	7	6	...	9 6	Chintzes, per piece	7	0	...	8 6
per piece	7	6	...	9 6	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3	...	4 6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	8	...	15 0	Grey Twills, 40 yards p. yd	0	3 1/2	...	0 4
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,	5	0	...	8 3	Jaconet White, 43 in. per	8	9	...	17 6
ditto	5	0	...	8 3	piece	8	9	...	17 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	0	...	9 3	Cambries, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	...	13 0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	...	9 3	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.	12	0	...	15 0
Canvases, per piece	30	0	...	96 0	by 24 yards	12	0	...	15 0
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	23	0	...	36 0	Maddapollams, white, 32	4	0	...	9 6
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27	0	...	34 0	in. 24 yards	4	0	...	9 6
Lastings, per piece	30	0	...	55 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2 1/2	...	0 5

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The market for the new season's tea has opened at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. Business not active.

From FOOCHOW-FOO to LONDON, per "FALCON," entered Sept. 28.—10,538 chests, 3,184 half chests, 3,726 boxes, 373 packages tea, order; 3 boxes merchandise, M. Blow; 6 packages merchandise, 10 cases ginger, Master; 2 boxes ginger, M. Hedley.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Sept. 26, Falcon, from Foo-chow-foo, supposed to have arrived off Plymouth; Aug. 4, at St. Helena, from Manila, Oshawa; from Akyab, Shelburne; 5, Oriental; 8, from Rangoon, Ocean Child; from London for China, Lyemmoon (s.); 17, Orion, from Siam; 25, Borneo, from Penang; 26, Napoleon III, from Singapore; 27, Gokunda and Pilgrim, from Penang; 22, Rata Kearney, from Akyab. 4, at Havana from Macao, Alexandre Delphine; Aug. 4, at Valparaiso, from Hong Kong, Carn Tual; 17, Mandarina.

The crews of the Typhoon and Borderer, from Akyab, abandoned at sea, arrived at the Cape.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24, from Deal for Shanghai, Coleroon and Dirk Arnold.

A special meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held yesterday, Mr. Mitchell, M.P., in the chair, when a dividend was declared for the half-year ending in June, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax. After providing for this distribution, a balance of profit will remain from the operations of the past six months to be added to the £4,500 brought forward from the previous account. With regard to the general position of the bank, it is said to be highly satisfactory, considering the severe competition to which it has been exposed. No new branches have been opened, because it has not been thought desirable, but a gentleman has been appointed to visit each of the existing institutions, and to inspect the accounts.

IMPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE MANIFESTS.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Britannia, entered September 11,;—41 chests indigo—Borneo and Co.; 20 tons sapan wood, 9,150 bags sugar, 3 cases tortoiseshell, 755 bales hemp—order.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Everetta, entered September 13:—18,756 bags sugar, 454 piculs sapanwood, 1,033 bales hemp, 2 bales fish maws—order; 6 bales isinglass—Parr and Co.; 7 boxes, tea, 2 cases preserved ginger—Master.

From WHAMPOA, at LONDON, per Sir Ralph Abercrombie, entered September 15:—2,695 chests tea, 3,562 half-chests and 9,340 packages tea, 75,000 canes, 150 packages, 410 rolls of matting, 95 packages canes, 2 boxes Japan ware, 2 tubs China ware, 88 packages sundries, 9 packages China ink, 4 boxes silks—order; 564 chests tea—Hath and Co.; 525 rolls matting—Forbes and Co.; 19 packages sundries—Smith, Elder and Co.

From BATAVIA to LONDON, per Fleda, entered September 18:—2,113 bags rice—Hambro and Son; 348 bags India-rubber—Sieveking and Co.; 2,711 bags rice, 323 bundles cassia vera, 100 cases gum dammar, 7 boxes sundries 1,290 hides, a quantity of sapan wood, 1,265 bundles rattans—order.

From SARAWAK and SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Wildflower, entered Sept. 17:—329 tons antimony ore, 1,021 boxes and 674 bags sago-flour, 102 packages gutta percha, 18 baskets gum dammar—R. and J. Henderson; from Singapore, 1,994 bags pepper—Thornton and Co.; 303 bags pepper—M. Berkeley and Co.; 24 cases spices, 400 bundles canes, 67 baskets India-rubber, 83 bundles cow-hides, 1 case picture—order; 8,321 pieces satinwood, 87 baskets gutta percha, 567 bags pepper, 1,003 buffalo hides—R. and J. Henderson; 1 bundle cow-hides—Chalmers and Co.

From HONG KONG to LONDON, per Alchymist, entered Sept. 17:—435 half-chests tea—Reiss and Co.; 757 chests tea—order; from Macao, 650 half-chests tea—order; from Canton, 809 chests, 2,625 half-chests, 11,103 boxes tea, 14 boxes silks—order; 670 chests tea—Forbes and Co.; 35 half-chests tea—A. Capel and Co.; 2 half-chests tea—A. Casella; 43 chests, 1,322 half-chests tea—Reiss and Co.; 5 cases preserved ginger, 1 quarter-chest tea, 3 cases sundries—Master.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Hiawatha, entered September 19:—3,329 bags sugar, 290 boxes gum dammar, 16 baskets, 17 bags India rubber, 126 cases, 8 packages merchandise, 1,277 bags white, and 1,561 bags black pepper, 9,969 blocks, 91 baskets gutta percha, 186 slabs tin, 300 bundles Malacca canes, 296 cases jamboge, 86 cases nutmegs, 8 packages, 2 boxes sundries, 377 bags coffee, 24 cases shells, 180 Japan brooms, 5,075 pieces sapanwood, 1,030 buffalo hides, 1 case a piano, 425 boxes gum, 185 cases camphor—order; 636 bales gambier, 98 bags black pepper—W. Berkeley and Co.; 12 cases merchandise—G. H. and J. F. Wulff; 6 cases merchandise—Clavel and Co.; 48 baskets India rubber—Drake and Co.; 21 cases gum benjamin—Smith, Sundina and Co.; 8 cases gum benjamin, 1 case shells, 5 cases nutmegs, 2 bundles rattans, 1 case preserves—De Clermont and Co.; 98 bags sugar—Fraser and Co.; 1 case sundries—W. Napier; 3 cases sundries—Grindlay and Co.; 1 package Penang canes—W. Douglas.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Glengariff, entered September 15:—465 bags black, 203 bags white pepper—R. and J. Henderson; 939 bags black, 365 bags white pepper, 66 boxes, 20 bags shellac, 4,765 pieces sapan-

wood, 1,452 bales gambier, 2 boxes segars, 2,570 boxes sago-flour 86 bags coffee, 100 cases, 100 boxes pearl sago, 898 bags sugar, 44 boxes tapisca—order.

From MANILA to BRISTOL, per Joaquina Victoria entered Sept. 17:—15,229 bags sugar, a quantity of sapanwood—Beloe and Co.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Endymion, entered Sept. 17:—208 bales gambier, 98 bags pepper—R. and J. Henderson; 647 bales gambier—Leech and Co.; 3,224 bags sago flour, 1,684 bales, 5,695 bales gambier, 360 bags coffee, 176 slabs tin, 1,016 buffalo hides, 593 bags pepper, 3,578 pieces sapanwood, 58 boxes nutmegs, 15 boxes mace—order.

From PENANG to LONDON, per Mayola, entered Sept. 22.—404 bags sugar, 28 baskets India-rubber, 1 bag gingelly seed—Burnett and Co.; 478 slabs tin—Pastre Brothers; 2,238 bundles rattans—Frazer and Co.; 3 packages merchandise—B. Wilson; 2 packages mace, 4 packages nutmegs, 5 packages seeds, 3 boxes tea, 2 boxes sundries, 3 bags rice, 1 bag coffee—Gledstanes and Co.; 3,230 slabs tin, 1,408 bags sugar, 899 bags pepper, 180 baskets India-rubber, 59 baskets gutta percha, 2,378 bags black pepper, 180 packages nutmegs, 40 cases mace, 4 cases fish maws, 31 cases gum olibanum—order.

From HONG KONG, via SIMON'S BAY, and PORTSMOUTH to LONDON, per Runnymede, entered Sept. 24:—20 boxes oil, 1 cask soy, 4 cases and 6 packages merchandise, 29 packages and 2 boxes sundries, 9 boxes preserves, 4 boxes tea, 1 package cigars, 2 boxes lychees—order; 1,414 cases wax, 10 packages tea, 50 bales gall nuts, 11 cases cigars, 16 cases lacquered ware—Matheson and Co.; 2 cases sundries, 6 boxes preserved ginger—T. M. Bradley. Part of the cargo landed at Simon's Bay and Portsmouth.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Constantia, entered Sept. 25:—1 box silks—J. Bland; 1,563 packages tea—Elias and Co.; 910 packages tea—Reiss Brothers; 2 packages merchandise—J. Moul; 25 bales silk—Forbes and Co.; 122 bales silk, 5 cases plants, 3,546 chests, 908 packages, 22 half-chests, 10 cases tea, 500 bundles bamboo canes, 33 boxes silks—order.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sep. 24	Deal	Shanghai	Constantia	Sinclair.
10	Deal	Foo-Chow-foo	Star of the North	Buckham.
15	Deal	Hong Kong via W. I.	Norwood	Gristow.
17	London	Hong Kong	Achymist	Dennett.
17	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Runnymede	Brass.
21	Hamburg	Macao	Gem of the Nile	Mills.
15	London	Canton	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Hemsted.
10	Hamburg	Canton	Amazona	Westergard.
14	Hamburg	Canton	J. L. Hall	Richardson.
14	Hamburg	Canton	Malacca	Paulsen.
11	Liverpool	Manila	Britannia	Gossaga.
13	Liverpool	Manila	Everetta	Petersen.
13	Bristol	Manila	Victoria	Klamp.
6	Cowes	Akyab	Caroline	Laurnie.
9	Falmouth	Akyab	Elise and Mathilde	Renny.
10	Liverpool	Akyab	John Paul	Kruger.
14	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Bertha	Hewett.
17	Falmouth	Akyab	Chloris	Marshall.
17	Falmouth	Akyab	Pacific	Young.
16	Queenstown	Akyab	Albertine	Guy.
16	Queenstown	Akyab	Cambridge	Johnstone.
16	Queenstown	Akyab	Seaford	Eastslope.
7	Off the Eddystone	Maulmain	Castle Eden	Bain.
22	Falmouth	Maulmain	Samuel Adams	Hockstra.
18	Queenstown	Maulmain	Confiance	Saunders.
23	Falmouth	Maulmain	Windsor	Jaski.
17	London	Sarawak	Wildflower	Admiral.
13	Texel	Batavia	Nederland	Polskoke.
18	London	Batavia	Fleda	Admiral.
16	Texel	Batavia	Cornelia	Pollock.
13	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Asperia ad Astra	Admiral.
18	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Ocean	Pollock.
17	London	Sumatra	Equator	Admiral.
14	Brouwershaven	Souabaya	O. Thyen	Admiral.
16	Texel	Banjoewangie	Johannes	Admiral.
16	Texel	Zjeltjap	Sagitta	Admiral.
14	Liverpool	Singapore	Glengariff	Admiral.
19	London	Singapore	Hiawatha	Admiral.
17	Falmouth	Rangoon	John Mc Vicar	Admiral.
18	Off St. Alban's Head	Penang	Mayola	Admiral.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sep. 15	London	Newcastle & Shanghai	Eloise	Miller.
8	Cardiff	Shanghai	Amelia	Johnson.
13	Liverpool	Shanghai	Potosi	Johnson.
7	Newport	Hong Kong	Goulla	Johnson.
7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	St. Joseph	Haines.
7	London	Hong Kong	British Empire	Rees.
12	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Sir W. F. Williams	Garry.
20	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Corta	Garry.
Aug. 9	Rio Janeiro	China	H. M. S. Bachante	Robinson.
15	Cardiff	Manila	Augusta	Robinson.
2	Off Beachy Head	Batavia	Maria Adriana	Robinson.
7	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Maria Elizabeth	Robinson.
7	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Ridderkirk	Robinson.
11	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Australie	Jochens.
11	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Admiral de Ruyter	Stapert.
13	Off Sicily	Batavia	Australia	Stapert.
6	Off the I. of Wight	Singapore	Dido	Black.
13	Liverpool	Singapore	Crisis	Moller.
18	Liverpool	Singapore	Isis	Moller.
15	Gazow	Singapore	America	Kayll.
17	Sunderland	Singapore	Dirk Arnold	Anderson.
Aug. 8	Rio Janeiro	Singapore	Sir R. Jackson	Muller.
Sep. 20	Cardiff	Singapore	Carlangust	Dalyue.
20	Cardiff	Singapore	Canrobert	Dalyue.

EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM AUGUST 23 TO SEPTEMBER 10, INCLUSIVE, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

Cotton Stuffs: Hong Kong, 716 cases and 796 bales; Batavia, 58 bales, 296 cases; Manila, 1,462 cases, 157 bales; Singapore, 365 cases, 1,090 bales, 32 boxes; Shanghai, 10 cases, 10 bales. Cotton Twist: Hong Kong, 897 bales; Manila, 25 bales; Singapore, 124 bales; Batavia, 65 cases, 92 bales. Cotton Hosiery: Manila, 10 cases; Shanghai, 2 cases. Linen Cloth: Manila, 40 cases, 7 bales; Hong Kong, 5 bales; Batavia, 1 bale; Singapore, 17 bales, 5 cases. Woollen Stuffs: Hong Kong, 91 bales, 63 cases, 32 trusses; Singapore, 4 cases, 19 bales; Manila, 3 cases, 16 bales; Shanghai, 13 bales. Worsted Stuff: Hong Kong, 39 cases; Batavia, 4 bales; Singapore, 2 bales, 8 cases. Hardware: packages, Hong Kong, 37; Batavia, 11; Whampoa, 2; Shanghai, 3; Singapore, 5; Manila, 8. Copper Sheathing: Manila, 60 cases. Paint: Hong Kong, 25 casks; Singapore, 6 cases. Beer: Hong Kong, 60 cases, 60 barrels; Shanghai, 125 barrels. Bar and Bolt Iron: tons, Hong Kong, 50½; Manila, 40; Shanghai, 48; Batavia, 6; Sourabaya, 68. Rod Iron: tons, Singapore, 145; Hong Kong, 80; Shanghai 60; Manila, 26. Hoop Iron: Manila, 5. Sheet Iron: Manila, 5. Pig Iron: tons, Manila, 10.

EXPORTS FROM GLASGOW.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG, per America, cleared Sept. 15.—107½ barrels and 7 gallons beer in bottle, value £430; 122½ gals. white wine; 896,299 yds. plain cottons, value £10,348; 436,652 yds. coloured cottons, value £11,213; 159,620 yds. printed cottons, value £4,170; 45,000 lbs. cotton yarn, value £1,890; 18,600 lbs. coloured cotton yarn, value £2,290; 9,625 yds. grey cotton shirtings, value £120; 2,400 yds. worsted and cottons, value £90; 7,600 yds. worsted stuffs, value £542; 17,000 lbs. cotton twist, value £1,280; 12,000 lbs. coloured cotton twist, value £900; 2,592 yds. linen canvas, value £76; 11,600 yds. dyed and printed cottons, value £400; wearing apparel, value £183; 36,037 yds. coloured calicoes, value £624; preserves, value £10; saddlery, value £30; linseed oil, value £38; spirits of turpentine, value £28; paints, value £46; felt hats, value £210; millinery, value £20; India rubber shoes, value £50; cotton umbrellas, value £232; twine, value £50; 110 cwt. sheathing and nails, value £500; felt hats and cloth caps, value £24; earthenware, value £410; ironmongery, value £2; 4 tons iron shot, value £40; 30 cwt. sugar making machinery, value £100; 6 tons cast iron guns, value £110; flint glass, value £150; 30 cwt. yellow metal, value £131; 12 cwt. iron castings, value £5; 25,445 yds. woollens, value £770; 76 cwt. cast iron machinery, value £220; bel-lows, value £12; 154 cwt. yellow metal sheathing, value £656; 14 cwt. composition nails, value £72; hardware, value £14; 24 tons pig lead, value £50; 61 tons wrought iron, value £380; preserved provisions, value £170; 4,030 kegs, and 80,060 lbs. gunpowder, value £2,550.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: George Washington, Antagonist, Sir Ralph Abercromby. For Hong Kong: Rajah of Sarawak, Chatham. For Hong Kong and Wampoa: Traveller, Strathallan. For Hong Kong and Canton: Marchioness of Londonderry, Star of the North. For Batavia and Sourabaya: George and Henry. For Singapore: Sea Belle, Barracouta. For Singapore and Penang: Albion. For Singapore: Labuan and Manila: Yarra.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Flora, Soberano. For Shanghai: John Norman. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Rapid, Petch lee. For Sourabaya and Samarang: Australia. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ferdinand Brumm, Gouv. G. D. V. Twist. For Batavia and Singapore: Friederich Britannia. For Singapore: Skiddaw, Jeddo (*), Peter Symons, Kamehamcha IV.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Christopher Newton. For Singapore: Sappho.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Nieuw Holland. For Batavia and Cheribon: Huydekooper. For Samarang: Cilo. For Singapore and Kanagawa: Maria Theresa.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Dorothea Henrietta, Ida Elizabeth. Jannetje, Nederland en Oranje. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Doggersbank. For Batavia and Samarang: Albrecht Beyling, Falck, Johannes Lodewijk, For Macassar and Sourabaya: Sicilie. For Macassar: Benin. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Bori.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore: Cuba. For Singapore and China: Macassar. Amazone. For Hong Kong: Esmeralda.

EXPECTED.

FROM JAPAN.—At London: Kate Kleather, Acastus, Veloz, Georgiana, Troas.

FROM CHINA.—At London: Serampore, Intrepid, Sir G. Pollock, Ben-voirlich, Carioca, Beverley, Carnatic, Invincible, Asia, Claro, Ziba, Mercedes, Falcon, Ellen Rodger, Cyclone, Julia, Griffin Chrysolite, Glencune, Cornelia, Southern Cross, Leichardt, Robin Hood. At Liverpool: Kohinoor, Romeo. At East Cowes and other ports: Jupiter, Maria Wilhelmina, Albatross.

FROM SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Zambia, Hidalgo, Napoleon III., Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala. At Liverpool: Sebastian Cabot, Eliza Hands, Tigvis, Versailles. At Falmouth: Imina Brono.

FROM MANILA.—At London: Ethereal. At Liverpool: Elias, Oshawa, Cervantes. At Cork: Casas.

FROM PENANG.—At London: Pilgrim, Golconda, Sir Robert Peel, William Gilles, Rob Roy.

FROM BATAVIA.—At England: Chili. At Falmouth: Juliane Gertrude, Koning, William III. At Cowes: Carlota.

SPOKEN.

OSHAWA, Manila to Liverpool, June 23, 30 S., 46 E.
REYERWAARD, Shields to Singapore, July 25, 11 S., 25 W.
CITY OF NANTES (s.s.), Plymouth to China, Sept. 4, 48 N., 7 W.
KATHAY, London to Hong Kong, July 9, 8 N., 26 W.
WYNAUD, London to Shanghai, June 24, 39 S., 25 E.
COCKEMILLS, Singapore to London, Aug. 4, 1 N., 21 W.

CURLEW, Boston to Hong Kong, Aug. 22, 33 N., 42 W.
HARVEST HOME, Liverpool to Singapore, Aug. 1, 14 N., 26 W.
CORNELIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 10, 46 N., 11 W.
ELIZA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 1, 19 S., 34 W.
NELLY, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Aug. 11, 16 N., 26 W.
IONIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 15, 9 N., 23 W.
DUKE OF WELLINGTON, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 11, 15 N., 26 W.
QUICKSTEP, Boston to Singapore, July 27, 22 S., 35 W.
SHIP, 3rd dis. pen. No. 3,942, Foo-chow to London, Aug. 30, 45 N., 21 W.
MENTOR (Dutch b.), Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Aug. 5, on the line, 26 W.
EMILIE (Swedish brig), Batavia to Stockholm, Sept. 2, 37 N., 41 W.
PIETER CORN, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 7, 48 N., 10 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

A good demand has existed for tonnage for coals to India and China, advanced rates having been paid in some cases. For Galie business has been done at £38, 10s., and for Hong Kong 6s. from Cardiff is freely offered. For the berth there is a fair request for tonnage at about 70s. per ton N.N.M. for China, 60s. Bombay or Calcutta.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 45s. to 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States: to Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$10 to \$12.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Jedda, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Oshawa, from Manila to Liverpool, with rudder head gone, decks swept, &c., was seen off the Cape of Good Hope, by the Gauntlet, Inglis, which had arrived at D. merara; the Oshawa would try for St. Helena.

The Lavinia, Cannel, from London for Siam, put into Rio Janeiro, 10 Aug., leaky, she has been surveyed and recommended to discharge part of her cargo, and to be caulked from the copper upwards.

The Hero, Young, from Cardiff to Manila, which put into Cadiz, 10 Aug., very leaky, arrived at Gibraltar 7 Sept. leaky, and would have to discharge.

The Sir Charles Napier, of Gelfe, from Sourabaya, left St. Helena June 19, for Amsterdam, and has not since been heard of.

PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per *Nederland*, Capt. Hookstra, at Nieuwe. Deep, from Batavia: the Count and Countess Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda, Major and Mrs. van Bloemen-Waanders and family, Major D. Oosterhout, Captain van Zuylen, Lieut. P. Ten Borch, R.N., Mr. S. Musschenbroek, Mr. Greaves, Mrs. van Hoek, and J. Heyning, Jun. Per *Graaf Dirk III*, Captain Rotgans, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Miss Albert Etienne, and Mrs. Merdassa. Per *Paul Johan*, Captain de Kooy, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Simons and family, Joubert and daughter, Block and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hurrelbrink and child, Mrs. Diebitz, child, and servant. Per *Cheribon*, Captain Coers, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Marle, Mr. F. A. Hornman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brouwer and son, Mrs. Lazon. Per *Friesland*, Captain Boyer, at Nieuwe Deep, from Batavia: Major and Mrs. J. van Langen and family, Captain L. Bray, Mrs. Emkes, two Japanese servants, and three military invalids.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per *Australia*, Captain Jochems, from Nieuwe Deep to Batavia: Major J. F. van Steets, Second Lieuts. of Artillery J. J. C. Band, J. H. Fabius, and D. H. Niepce; Second Lieuts. of Infantry J. R. Vetter, J. E. Stark; Assist.-Surgeon Baron D. van Nispen van Heerensberg. Per *Admiral de Ruyter*, Captain Stapert, from Nieuwe Deep to Batavia: Messrs. H. L. de Pau'y, Ernest Engelken, Frenie and J. Charlier.

The P. and O. steamer *Moultan* will be launched at 2 p.m. on the 2nd prox., from the yard of the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company.

SALES OF SHIPS AT HAMBURG.

	Tons.	Banco Mks
Hamburg barque, Trident.....	384	16,025
Danish ship Columbia.....	700	100,000
Hamburg barque, Meteor.....	810	35,000
" " Maria.....	282	18,000
" " Congo.....	510	not sold
Danish brig, Wilhelmine.....	270	10,200
" barque, Preciosa.....	297	10,250
Hamburg ship, Java.....	1,110	70,000
" barque, Harriet.....	206	15,000
" brig, Borsig.....	261	18,000
Danish brig, Agatha Catharina.....	176	4,000
Hamburg brig, Buenos Ayres.....	243	8,150
" barque, Hamburg.....	483	18,000
Dutch brig, Jacoba Carolina.....	232	15,000
Danish brig, Dolphin.....	225	14,400
Hamburg barque, Brudertreue.....	354	not sold
" cutter, Seaflower.....	42	3,000
Dutch schooner, Jan and Albert.....	132	9,600
Hamburg brig, Hesky.....	312	9,500
" " Elise.....	318	10,050
" schooner, Anila.....	180	10,000
Bremen schooner, Heros.....	207	7,100
Hamburg brig, Conrad.....	270	10,000
Chilian brig, Garland.....	539	45,000
Hamburg steamer, Victoria.....	h. p. 90	7,025
" " Napoleon.....	h. p. 90	15,000

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS and CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,

26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCKS—PATENT.

THESE CLOCKS are in appearance similar to a Thermometer, and the greatest novelty of the age, being Mercurial Time-keepers.

Prices—3s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 10s. 6d. and upwards.

May be had through most respectable Opticians, Stationers, Chemists, &c., or a Sample Clock will be forwarded to any part on receipt of Stamps.

ATMOSPHERIC CLOCK COMPANY, 73, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Adapted for all Climates—Export Orders Promptly Executed.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co. of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is nec. ed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'s TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:

Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES, MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.

Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography, Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE. WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality, Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London,

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three Kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalers and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
FAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY
SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY

**GUARANTEE THAT ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE HAVE A STRONG
DEPOSIT OF PURE SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE PRICES CHARGED,
AND THAT THEIR CUTLERY IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED.**

Gentlemen leaving for Military and Civil Appointments in India and the Colonies can select from the LONDON SHOW ROOMS, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street
PLATE AND CUTLERY of every description, ready for immediate delivery.
Estimates submitted, with full particulars for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Public Institutions, Regimental Messes, Hotels, and all large establishments.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S OAK AND IRON BOUND CANTEN CASE, WITH HANDLES COMPLETE, £18.

Containing 12 Electro-Plated Table Forks, 12 ditto Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 6 Egg Spoons, 2 dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, 1½ dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 Pair of Regular Meat Carvers, 1 Pair of extra sized ditto, 1 Pair Poultry Carvers, and 1 Steel for Sharpening.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c., &c., PRE-EMINENT FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND FINISH, IN LARGE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by **THURSTON & Co.**, who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

MOREWOOD AND CO.,
DOWGATE DOCK, LONDON, and at BASKERVILLE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON, GALVANISED IRON and TILES for ROOFING, &c. The best description for Iron Roofing is the well-known Patent Tiles, as they pack closely for Export, may be used in thinner gauges than Corrugated Iron, are more portable, and more easily laid by any ordinary workmen.
Price lists of all kinds of Galvanised Material, and estimates sent by return mail in reply to applications.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.
PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London.
By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by **I. M. ROBINSON**, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of information, and comprises only original and condensed matter, THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" FURNISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and Financial Topics of the day.
Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money Market, and kindred matters.
Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and in Public Securities of every kind.
Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home and Foreign.
The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet with especial attention.
Each Number contains a full and correct City Article, forming a Resume of the Week.
Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the Manufacturing and other Districts.
Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to the whole of the community interested in Trade and Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial, Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (13s. and 26s. Unstamped, 15s. and 30s. free by Post, both payable in advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent discontinuance.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to **FREDERICK WILLIAM FENNESSY**.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE,
23, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
May be ordered of all News-agents.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.
G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.
Price Lists sent free on application to
3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and
47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

WORKS ON SALE AT THE LONDON MISSION PRINTING OFFICE, HONG KONG.

Fukien Dictionary, 1 vol., 4to	10.0
State and Prospects of China, 1 vol. 8vo.	2.00
Theology of the Chinese	1.50
On the True Meaning of the Word Shin	0.50
Glance at the Interior of China	1.00
The Chiu-anan Abroad, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by Ong-thae-hae	0.50
On the Silk Manufacture and Cultivation of the Mulberry	0.75
General description of Shanghai and its Environs	1.00
Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits	2.00
Chinese Conversations, translated from Native Authors	2.00
Grammar of the Shanghai Dialect	3.50
Chinese Phonetic Vocabulary, 1 rupee each, or three copies for	1.00
Graduated Reading Chinese and English	1.00
The Land of Shinn	1.00

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appointment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in their studies for the University or the Civil Service Examinations. He will not object to pupils whose education has been neglected. Terms moderate.
Address, S. H. N., Post-office, Northaw, by Barnet (N).

THE STEAM-SHIP CHRONICLE and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by **EDWARD HENRY TODE**, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Boswell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIP JOURNAL—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.
Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the **AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE**, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS AND BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.
London: Mr. F. ALGAR 11, Clement's-lane, City.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1851

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne, London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to commend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s.; Smalting Rock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER.—with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSED PRESS, 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady & Gentleman—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Card, printed for 2s. post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Painting on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 8s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c. "Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."
All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker.
T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.
All Orders executed by Return of Post.

CAUTION.—FRENCH, of Royal Exchange, London, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, established 1810, has NO CONNECTION whatever, and never had any, with the CITY OBSERVATORY, carried on by Mr. Jacob French, since 1854, as jeweller and watchmaker. Mr. Jacob French sold his premises in July last to Mr. Bennett, of 64 and 66, Cheapside. The words "Late French" in his advertisements being calculated to mislead the public, renders this caution necessary.

PIESSE & LUBIN'S
INVIGORATING, COOLING,
REFRESHING
HUNGARY WATER.
"I am not surprised to learn (says Huxley) that Grators, Clergymen, Lecturers, Authors, and Poets, give it the preference, for it improves the memory."
ESPECIALLY THE SCENT FOR WARM WEATHER.
A case of six bottles, 10s.; single samples, 2s.
2, New Bond St., London.
Copyright.—Entered at Stationers' Hall.

To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
—CONFIDENCE.—To expect, for merely asking, the confidence of another would be unreasonable, but for the other to disbelieve his own senses would be madness. To discredit the celebrity obtained by Holloway's medicines in all parts of the world is to doubt the united testimony of thousands. Their virtues have been tested for twenty years, during which period no single charge has been made against them. No invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve his pain or completely cure his disease. The combined action of the Ointment and Pills in all disorders is too irresistible to be withstood. All who try them once award them their entire confidence, and are never deceived.

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

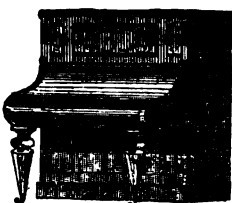
ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS
GAS-FITTERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-actuating deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.
Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.
Steam Gauges and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.
Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.
Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatus.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.
General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.



JACKSON & PAINE, (EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)

PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.
PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.
FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

CARRIAGE

Messrs. W. and F. THORN, of 19, Great Portland Street, London, W., near Regent-Circus

(Late 10, JOHN-STREET, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.)

BUILD CARRIAGES of every description to order on the shortest notice. A well-seasoned Stock of Carriages of all kinds, and made in the newest style, kept in a forward state. Every article used in their manufacture is of the best kind, especial care being taken to ensure perfect strength combined with extreme lightness.

A Large Stock of both NEW and SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always ready, suitable for Home and Indian use or for General Exportation. Carriages Let on Job by the Month or Year, and option given to purchase, deducting the Hire. Drawings and prices forwarded free. Inventors of the PATENT EQUIMOTIVE SPRING, and the WORTLEY PHAETONS. Particularly suited to Indian horses, being half the weight of ordinary phaetons.

N.B.—Messrs. THORN can refer with confidence to their numerous patrons in both services (amongst whom are the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., and the late Governor-General, the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.) as to their mode of business and quality of work—their great experience enabling them to furnish Carriages suitable, and combining those numerous small fittings so essential to comfort in a trying climate, everything being made under their own personal inspection.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE PROPRIETORS of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Furries about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.
OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONG KONG.
Agents for the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.



PORTSMOUTH
PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.
These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered for Bermuda.
MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.
THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.
P. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENH

FREE TRADE IN CHRONOMETERS.
JOHN PENNINGTON, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, for many years manufacturer for the trade, purposes supplying the public at manufacturers' prices. CHRONOMETERS as supplied to the Royal Navy, £25, terms cash.

"Mr. Pennington well deserves success, for science will profit also, and the public will thereby be the gainers."—See "Nautical Magazine," May, 1860.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
12, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London, W.; City Agency, 27, Lombard-street, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Among the celebrated articles for the Toilet prepared by J. G. and Co., the following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s COURT PERFUMES.—Queen Victoria's Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Guard's Own, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, New Perfume—Extract of Flowers, Eugenie, Napoleon III., Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES for the BALL-ROOM.—A most elegant and useful invention, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the Ladies.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—A Toilet Soap of the finest quality and very superior fragrance. It differs so widely in composition from the ordinary Alkaline Soaps, that its frequent use is highly beneficial in removing all harshness and redness of the skin.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s MOELLINE, GOLDEN OIL, for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—The only Hair Dye which produces a good natural colour with perfect certainty, and with the least possible trouble.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON.—The obvious utility and improved construction of the Trichosaron Hair Brush adapt it for general use, and render it the most suitable Hair Brush for the Toilet. Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s STEREOESMIE TOOTHBRUSHES, highly recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s ESSENCE OF GINGER.

Merchants and Shippers supplied on liberal terms.

12, THREE KINGS COURT, LOMBARD-STREET LONDON.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria.

For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG direct, the well-known British clipper ship RAJAH OF SARAWAK, A 13 years, 525 tons register, JOHN TAYLOR Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This splendid ship, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and the excellent order in which she delivers her cargoes, is in the most efficient condition, newly coppered, and will be found a most eligible opportunity for shippers. Having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, she will have immediate despatch. Has very superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Bennett, Rogers, and Co., Ship and Insurance Brokers, 61, Cornhill, E.C.



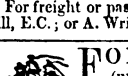
FOR SHANGHAI direct, with quick despatch, the fast-sailing A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, J. ALLAN, Commander, 414 tons register; loading in the St. Katherine's Docks. This beautiful vessel presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has excellent accommodation for a few passengers. Her last passages were—London to Mauritius, 75 days; Mauritius to London, 78 days; delivering her cargoes in perfect order.

Apply to Escombe, Brothers, and Co., 54, Cross-street, Manchester, and 22, Eastcheap, E.C.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

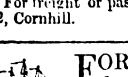


WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.
FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, the celebrated A 1 clipper ship STAR OF THE NORTH, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, 934 tons register; loading in the London Docks. This magnificent vessel, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has very superior accommodations for passengers.

W. O. YOUNG.
Newman's Court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.
FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, the fast-sailing British ship MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, A 1 13 years, 766 tons register, DAVID SMITH, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Philipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



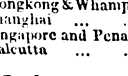
FOR SINGAPORE, LABUAN, & MANILLA (having three fourths of her cargo engaged and shipping), the clipper ship YARRA, A 1, GEORGE GRAHAM, Commander. Has room for light freight only, and will sail the 25th inst.

For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, 74, Cornhill, E.C.; or A. Wright and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG direct (under charter to the Lords of the Admiralty), the fine, fast-sailing, British-built ship CHATHAM (belonging to Messrs. Somes, of Blackwall), A 1, 539 tons register; loading in the West India Dock. Has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Lachlans and McLeod, 62, Cornhill.



FOR SHANGHAI direct, the fine British-built clipper barque ANTA, GONIST, A 1 13 years, 436 tons register, T. EVANS, Commander; loading in the St. Katherine Docks. Has most superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch.

Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON AND CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends.—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
--------------	--------	----------

Hongkong & Whampoa	Strathallan	Oct. 5
--------------------	-------------	--------

Shanghai	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Oct. 20
----------	-----------------------	---------

Singapore and Penang	Barracouta	Oct. 10
----------------------	------------	---------

Calcutta	Blackburn	Oct. 8
----------	-----------	--------

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS ADDRESSING AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS.

IN consequence of the Alterations in the Mail Service from Australia, THE LATEST DAY for receiving General Advertisements for the

"AUSTRALIAN MAIL."

(THE LEADING ORGAN FOR SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.)

Will in future be the 9th of the month. Advertisements can be received through the regular Advertisement Agents till the Evening of the 10th.

Ship Advertisements will be inserted if received on the Morning of the 11th.

OFFICE—5, GROCERS' HALL COURT, POULTRY.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.

JOHN BRACHER (late WILLIAM MARR & SON), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 11, Cannon-street West, corner of Queen-street, facing Southwark Bridge, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark, London. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.

Full value given in exchange for old Safes. The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

TWINBROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington. "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMERS' BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect a great saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMERS & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS,

CONNECTED WITH THE
SUGAR COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & CO.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,

COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE-MACHINERY,

(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,

ABERDEEN),

25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,

LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as

hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machinery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway, Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

Paper Hangings for Exportation.

ROBERT HORNE,

PAPER-STAINER, &c.,

41, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.;

Shipping Orders promptly executed.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-

FUMER AND FANCY SOAP MAKER. Merchants

can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of

Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for

EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate

terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable

home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory

references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,

ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND

MACHINERY AGENT,

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting,

Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engi-

neers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,

PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and

Finished Drawings made for every description of the above

Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c

Their construction superintended or contracted for.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE

LOCKS AND FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and

cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is

greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in

London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful ex-

amination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be

perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all

respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is

usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which

bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford,

Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd,

Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be

obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions

for Vol. II. commenced on the 25th Nov. 1859. Price

18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage.

Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for

each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by

the following Agents:—

Paris G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.

St. Petersburg, Am- POST-OFFICE.

sterdam, and all Continental cities.

New York WILMER AND ROGERS.

Canada THOMPSON AND CO., Toronto.

Malta G. MUIR.

Alexandria E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.

Point de Galle BLACK AND CO.

Bombay CHESON AND WOODHALL.

Calcutta SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.

Labuan, Sarawak, ... JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore

and Singapore and Penang LOUBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.

Bangkok CHARLES GRANT AND CO.

Batavia HUNTER, HOUGHTON, AND CO.

Manila PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.

Hong Kong, Canton, ... JOHN ROBERTS & SON, &c.

Macao, & Swatow, ... Hong Kong.

Amoy F. D. SYME AND CO.

Foo-Chow-Foo HEDGE AND CO.

Shanghai H. FOGG AND CO.

Ningpo WADMAN AND CO.

Nagasaki & Kanuwa FRIELINK & Co.

Japan GORDON AND GOTCH.

Melbourne E. D. WATERS.

San Francisco W. BRITTAIN.

Cape Town And to be had of all Newspapers in the United King-

dom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective

Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER

Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by

W. H. TWEDDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St.

Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH,"

is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND
China 新聞紙 **Telegraph.**

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 46.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

[Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.]

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER

COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED

AT 4 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	497	EXPORT OF SUNDRIES FROM CHINA, ...	502
LIST OF PASSENGERS	497	SINGAPORE, &c.	502
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	497	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	504
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		CORRESPONDENCE	505
JAPAN	498	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	505
CHINA	498	NAVAL AND MILITARY	506
PHILIPPINES	499	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER	
COCHIN-CHINA	499	MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	507
SIAM	—	LEADING ARTICLES:—	
BORNEO	—	"THE TIMES" ON THE DIRECT	
JAVA	—	TRADE WITH CHINA	508
MALACCA STRAITS	499	THE REBELLION IN CHINA	509
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	499	THE PRATA SHOALS	511
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX-		CALDWELL VERSUS MURROW	511
CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP-		MR. TARRANT'S RELEASE	512
PING INTELLIGENCE	500	MONEY AND COMMERCIAL	513
		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	515

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			July 25
Kanagawa			Aug. 5
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	June 27	Aug. 16	Aug. 19
Shanghai			" 18
Ningpo			" 20
Foo-Chow-Foo			" 19
Amoy	July 10	" 19	" 26
Swatow			" 24
Hong Kong			
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	June 27	" 17	" 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			
SIAM—			July 15
Bankok			" 31
BORNEO—			" 25
Labuan			
Sarawak			
JAVA—			
Batavia			Aug. 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 26	Aug. 31	Sep. 5
Penang	" "	" 29	" 7

THE ABOVE MAILS, RECEIVED THIS MORNING, WERE DUE ON THE 13th.

We beg to call attention to the tabular statements of Exports from China, Singapore, and all parts of the Far East, and the exports also by each vessel in continuation of the same. Statements of exports from England to China, Singapore, and all parts of the Far East will also be found.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Marseilles: Mr. H. Vangan, Don Juan de Viarnos and servant, and Jose R. Dampierre and native servant. For Southampton: Mr. Robert Inglis, Adameser Manackjee (2nd class), Messrs. Jas. Smith, Frank, Ponsford, and Blisset. For Singapore: Mr. J. Sanderson. For Melbourne: Mr. J. F. Cox. For Alexandria: Mr. M. Fidal. For Cadiz: Mr. Francisco Molinira.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Ganges mail steamer, from England: Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Lechfield, Messrs. Junsein, Brumfield, Green, Brocklehurst, Humphry, Chevalier, Galtun, Reinhardt, White, Denton, and Frankiss. For Shanghai: Messrs. Dulken and Fwombley.

Per Beatrice, from Melbourne: Mrs. Bonney, Mr. T. Platt, Mr. Washee. Per Surprise, from New York: Mrs. Gasset, servant, and three children, Miss Simons, Miss Cook, Messrs. King, Freed, and Hoght, two Chinese. Per Alphonse N. Ceazar, from Bordeaux: Mr. Rimet, Mr. Letitzean. Per steamer Emeu, from England, &c.: Messrs. Henderson, Lowder, D. B. Robertson, R. Tomlin, Lieut. Leacock, S. P. Olivers, Mr. and Mrs. White, C. Mason, A. F. Lindley, Deputy Commissariat-General Cooksley. From Marseilles: Mr. Kirby. From Gibraltar: Madam Dolers Ramas and daughter, and Mr. Mora. From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Haywood, Chinderebloy and two servants and five Chinese. For Shanghai: Messrs. Robertson, J. F. Lowder, Noyes, and Simon. Per Invincible, at London, from Shanghai: Dr. Duggan.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 27th September, via Bombay.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. Brine. From Marseilles, per Euxine, 5th Oct.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. J. F. Callaghan, Capt. B. Tilley, Dr. C. Chapman, Mr. N. Boyes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Borradaile, Mr. L. Josephs. To Shanghai: Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Maclean, Mr. J. Schut. To Singapore: Mr. G. Lipscombe, Mr. W. G. Forchiana. To Penang: Mr. H. Reme. Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th Oct.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Smith, Miss Harmer, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Veterinary Surgeon Appletton, Mr. C. H. Platt, Mr. A. L. Inglis, Mr. W. Long, Captain White's native female servant. To Singapore: Mr. Temple, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Chandler, and European man servant. From Marseilles, 12th Oct. For Hong Kong: Messrs. J. D. Gibb, E. F. Parker, and R. Westall. To Singapore: Mr. Matzen, M. and Madame Deschaux and infant. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mr. Birt. Per P. and O. str., 12th Oct., via Bombay.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Spurria. To Penang: Mr. and Miss Mathiew. From Marseilles, 20th Oct., to Shanghai: Mr. J. C. Sillar.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst, Miss Baumgarten. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Pereira, Capt. Archer, Depy. Com. G. Innes. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Murray. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. To Singapore: Mr. R. B. Reed.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai via Bombay: Mr. J. Bradwell, Mr. F. Bloor, Mr. J. Maitland, Mr. W. Lamfoa, Mr. W. Pearson. To Hong Kong: Dr. Childs. From Marseilles, 4th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Engler, Mr. H. Brouse.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. Trimmer. 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Henneick and infant, one, lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Nov., via Bombay. From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. J. Malcolm. To Singapore: Mr. Mooyer. From Marseilles, 20th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. L. Bowman.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington. To Singapore: Messrs. J. Watson, and R. Henderson. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leverson.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Mollesworth, Paymaster Pope. From Marseilles, 12th Dec.—To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao and lady.

Per Rajah of Sarawak.—For Hong Kong: Mrs. Huffam and family, Mrs. Keppel, Mr. Hugh Austin.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

FIRST BLOOD DRAWN.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OFF THE PEIHO, August 12, 1860.

My last was dated from Tah-lien-Whan, and we were then in expectation. Our hopes had indeed been cheered by the advent of Lord Elgin, and we looked forward to some definite movement, which has at last been taken. It is now too late to speak about the time wasted during this summer season, as we have at last a chance given us, and like honest Sancho Panza we must not look too closely at our gift horse. If neglect has been the prelude, energy must now compensate for it, unless all concerned with the direction of this undertaking are willing to accept the odium which must attach to those who lose great opportunities and trifle with their nation's interests. They seem now willing enough to work, and therefore let us give some little commendation when it is deserved. On the 26th of last month we started from Tah-lien-Whan, the day when the steam fleet moved to Odin Bay, to be ready to render assistance to the numerous sailing vessels which were employed by the Government. We left en masse for the Peiho; and if the Chinese were on the

watch, it was a sight sufficient to awaken their gravest apprehensions. Not less than 250 sail of English vessels left, in such admirable order that nothing was to be desired; and we had a fair opportunity, at last, for giving credit to our admiral for something done. Could he always be sure of conducting other matters as well as he conducted that, then would we say that we had at last the right man in the right place, and some confidence would be exhibited by those under him. As far as I can gather, he now is followed with that heroic devotion which is part of our countrymen's pride—when they will sooner support mental incompetence, and perish for want of a better leader, than raise a cry against one whose personal courage cannot for a moment be disputed.

The command of the military is in Sir Hope Grant's hands, and if report speaks truly, we need no better soldier. The landing of the troops necessarily occupied some time; this has been effected most satisfactorily. I should here mention that the main body of the fleet is at anchor about five miles from the shore. The land is so low that it is hardly perceptible, and although every top was filled with men and officers, it was two days before any reliable information could be obtained. The following, however, may be quoted as authentic.

THE RECONNOITRE.

On reaching the shore to the north of the Pehtang forts, a large body of Tartar cavalry was discovered, which had been despatched from an entrenched camp some few miles inland. It was at first thought that they would render the undertaking one of some difficulty; but upon firing some three or four rounds of shell and shot, they very quietly rode back again, leaving the coast undefended. The French, whose force on this occasion was larger than the English, rapidly effected their purpose, and the English were not long in following their example; some slight skirmishing took place with a portion of the enemy, in which we had some fourteen wounded; these all amongst the military, one, Capt. Greathead, being, I regret, seriously so. On the next day, or the one following, they proceeded to advance against the forts, the gun-boats, from their light draught of water, being able to go up the shallow river which forms the false mouth of the Peiho here. These forts were, to all appearance, well supplied with guns, and a considerable resistance was expected. You may judge, then, of the surprise of the forces to find them utterly undefended. The English then proceeded to occupy them, but did so cautiously, thinking it not unlikely, from the known character of the Chinese, that some trap was laid, and it was fortunate that it was so, for before entering the first fort, the man who was reconnoitring found the bridge across the dry ditch which surrounds it trembling with his weight, and, upon a careful examination being made, it was shown to be so constructed with levers, &c., as to form a large hammer, which, on the rush of any body of men, would have exploded some detonating powder in communication with a large quantity of gunpowder, effectually destroying fort and all within it. Of the guns found some were only wooden dummies, but a large supply of Chinese rockets was there, and the soldiers amused themselves by expending these harmlessly in the air.

With the exception of the occupation of three such forts, we have hitherto done nothing but make preparations for the march inland, and the first attack of real consequence will be begun to-morrow. The first will, I am informed, be a feint on the part of the military, and an attack upon the entrenched camp I spoke of before; if this draws off their attention from the forts the gunboats will begin a bombardment, and from their number and the weight of the guns they carry, will, I fancy, rather astonish John Chinaman. An easy victory is not expected, for it seems pretty well known that many of the engineers are *Russians* and not Chinese.

The safe landing of the troops, their occupation of the Pehtang forts, and a skirmish with some Tartar cavalry is the sum total of the news. Speculation is rife as to the probable issue of the next steps, as upon the rapidity with which the Taku forts are overcome depends virtually the length of the campaign. If we occupy them after an attack lasting but a day or two, we may hope to date from Peking this year; if siege operations of any magnitude are necessary, we shall have to wait another season. Nearly every one is heartily sick of the inactive life they have been leading since the commencement of the expedition.

The following intelligence was received yesterday at the Foreign-office:—

"The Allied troops reached the Peiho on the 1st of August. They are established at Pehtang, having found the Northern and Southern forts there evacuated. On the 12th they attacked the Tartar camp. The Chinese fled in disorder.

"At the departure of the mail the troops were in front of the Taku forts, where the Chinese were prepared to resist. The grand attack would take place on the 15th."

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

Dates from Nagasaki reach to the 5th August, at which date business was proceeding quietly.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

On the 13th August the rebels posted proclamations in the foreign settlement. The foreign residents formed themselves into a Volunteer Corp. It is certain that they are very near, large bodies having been seen at Minghong, about four hours' sail from this port. The Filibusters have had a severe handling before Sunkeang, which place has been retaken by the insurgents. All arms, of whatever kind, in the foreign settlement, have been bought up by the Chinese at enormous prices. The trade in *umbrellas*, i.e., firearms, has assumed no little importance, some foreigners having been detected in it. Barricades are erected in all the streets, the settlement is being isolated by a ditch, the volunteers have been called out, and the whole place is in a most excited condition. Both the Consul and Mr. Bruce have issued proclamations to tranquillise the people, but with very little effect.

It seems that on the 18th they had approached to within a few miles from Shanghai, burning and destroying all the villages near their path. A missionary station a little distance off was not spared, the priest, a Frenchman, with a number of his scholars, being killed. On the afternoon of that day the rebels entered the suburbs, and a body of about five hundred menaced the South East Gate, which was guarded by a detachment of French. These latter appear to have reserved their fire until the rebels approached quite close, when a well directed volley left thirty or forty on the ground, the rest taking flight.

The French sallied out with some artillery, and found that the portion of the suburb was being sacked, and as it would have been madness to have resorted to street fighting, the dire necessity of firing it had to be resorted to, as the French communications were endangered. One account states that the disturbance was caused by rebels, and eleven foreigners, who were assisting them, were made prisoners. It is also stated that the West Gate, which is guarded by English troops, was menaced, and the rebels driven away.

The force the allies had to rely on numbered as follows: 1,600 troops of the line, four despatch and gunboats; 400 sailors from the merchant fleet, and 150 residents enrolled as volunteers. The masters of the Woosung opium fleet had solicited permission to move their ships up to assist.

A party of five hundred approached one of the gates of the city, which was guarded by the French. The French fired on them, killed a number, and the rest fled. Meantime the mandarins, although they were so potently and devotedly backed, do not seem to have attempted to render the smallest assistance; and whilst the allied troops held the gates and the outposts, the city and suburbs were being sacked by the rabble. On the night of the 19th, the date of last advices, the following was the state of affairs:—The Eastern suburbs had been fired by the French as a measure of protection, and were burning fiercely; all the villages in the vicinity had been fired by the rebels, the greatest terror and consternation prevailed in the city and foreign quarter, and the rebel army was in great force five miles off.

We give a translation of the proclamation from the *North-China Herald*:—

"Le, of the verily Heaven-ordained Celestial Kingdom of Great Peace, commander of the Imperial body-guard, Imperial Commander-in-Chief, Loyal and Righteous, the Faithful King (Chung Wang), once more most impressively and distinctly proclaims and ordains, that all may understand and not be confused, thereby calling down sorrow on themselves.

"I, carrying out the Heavenly commands, have for no small number of years led as one man my mighty soldiers to the slaying and extermination of the destructive imps. It having occurred to me that within a hundred li of Nanking itself were many myriads of demons, my heavenly soldiers swept them away as by a flood. Every body has either seen or heard of these things, so there is no use in my repeating them. After leaving Nanking we came through Chu-jung, Tan-yang, Chang-chow, and Wuhsi, to So-

chow; through a journey of many hundred li we never received a check. We have recovered every place (from the Manchoes), and all the imps have now hidden their carcasses by the sea shore. Now I ask you people what is the use of shaking and trembling: why don't you choose the right side? Everybody is aware of my forbearance.

It is my determination now to lead the whole of my mighty troops to the capture of Shanghai, and the extermination of the imps, nor shall this my intention ever be absent from me, early or late. During my march the people everywhere fled first to Soochow, and afterwards to Shanghai: like birds fearing the bow, there is no resting place for them. Is it not so? It was on this account that I, looking up and acting according to the life-loving benevolence of God (Shang-ti) and the world-rescuing heart of the True Holy King, did not wish to lead troops against Shanghai too quickly; but having pity on you, I issued a proclamation for your guidance. All good people should have deeply reflected (*lit.* wash head and wipe face), and with all speed have submitted themselves, thus walking on the right path. Shanghai is but a hundred li or so from Soochow, in which place I have now been for two months: you should have made a book for presentation to me, containing a list of your houses and families; or standing on the roads, you should have respectfully offered a cup of wine as a token of your submission. Instead of so doing, you have seized and killed the messengers sent by me to execute my commands; your wickedness has really no limit, and is unpardonable.

"The ancients, previous to a fight, exchanged courteous civilities, nor were the heralds ever killed. How is it that you Shanghai people alone withstand all reason, and still listen to impish mandarins who do you nothing but injury? Your offences have now reached the climax that compels me to set troops in motion for your extermination, and I have consequently ordered a Tai-yuen-shih (Generalissimo) to precede me on the way to Shanghai.

"Although I should properly spare you on no account whatever, yet apart from punishment, I have still a merciful intention towards you, and therefore once more emphatically advise and direct you at once on seeing this to reform. I have hitherto taken cities without number, and it would behove you to amend your faults, and so be in the way of having your lives spared. From the first outbreak of righteousness in Kwangsi, until the present time, ten years have passed, during which time no enemy could withstand, and no attack could repress us. Should your little place, only a span in size, brave us and refuse to listen to us? Shanghai is an intelligent city enough, let the people take the good and the evil, and make their choice (of sides). I issue this Proclamation strongly to command and advise you; you know that an egg can't oppose a stone; make up your minds then speedily, and submit yourselves; and when the soldiers shall have come, not one fraction of anything shall be exacted from you. If you won't put confidence in me, but run away, every one of you, with the idea that you can withstand me, why do exactly as you please. I will establish my will firm as a mountain, and my commands shall be as flowing water. Immediately after I have informed you by this, my soldiers will arrive; they are not going to wait for you; don't say that I gave you no warning. Tremblingly obey, and don't slight this.

"Heavenly Kingdom of Universal Peace, 10th year, 6th month."

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Dates from this place to the 20th August report the city quiet, and no movements of consequence among the Chinese officials. Business proceeding satisfactorily.

AMOY AND SWATOW.

The same advices as above have been received from these places. Mr. Caine, the British Consul, had not made his promised visit to the Taoutai.

HONG KONG.

The *China Mail*, in sounding the praises of this city, says:—"We think that if the gay gentleman who has linked his name with a place that shall be unmentionable as a fitting abode for a false lover, were to pay it a visit, he would change his opinion.

There are various buildings going on at present, which in a short time will be completed, and will tend to improve the colony greatly. We allude more particularly to the building of private residences, now going on in the western part. There are also several public works going on, or shortly about to be commenced. The Praya in several parts is being filled up rapidly. The clock tower and water works will soon be begun, and when finished will be great boons to the public. The gaol drags along slowly, but as this is only a boon to a certain portion of the public it matters little."

In reference to the Post-office we find also the following:—"We hear many complaints—and we have to make the same complaint ourselves—of the long delay in the delivery of the letters after the mail's arrival. The *Ganges* arrived with the last mail about eleven in the morning, and the letters were not delivered until half-past five in the afternoon. An answer to this was made that it took nearly three hours to land them."

There is another growl at the P. and O. Company, at which, of course, the Leadenhall-street directors will be much shocked.

The Hong Kong office of the P. and O. Company is the head office in China, and the number of steamers which arrive every month, and leave again, is very great. We have the steamer from Bombay with the English mail; the outgoing mail; the Shanghai steamers, inwards and outwards; the steamers from the coast, inwards and outwards—all twice a month; making six arrivals, and the same number of departures, besides an occasional extra steamer to and from the coast. This necessarily entails a great deal of work, and the staff of clerks in the P. and O. office has lately been largely increased on this account? But will it be believed that the duties

in one of the most important departments, notwithstanding the work having increased greatly, is left to be done by one man. We allude to the parcels and passengers' department. Many and grievous are the complaints we have heard of the long delay in the delivery of parcels—sometimes four or five days elapsing before their delivery takes place. But the delay is not to be wondered at when we consider that the duties are performed by one man, who has also to attend to the issue of passengers' tickets and see that the money is collected.

A severe thunder storm visited the colony on the morning of the 18th August, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain, which tore up the roads dreadfully. A Chinese house fell in, killing five individuals.

The *Weaver*, French despatch steamer, has arrived from off the Peiho, with dates to the 13th August. She is to be docked and proceed to Saigo, and thence to Suez.

The inquiry into colonial abuses had commenced, but adjourned until the 28th August. It is necessary to await the conclusion before commenting on the same.

CANTON.

The Imperial forces in the Canton province have made no demonstration. The Lieutenant Governor is still at the passes on the borders, but whether he or the rebels are the cause of the teas being stopped is a question hard to determine.

MACAO.

Another coolie tragedy took place on board the Spanish ship *Encarnacion*. She left Macao roads on the 2nd August, and a few days after leaving, whilst the crew were washing the decks, the coolies rose and rushed into the cabin. They wounded the captain severely, but in the meanwhile the crew came aft, and a fight ensued. The interpreter and one of the crew, as well as 75 of the coolies, were killed in the fray. The captain and eleven of the crew were also severely wounded, and are at present in hospital at Macao, to which port the vessel put back.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A steamer will shortly leave for Singapore, to bring on the new Governor-General, McCrohon, and the new Commandant-General, or Admiral of the station, Senor Salcedo.

COCHIN CHINA.

The *Lar* (Hamburg), which arrived at Hong Kong from Saigon, with dates to 15th July, confirms the statement of the exigencies of the French, and reports that unless reinforced they must vacate. In our last it was announced that 200 troops had been despatched from Hong Kong.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

Our usual files from this place have miscarried. It has been reported in a telegram, via Trieste, that a mutiny of Swiss troops broke out at Samarang; nine mutineers were killed, and 35 were sentenced to be hanged. A similar rising intended by the Swiss troops throughout Java had been discovered. The war in Borneo against the natives was being continued advantageously to the Dutch.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BARTON—At Swatow, on the 6th of July, the wife of Captain Z. Barton, of a son.
 CARGILL—On the 4th inst., at Donnochie, near Birnam, N.B., the wife of W. W. Cargill, Esq., of a son.
 CRANKHORP—On the 27th ult., at the Vicarage, Cast'le Bytham, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Churchill Crankhorp, of a son.
 DOBBE—At Swatow, the wife of Captain Dobbe, of a daughter, still-born.
 EATON—On the 30th ult., at Tixover Hall, Rutland, the wife of Charles, Ormston Eaton, Esq., of a son.
 ELLISSEN—On the 3rd inst., at No. 9, Warrington terrace, Maida-hill West the wife of A. Ellissen, Esq., of a daughter.
 FIRTH—On the 24th ult., at Spring House, Heckmondwike, the wife of James Firth, Esq., of a son.
 HANCOCK—At Shanghai, on the 29th of July, Mrs. Herbert Hancock, of a daughter.
 JOHNSON—At Shanghai, on the 10th of August, Mrs. Beckwith D. Johnson, of a daughter.
 STEWART—On the 4th inst., at 46, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Mr. Francis Frederick Stewart, of a son.
 TARRANT—On the 9th inst., at 52, Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, W., the wife of H. J. Tarrant, Esq., of a daughter.
 WISE—On the 2nd inst., at Trulshaw House, near Wilmslow, Cheshire, the wife of John Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAY—LEGGE—On the 21st of August, at Union Chapel, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., Horatio Nelson Lay, to Eliza Elspeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society.

LEWIS—TELFORD—On the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. McSorley, Dr. Robert Lewis, Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Captain Joseph Telford, 96th Regiment.

NELSON—MORICE—On the 4th inst., at St. James's Church, Holloway, by the Rev. J. K. Harrison, Thomas Neeson, Esq., M.D., R.N., to Jane, second daughter of Commander G. F. Morice, R.N., of Arundel-square, Barnsbury-park, Islington.

RENNIE—RENNIE—On the 3rd inst., at St. John's Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Stevens, vicar of Watlington, William Rennie, Esq., to Wyndham Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Captain George Lucas Rennie, R.N.

YOUNG—ANNESLEY—On the 27th ult., at Farnham, Surrey, by the Rev. W. Jones, the Rev. William Young, to Anne Maria Fanny Annesley, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Annesley, of Ardilea, county Down.

DEATHS.

BELLAMY—At Amoy, on the 4th of August, of consumption, aged 32 years, the wife of Mr. John Bellamy, ship-chandler.

CORRIE—At Fuhchau, on the 13th of August, Captain Corrie, of the barque *Dragon*.

CODY—At Kanagawa, Japan, on the 12th of July, of consumption, Mr. John Cody, of New York City, U.S.A., aged 30.

DENNES—At Shanghai, on the 10th of August, Captain J. L. Dennes, of the steamer *Thunder*.

HUDSON—On the 5th inst., aged 39, Margaret Anne, wife of Henry Hudson, Esq., of Gipton Lodge, near Leeds, and eldest daughter of William Harland, Esq., M.D., Scarborough.

JOHNSON—At Shanghai, on the 25th August, Beckwith D. Johnson, master of the British ship *McLeot*, of Liverpool, aged 36 years.

LAWRENCE—Drowned off Dover, on the 2nd inst., from the upsetting of a boat, Emma Gough, second daughter of the late Mr. George Lawrence, of Clarence Lawn, Dover, aged 24.

PARKES—At Pehatang, died suddenly, on the 4th of August, of liver consumption, Mr. William Parkes, chief engineer of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Granada*, aged 27 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Our business at Shanghai is at an end, owing to the approach of the rebels. At Foo-chow-Foo supplies are abundant. But few vessels have, it will be seen by the export list, been despatched since last mail. At Canton supplies of Congou have been restricted to seven chops New Ningchow, which are favourably reported on as to quality. These came by a circuitous route, musters of nine chops more having come to hand. The settlements of the fortnight are—Congou: The remaining chop of Oopack at 33½ taels. One of the above-named chops of Ningchow at 28½ taels, and 3,000 half-chests Tayshan at 18 to 25 taels; 800 half-chests New Oolong; 1,200 half-chests New Orange Pekoe, and 500 chests new flowery Pekoe, besides the Canton made and packed teas. At Foochow, after the departure of last mail, the tea men submitted to a decline of 1 to 2 taels on the middling kinds. Purchasers for the United States market having become more wary, Oolongs have declined a little, but the quality of those now coming forward is very poor. The settlements since the departure of last mail are—Congou: 30,000 chests, and 13,000 half-chests at 11 to 17½ taels for dusty to good common; 18 to 21 taels, for but middling to flavoury, and 32 to 29 taels for medium to fine Kysows. Sou-chong: 3,000 chests at 21½ taels for inferior, up to 32 taels for fine Oolongs: 13,000 half chests, at 18 to 21 taels for Foochow packed and inferior, and 22½ to 25 taels for ordinary to good cargo. Scented Teas.—2,000 boxes at 27 taels for ordinary up to 40 taels for very fine. The unsold stock upon the market is estimated at 41,000 chests Congou, 4,000 chests Souchong, 1,000 chests flowery Pekoe, 13,000 half-chests Oolong, and 5,000 boxes scented teas. Regarding supplies, the third crop Kysows were beginning to arrive, and are said to be in ample supply. The Hohow Congous, which would be sent to Shanghai if the communication were open, are expected shortly at Foochow.

At Amoy.—The *Houqua* and *Arab* have sailed for New York, the *N. B. Palmer* and *North Wind* are loading.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: On the eve of the departure of the last mail, intelligence was received of Nantsing, an important mart of the silk district, involving the destruction of a large quantity of silk. Supplies from the country have since poured in freely, evidently from the apprehensions of the rebels, foreigners continuing their operations in the silk districts. On the 18th Aug. business was suspended, Shanghai itself being menaced. No doubt holders will be anxious to sell, which will check for a time only the advance in rates. At Canton,

the only transactions reported are the settlement of 30 piculs' No. 1, re-reeled Cumchook for the United States, at \$470, and 100 piculs, No. 1, Kowkong for England, at \$420. Loonkong is quoted \$415 for No. 3, up to \$455 for No. 1.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Canton, quotation \$17½ to \$17½, no sales—stock 1,500 piculs; Macao, sales of 1,200 reported at \$16—stock, 700 piculs. Cassia buds: scarce and wanted, at \$32 to \$33. Cassia oil: dull and full stock, 40 piculs are offered at Macao at \$310. Star aniseed: 300 piculs are on the Macao market, \$15½ being asked. Aniseed oil: 20 piculs sold, at Macao, at \$160 to \$165—stock on the market nearly 100 piculs. Galangal root: 700 are in stock at Macao, 54 asked. Matting: 1,250 rolls taken, at Canton, at 10½c, 12½c, and 15c. for four, five, and six quarter for white, 2½c. additional for checked. Fire crackers: at Canton, settlements are reported to the extent of 12,000 boxes at 80c. to 85c. Vermillion: at Canton, \$37 per box.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The import market generally is in a very unsatisfactory state. Stocks are large, and the demand dull.

SHANGHAI.—Since the following settlements were effected, the advance of the rebels has entirely destroyed trade and confidence. Sales—Shirtings: grey, 26,000 pieces; white, 1,000 pieces; T-cloths, 10,500 pieces. American goods: drills, 10,000 pieces; sheetings, 60 pieces; woollens, 100 pieces long ells, and 40 pieces camlets; iron, 300 piculs; lead, 100 piculs.

HONG KONG.—Shirtings, 8,000 pieces grey; T-cloths, 8,500 pieces; lastings, 200 pieces; long ells, 1,400 pieces.

AMOY.—Yarn, 240 bales; shirtings, 8,800 pieces grey, and 500 pieces white; T-cloths, 3,500 pieces; American drills, 360 pieces.

CANTON.—Yarn, 273 bales; shirtings, 8,200 pieces grey, and 1,500 pieces white; T-cloths, 14,000 pieces; woollens, 240 pieces Spanish stripes; 240 pieces habit cloths, and 200 pieces camlets; lead, 600 piculs; quicksilver, 400 flasks; iron, 1,400 piculs nail rod; 1,200 piculs hoop; 700 piculs bar, and 80 piculs wire.

MANILA.

EXPORTS.—There has been very little doing in produce during the last fortnight, receipts of most articles having been extremely small. Current-clayed sugar is still generally held for \$5 62½c, per picul, though some small sales are reported at rather lower rates. Hemp is quoted as before, \$4 18½c. to \$4 25c. per picul for current quality.

IMPORTS.—The transactions in piece goods, limited as they are, have been quite as large as could be expected considering the sales reported for several mails back, and that dealers are now receiving many of their former purchases. White Shirtings: sales reported at \$2 68½c. to \$2 81½c., and 3,400 pieces, good 64s. to 66s., at \$3 87½c. to \$4 per piece of forty yards. Grey Shirtings: sales, 800 pieces 8½ lbs., at \$3 37½c. per forty yards.

SINGAPORE.

EXPORTS.—The market for produce has undergone little variation since the last mail. Shiproom is scarce, and by reason of this and other causes, the demand for most articles is not active. Supplies also continue short, and hence prices are upheld; the business done has, therefore, been on a small scale. Black Pepper: Few buyers, but the price holds at \$6 65c. per picul. White Pepper is scarce, and common Rhio is worth \$10½ to \$11. Gutta percha is in fair request at \$32 33½c. per picul. India-rubber: The last sale was at \$43½. Pearl Sago: Small demand at \$2 80c. to \$2 90c. Sago Flour in fair request at \$2 2c. Tin: Very scarce. The price has advanced to \$29½ per picul (126 9 per cwt. f.o.b.) Coffee: 2,200 piculs Bonthyne, received from Macassar, have been taken for America on secret terms. It is supposed the price is \$12½. Cassia Lignea: Sales at \$18½. Rattans, \$4 for best. Sapanwood, \$1 65c.

IMPORTS.—Since the last mail the demand for cotton goods has been very limited, and the sales effected have been on a small scale, and generally at reduced prices. There should be a more active business in the course of a few weeks, but stocks are heavy, and importers too eager to meet the market, to allow of any speedy improvement in prices. Woollens are in no request. The demand for metals is still dull.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

(For dates, see first page.)

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 7d.	6 7½ to 6 7½
At Canton (per Tael.)	..	5 0
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	..	..
At Hong Kong . . . } 6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Macao . . . }	..	..
At Singapore . . . 3 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Manila . . . 3 ditto	4 3	4 8½
At Batavia . . . 3 ditto	..	..
(guilders.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

£ The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 230 per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai — per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 7 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 76 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

There is no alteration in our last Tea and Silk Table.
 Per Flying Cloud, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 7, to London, 1,140,000 lbs. tea.
 Per Christopher Hall, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 8, to New York, 641,500 lbs. tea.
 Per J. Shepherd, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 8, to Sydney, 302,000 lbs. tea.
 Per Laertes, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 12, to Sydney, 252,000 lbs. tea.
 Per Dragon, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 14, to Sydney, 288,000 lbs. tea.
 Per Miranda, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 15, to Sydney, 162,500 lbs. tea.
 Per Planter, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 6, to Melbourne, 270,500 lbs. tea.
 Per Lorenzo Sabine, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 10, to Melbourne, 204,800 lbs. tea.
 Per Howqua, from Amoy, Aug. 5, to New York, 439,314 lbs. tea.
 Per Arab, from Amoy, Aug. —, to New York, 366,145 lbs. tea.
 Per Roska, from Macao, Aug. 12, to Hamburg, 1,180 piculs cassia.
 Per Maggie, from Canton, Aug. 10, to London, 275,000 lbs. tea.
 Per Westminster, from Canton, Aug. 22, to London, 961,100 lbs. tea.
 Per Alfred Hill, from Hong Kong, Aug. 13, to New York, 10,000 boxes crackers.
 Per Helvetia, from Hong Kong, Aug. 22, to Melbourne: Tea, 70,640 lbs.; sugar, 300 piculs; oil, 850; matting, 1,150 rolls; prepared opium, 12,000 taels; China goods, 3,653 packages.
 Per Danneberg, from Hong Kong, Aug. 25, to Melbourne: tea 90,000 lbs.; oil, 1,400 piculs; tiles, 12,000; prepared opium, 33,000 taels, China goods, 6,274 packages.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Amoor for London.—Hemp, 9,796 piculs; sugar, 14,150; coffee, 402; mother-o'-pearl shells, 339; cigars, 1,621 mila; tortoiseshell, 340 catties.
 Per Britannia for Cork.—Sugar, 12,888 piculs; sapanwood, 372.
 Per Annie Bowen for Hampton Roads.—Hemp, 570 piculs; sugar, 10,605; sapanwood, 302.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Conference to Liverpool, via the Cape.—1,694 bales gambier, 3,755 piculs; 2,546 bags sago flour, 2,849; 2,970 bundles rattans, 100; 7 cases merchandise; 2 cases sundries. To Cape Town.—840 cases and 150 bags pearl sago, 1,091 piculs; 230 bags black pepper, 180; 39 bags white pepper, 36; 5 cases nutmegs, 5; 11 cases mace, 7; 13,670 bundles rattans, 466; 12 cases cigars; 6 cases crackers; 75 bags sugar, 47.
 Per Victor to London, 1,117 slabs tin, 761 piculs; 2,218 bales 1,791 bags gambier, 5,612 piculs; 3,970 blocks 25 baskets gutta percha, 450 piculs; 72 baskets 19 bags India-rubber, 191 piculs; 170 boxes sago flour, 181 piculs; 117 bags sugar, 109 piculs; 9 cases tortoiseshell, 9 piculs; 824 hides, 95 piculs; 15,704 bundles rattans, 944 pla.; 52 cases nutmegs, ditto mace, 36 pla.; 4 cases benjamin; 312 bundles Malacca canes (16,850); 25 cases 32 baskets shells; 22 packages merchandise.
 Per General Wyndham to London, from Sarawak.—Antimony ore, 450 tons; 452 boxes pearl sago, 463 piculs; 640 bags sago flour, 621. From Singapore.—3,679 bags black pepper, 2,787 piculs; 416 white pepper, 395; 791 sago flour, 917; 537 pearl sago, 601; 540 boxes ditto, 601; 277 bags coffee, 284; 191 buffalo hides, 42; 12,639 buffalo horns, 251; 31,338 bundles rattans, 1,324; 5,091 pieces sapanwood, 414; 124 cases gum Ben-jamin, 182; 248 cases gum dammar, 239; 27 cases sticlac, 21; 202 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, 272; 10 cases tortoise-shell, 8; 134 baskets India-rubber, 260; 594 bags sugar, 581; 5 baskets 3,128 blocks gutta percha, 130.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Aug. 3, Ocean Mail; 6, Wagoola. From Liverpool: 5, Cambula; 8, Horizon; 12, Pleiades. From Cardiff: 5, Sultan; 6, Isaac Bell (wrecked); 8, Revere. From Hull: 7, Lady F. Hastings. From New York: 5, Phantom. From Marseilles: 5, Admiral Baudin.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: Aug. 10, Jessie Beazeley. From Falmouth: 14, Rosina. From Shields: 20, Meliora. From Sunderland: 21, Sarah Scott. From New York: 14, Surprise.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Aug. 1, H. Luduina. From Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Aug. 6, Flying Cloud. For New York: 3, Christopher Hall. From Amoy.—For New York: Aug. 5, Houqua; 15, Arab.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Aug. 23, Westminster. For Liverpool: 9, Caroline Chisholm. For Falmouth: 12, Roska. For New York: 13, Alfred Hill. From MANILA.—For London: Aug. 11, Amoor. For Cork: 9, Britannia. For Havana: 7, Emigrante. From LONDON.—Aug. 25, Victor. For Liverpool: Conference.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Assyrian, Ballarat, Challenger, Lucknow. At Foo Chow Foo.—For London, Broadwater, Ceylon, Crest of the Wave, Earl of Windsor, Maida, Peterborough, Ukko. For New York, Argonaut, Magnet, Winged Racer. For Sydney, Windhover. For Melbourne, Gazebound. For Australia, D. Godfrey. At AMOY.—For New York, North Wind. At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, Falcon, Mary Lee, Anne Lee, Batriotess, Eliza, Fort George, Jas Vinnicombe, Spirit of the Deep. For Europe, Thetis. For New York, Annie Bucknam, Hotspur, Ocean Stead. For Havana, J. Wakefield, Live Yankee. For San Francisco Robert Passenger. At MANILA.—For London: Menam. For Liverpool: Matilda, Monsoon. For Cork: Clifton, Veturia. For Boston, Eloise, Kremlin. For New York: Cyguet, Don Quixote, John Haven, Starlight. For Havana: Eidel Oceano. For Sydney: Bertha, Melaine. At SINGAPORE.—For London: Oryx, Queen Mab. For Liverpool: Rose. For Cork: Juliet.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The American ship Isaac Bell, from Cardiff, was wrecked on the North Bank, 6th August, and is a total loss; crew saved.
 The Kohinoor, from Foochow to Liverpool, has put in here, having been dismasted in a severe typhoon.
 The Burgermeister Duckwitz experienced a severe typhoon on the 25th July, and had to put back on the 31st, having cut away fore and main-topmasts and mainmast sprung.
 The barque Sophia Ray, from Nagasaki, sprung a serious leak, and became waterlogged, the captain and crew being compelled to abandon her about 400 miles east of Formosa. The captain and five men, after eleven days sojourn at sea, made for Makong, where they remained twenty days, when they were all taken on board the Syrian. Nothing has been heard of the chief officer and the other twelve men.

HONG KONG.

The Caroline Chisholm, for Liverpool, with teas, put back with 5 feet water in her hold.
 The Roseneath, from Shanghai, encountered a severe typhoon, and was obliged to put into Foo-chow-Foo, having lost her topmasts and leaking badly.

SINGAPORE.

The British ship Constantia Elizabeth, from China, bound to London, was spoken in lat. 5 deg. 26 min. N., long. 107 deg. 55 min. E., with loss of rudder.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Aug. 10, Screamer, Ville de Montpelier; 11, Palma; 16, Weymouth; 18, Eva, Johanna; 19, Main Queen of the Seas; 20, Magnolia. From New York: Aug. 21, Horatio. From China to New York: Aug. 12, Judge Shaw. From England and Continent to Singapore: Aug. 10, Kortowaer, Rheine; 17, James Paton; 18, Wolverine, Congo; 19, Raphael; 21, Leopold, Cateaux, Antonia Petronella. From Melbourne: Aug. 15, Hound. From Singapore to England and Continent: Aug. 10, Carmen; 13, Versailles, William Stewart; 14, Prince Alfred; 21, Gala. To New York: Aug. 10, Keystone; 16, St. Louis. From England to Batavia: Aug. 15, Rhijnio Feith. From Melbourne to Manila: Aug. 17, Peru. From Bankok to New York: Aug. 16, Magniperb.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Tea £4 to £4 10s.; [Silk £6 to £6 10s. For New York none on berth. The demand for tonnage had considerably declined as also the ruling rates, until within the last few days when a reaction was caused by the near approach of the rebels, and vessels of all classes are eagerly sought for at extravagant rates. The Seaman's Bride has been engaged by the British Government as transport at 17s 6d per ton monthly. The principal charters reported are, the Charmer, to Hong Kong, and or Whampoa, 35 lay days, 35 c. per picul. The Swallow, to Amoy, 30 lay days, 28 c. per picul. The Anglo Saxon, to Amoy, 35 lay days, Mex \$ 5,000.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London, £3. For New York, no quotation. The amount of disengaged tonnage is at last on the decrease, the arrivals lately having been small. There has been very little inquiry for tonnage, except to the rice ports, since our last. The John Stephenson, Baglet, Lady Amherst, Kate, and James Marshall, have been chartered by the Government to take up cargoes to the north at 17s. 6d. per ton per month. The other settlements reported are—Anne Lee from Whampoa to London, at £3; Mary Ann Wilson, £3 to £3. 10s.—The John Bull, for three months, at \$1,200 per month; the H. V. der Lihu to San Francisco, for \$1,250. The Lammermuir, which vessel was reported as settled for invalids to the Cape at £20, was withdrawn, and fresh tenders invited, resulting in her being again taken at £3,800 for the voyage, with permission to take cargo in her lower hold.

At MANILA.—To London, £2 10s for sugar; £3 to £3 5s for hemp. To New York, \$7 for sugar, \$2 per ball for hemp.

At Foo Chow Foo.—To London, £3 to £3 10s; to New York \$12.

At SINGAPORE.—The want of light freight is the great cause of preventing vessels being put on the berth for London, though there are but few disengaged ships in harbour, and the rates offered being very low. The charters reported are, Trambaze, to Glasgow, at £2 2s 6d per ton all round. Spanker, from Akyab to Liverpool, at £3 5s per ton, with 40 running lay days. Punch, to Saigon, for the French Government, with stores, for \$900 in full port charges paid.

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The *Northern Bee* publishes a letter of a late date from the Amoor, according to which the development of that province is going on in the most satisfactory manner, and the means of communication were increasing every day. The four small iron screw steamers built at Hamburg had safely arrived out in the ship *San Francisco* and were being put together. When ready for use they are to be employed in the regular navigation of the Amoor, and will be able to ascend that river as far as Tschita. The arrival of the *Steinwarder*, also from Hamburg, with a large and valuable cargo, is also reported, after a voyage of five months, and touching first at Hakodadi to obtain provisions and water.

Accounts from the Chinese frontier state that the introduction of steam communication between Djumen and Semipalatinsk is happily accomplished, and that steamers are now plying regularly on the Irtysh between those two places. It is intended to extend the communication up to Lake Tsai-Sana, near which are extensive and valuable coalfields, which can then be profitably worked, and thence to Chugo-chak, well known as a great tea market, and which is only 1,200 wersts (800 English miles) distant.

With reference to the melancholy loss of the Imperial steam-clipper *Platoon*, by the explosion of her powder magazine, mentioned in my last, I am enabled to send you the following copy of a private letter from one of the survivors, Dr. Johanson, the surgeon of the ship, to a relative of his in this city:—

"On the 18th of August, about 5 P.M., the squadron, consisting of the steamers *Rynda*, *Norik*, and *Platoon*, on their return from the Pacific after an absence of nearly three years, arrived off the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and were bowling along with a fresh breeze and rather high sea. We were just abreast of the Island of Hoogland (not Heligoland, as incorrectly printed in our last number), and I was sitting in my cabin engaged in putting in order my papers and collections of plants and shells, which had cost me so much time, expense, and labour, when I heard a sharp explosion, which, however, did not sound louder to me than the usual report of one of the ship's guns, and I at first took but little notice of the circumstance, under the impression that it was the commencement of a salute to some ship of war or battery we might be passing. As, however, the report was not repeated, and recollecting that something was being done in the powder magazine, I scrambled upon deck, where I found everything in the greatest confusion, the decks strewn with dead bodies, and the ship in a sinking state. I jumped with several of the seamen into the barge between the masts, the fastenings being hastily cut away, and scarcely had we taken our places when the vessel went down with a heavy plunge. The foremast, as I learnt afterwards, was seen to shoot up like a rocket, but in the sinking of the ship our boat was capsized by coming in contact with the shrouds and rigging of the mainmast, and we were all thrown into the water. When I again reached the surface the vessel was no longer visible, and the sea was covered with pieces of floating wreck, among which I noticed several human heads bobbing up and down with the waves. I managed to seize a large block belonging to one of the gun-tackles, and then a bale of sail cloth that was floating near me, but the latter I was soon obliged to abandon, as it began to sink as soon as saturated with the sea water; but luckily just then I caught hold of an oar, with which I managed to support myself for some time. Hearing human cries near me, I looked round and perceived a boat upside down, to which were clinging ten poor fellows. The next time the wave raised me high enough to obtain a sight of the boat there were only four left, all the others having perished. Just as my strength was beginning to fail me, I saw a boat approaching, on my hailing which a rope was thrown to me, with which I was hauled on board and saved, though in a very exhausted state; but I have to lament the loss of nine brother-officers and eighty six of the seamen and marines."

The Russian ship *Kamtschatka*, Captain Juselius, belonging to the Russian-American Company, and bound for Sitka, arrived at Copenhagen on the 1st inst., from Helsingfors, in Finland, and after being supplied with fresh provisions, sailed the next day for her distant destination.

The following, dated from St. Petersburg, 7th October, was published on the 8th inst. in the London papers:—

Advices have been received here from Peking to the commencement of July. The insurrection in China was gaining ground, especially in the eastern maritime provinces. The militia had been called out in Peking and its environs. Discontent prevailed everywhere. Provisions of all descriptions were exceedingly dear, and commerce was stagnant.

The inhabitants of Peking were favourably disposed towards the English, and desired their presence at Peking. This was caused by reports that the English who disembarked at Pecheli had not ill-treated the natives. A corps of 6,000 men had been despatched from Peking against the English; 10,000 soldiers had been sent in another direction.

A report was current at Peking that the Emperor would spend the winter at Moukden. The Emperor's thirtieth birthday would be celebrated by festivals at Peking.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

When the *Malabar* was lost in the harbour of Point de Galle several boxes of the Dutch mail were saved and forwarded on to Batavia. At first it was understood that the part saved contained the letters, but a notice received from Java, and just published by the Dutch General Post Office, announces that the portion saved contained nothing but newspapers, and that the whole of the letters by that mail outwards may consequently be considered as irretrievably lost.

Mynheer P. van Rees, formerly Resident of the district of Batavia, has been created Officer of the Legion of Honour by his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

According to the report of the Dutch Consul at Hong Kong the number of vessels that entered that port under the Netherlands flag in 1859 was 33, of the aggregate burthen of 16,215 tons, and bringing 13,753 tons of cargo. Ten of these vessels brought 80,000 piculs of rice from Java, six arrived with coals from England, four from Japan, with assorted cargoes, three from Shanghai, chartered by Chinese houses, one from Bombay with cotton, three from Singapore with rice, one from Saigon with rice, and five from Macao for charter, and which were immediately taken up by the British Government.

In the proceedings of the States-General the most important topic introduced since my last was the Minister van Hall's financial statement in the Second Chamber and the debate on the budget for the financial year 1860-61. He describes the state of the national finances as highly satisfactory and encouraging. There is at present a disposable surplus from the year 1858 of 69,000 florins, after paying away the 20,500,000fl. as sanctioned by the Legislature in the last session, 3,786,417fl. surplus of 1859, whilst that of 1860 can be safely estimated at 14,145,000fl., making 18 million florins surplus. The ordinary receipts for this year are put down at 61,680,000fl., and the surplus from the colonies at 32,500,000fl., making the total receipts more than 94 million florins, exclusive of the five millions voted on the 7th July last for the purchase of state bonds at the market price towards the reduction of the national debt. The expenditure is estimated at 85,035,000fl., being 12 millions higher than the budget of last year, so that there will be a clear surplus of over 9 million florins to be applied as the States-General may consider most advantageous to the interests of the country. With regard to the National Debt, it appears from the Ministerial statement that no less than 170 millions of florins had been paid off between 1844 and 1850, and 135 millions between 1850 and the present time, making together 305 millions paid off during the last sixteen years.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The beautiful steamship *Fire Dart*, built for the China waters, was launched from the yard of Thomas Collyer, foot of Forty-third-street, East River. This is the fifth steamer which Mr. Collyer has constructed for that trade, and in about three weeks he will launch the sixth, and is now preparing to lay the keel for the seventh. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches.

The Commercial agent of the United States at Hakodadi has transmitted to the State Department a report on the present condition of the Japanese foreign trade. Under the treaty stipulation, ground has been selected for dwellings and places of business. The harbour has been surveyed, and buoys placed where needed, and a Government pilot has been provided, whose fees amount to about £2 for each ship. Several vessels have already paid the pilotage. By this report it seems the Japanese are unwilling to give up their profitable foreign trade, and distrust the effects of the anticipated change in trade on the prosperity of the working classes.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last East India goods have undergone but little change in the market. Most descriptions of goods have been quiet, while prices in the market have been sustained.

The tea market has been steady, with a good demand from the trade. The higher qualities of both greens and blacks have sold, in some cases at rather easier rates, while the medium grades have commanded full prices, and in some cases an advance. Linseed has been active, and in good demand. Gunny cloth, Indigo and hemp, have been without important change.

Our money market continues easy, with loans plenty on call, and for good sixty and ninety days paper at 7 per cent. sterling. Exchange is steady, but

not active. We quote sixty day bills on London at 109½, and on Paris at 5.13½c. The 56 Banks of this city make the following weekly statement, closing the 22nd inst., compared with the previous week—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Sept. 15	\$127,002,728	18,960,749	9,494,332	76,859,755
Sept. 22	125,802,644	18,988,603	9,480,871	75,754,931

Decrease	\$1,200,084	—	13,461	1,104,824
Increase	—	27,854	—	—

The following table gives the imports of dry goods at this city for the week and for the year.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	\$1,039,726	907,559	2,179,802
Previously reported	45,436,486	47,525,988	64,781,733

Since January 1	\$46,476,212	48,433,557	66,961,535
-----------------------	--------------	------------	------------

The following table gives the exports from the port of New York for the week ending the 24th September inst. :—

Mf. tob., lbs. 305,558 ..	\$65,622	Lumber, ft. 424,742 ..	\$14,452
Do. wood, pkg. 1,536 ...	3,660	Pkd. fish, cs. .. 15 ..	180
Hardware, cs. .. 120 ...	9,092	Agimp's., pkg. 81 ..	2,610
Oars	610 ...	Boots, cs. 66 ..	1,470
Domestics, bal. 28 ..	1,328	Candles, bxs. .. 50 ..	400
Dd. apples, bls. 91 ..	1,149	Soap	120 ..
Woodw. pkgs. 567 ..	4,296	Tobacco, tc. .. 1 ..	160
Sew mach., cs. .. 21 ..	1,176	Furniture, cs. .. 77 ..	1,000
Clocks, &c. 197 ...	2,593	Carriages 10 ..	1,830
Shoe pegs, bls. 50 ..	150	Harness, sets. 10 ..	600
Edge tools, cs. 127 ..	871	Drugs, pkgs. 21 ..	175
Blocks	8 ..	Miscellaneous. — ..	95
Flour, bbls. .. 1,500 ..	12,025		
		Total	\$126,027

There were exported to China from this port during the week ending the 21st inst., 1,500 bales American cotton goods, of the value of \$68,508, chiefly to Shanghai, via Hong Kong.

We annex particulars of the movements in Indian goods: Gunny bags, sales have been made in Boston of 600 to 800 bales, 425 to 440 lbs., at 13½c. 6 months.

TEA.—A spirited public sale was held on the 19th inst. The catalogue comprised a list of some 7,000 or 8,000 packages greens and blacks. The higher grades sold at a slight decline, this description being in excess of the wants of the trade, while the medium qualities commanded full prices, and in some cases sold at a slight improvement. At private sale transactions are moderate; 2,000 chests were sold to the trade in private.

GUNNY CLOTH.—There is but little doing, and prices are somewhat dull. The transactions have embraced a few hundred bales of standard at 13c. 6 mons., and 300 to 600 bales in Boston, mixed, on private terms.

HEMP.—The market is without activity. 250 bales inferior jute sold here from store at \$82 50c., 6 mons., and 250 in Boston for New York at \$90, 8 mons., and 100 do. Manila for export hence on private terms. At Boston, 500 bales jute sold at \$90 and \$92 50c., 6 mons.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Sales have been made of 2,500 No. 40 packages at \$50, 4 and 6 mons.

SPICES.—There has been animation and activity in this trade, though without change of importance in prices. Among the sales were 3,000 bags of cloves, part at \$7½, cash; 200 bags pepper, at \$½, and 1,500 mats cassia, at 23c.; 65 cases mace, at 37c.; 10 do. nutmegs, at 43c., 6 mons.

SEEDS.—Calcutta linseed rules with much steadiness and firmness in prices, with sales of 3,000 bags in Boston from store at about 80c. cash. The sales also embraced 5,750 bags and 2,300 pockets Calcutta to arrive here, believed to be at 1.77½c., cash.

SALTPETER seems in fair demand, with sales of about 1,500 bags, to arrive, at 10½ to 11c., and the stock of saltpetre in Boston on the 19th inst. comprised 1,500 bags. A sale of 420 bags was made at Boston on private terms.

INDIGO.—The market was quiet, but firm. The sales more light. We note sales of 11 chests Madras at 75 to 85 cents 6 months. Bengal was held at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—Martha, Lane, at Boston, Sept. 28, from Calcutta; Nautilus, Elwell, from Manila, telegraphed below Boston, Sept. 28, A.M.

SAILED.—Sherwood, Hauser, from Boston, Sept. 26, for Hong Kong; Firefly, Martin, sailed from Warren, R.I., Sept. 26, for Mauritius and a market.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to the following:—The Post-office at Hong Kong being no longer imperial, but colonial property, a similar thing may be said about the territory opposite the City of Victoria, called "Kowloong," it being leased in perpetuity to the Hong Kong Government, by the Imperial Government of China. Canton is held by the great partnership, giving our authorities just enough latitude to enforce any view or point they may desire to obtain, so that no difficulty at present exists for establishing a telegraphic communication between Hong Kong and Canton, under the Post-office authorities. I estimate the cost thereof at £3,000; the interest the colony at present gets for that amount at six per cent. is £180 per annum. Now, as you are well aware, in China people are always ready with subscriptions and money, if only it does not entail time and trouble. Suppose that only fifty firms in Hong Kong and Canton sub-

scribed five dollars per month each, that would bring in three thousand dollars, at 4s. 6d., a low rate of exchange, £675 per annum, leaving, besides covering the interest on the outlay, nearly £500 for working expenses, wear and tear. The revenue could and no doubt would be increased, and the estimated cost even reduced by the proper authorities. All I on my part wish to do by these few hurried lines is to draw attention to the subject, believing it not only feasible of execution, but also desirable for our mercantile community.

I inclose my card, and remain sir, yours respectfully,
London, October 4th, 1860. HONG KONG.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—I was glad to see your late articles on "Interpreters for China." It has always been my opinion that if the Chinese (i.e. the Government) understood us better they would be less suspicious of our dealings. We know them pretty well, but they only know one side of the English character, that which is displayed in the exercise of force. If we want to really influence them, we must begin at the beginning, and give them a proper view of Europe and European affairs. It is not the mere translation of a despatch even that will enlighten them, or that will generally contain only a demand and a threat. But if men can be found who will take an interest in explaining that the arrangements we desire will be for their ultimate good, and who will do this not in the heat of controversy but in daily intercourse with the officials, much benefit would arise, and these expensive wars would be avoided. With a view to this I am in favour of a resident minister at Peking, where only the great rulers of the empire reside, and whose example would be followed everywhere, should any of the Cabinet Ministers be enlightened. It is evident, though, that such intercourse and such enlightenment can only go on by the means of able and intelligent interpreters, who have the honesty, and courage as well, to make faithful statements on both sides. I know some who have an over-weening love for Chinese antiquities and obsolete ceremonials, and think that an attention to these things will induce their respect. It is a fact, however, that the Chinese themselves have an utter contempt for many of these ancient forms and formalities, and therefore too great attention to them would argue weakness or suspicions in their minds, while upright and straightforward dealing will undoubtedly claim their respect. We should give due weight the wisdom of their ancestors, and set plainly before them the advantages and prospects arising from European institutions. The Chinese can draw inferences quickly enough, and right ones, too, if only the whole truth be set before them.—Yours truly,
Brighton, 6th October. LINGUIST.

Spirit of the Press.

THE REBELLION AND MR. EDKINS.

We have at length an authentic sketch of the Tai-ping insurgents in China from an eye-witness, Mr. Edkins, the missionary. There can be no better proof of the want of sympathy between the Asiatic and European mind than the wild theories which formerly found currency in England respecting this movement. Because the Empire is an irreligious despotism according to our notions, we recognised in the rebel chiefs the champions of civil liberty, and hailed their grotesque and profane dogmas as the Chinese equivalent of Christianity. Subsequent events have shown that there is very little to choose between the two parties in respect of civilisation, and that the only Scriptural analogy which can be found for the Tai-ping doctrines, as illustrated by their practices, is the policy of the Jews towards the Canaanitish nations. The interest, however, which had been felt in their proceedings was very much on the decline till their success in the present year, crowned by the capture of Hangchow and Soochow, made it necessary to contemplate, and, if possible, to avert, the contingency of a triangular war. While Mr. Edkins's narrative adds little to our knowledge of the origin or political bearings of the insurrection, it professes to throw some light on its religious aspect. "When the intelligence reached Shanghai that the semi-Christian rebels were become our neighbours, great curiosity was felt to learn from personal intercourse what are their present opinions and feelings in regard to foreigners and Christianity." This was the chief object of Mr. Edkins's expedition, and we cannot say that its results at all satisfy us that the Chinese have any leanings towards orthodoxy. It is true that a book called "The Visions of Hung-sin-tshuen, containing, according to Mr. Edkins, our best lights on the early history of the rebellion," "vindicates satisfactorily its religious origin, and shows that while the founder has erred in regarding himself as the subject of immediate Divines inspirations, he is a sincere believer in Christianity." We have not had the advantage of reading this work, but the facts of Mr. Edkins's interview with the rebel leaders are quite inadequate to support such a conclusion. One chief, Ho-sin-i, when questioned "respecting the religion of the party to which he belongs, excused himself from entering into particulars by stating, that being a late adherent, and not having devoted his time to anything but military operations, he could not do more than repeat the elementary formula of the Tai-ping creed." Another chief, who was an "original adherent" of the movement, confined himself to remarking that "the Chinese

and foreigners should be in harmony, seeing that they worship the same Heavenly Father and Heavenly Brother (Jesus), and profess the same religion." Very similar language was held by the Chung-Wang, or "Faithful King," himself, after the conversation had been opened with the following "leading" question:—"Faithful King, may you live a thousand years. We come from Shanghai, and belong to the great English nation. We have heard that your religion is Christian, like our own. We worship, like you, the Heavenly Father. We have therefore come to make inquiry respecting this." Thus primed, the Faithful King spoke of Jesus as the "Saviour of the World," adding that "the younger brother of Jesus is our chief." Prudently evading the discussion of this heresy, the missionaries elicited that the first day of the week was kept as the "worship-day," and obtained leave to send the Chung Wang some religious books. This is really all that the conversation amounts to, and, even though they are said to perform baptism by "rubbing water on the chest," and to distribute the New Testament, it would be a great stretch of credulity to mistake their spirit for that of Christianity. The Mahomedan Koran and the history and institutions of Buddhism present far more striking analogies to our own faith than this studied or fortuitous identity of certain theological terms and practices. Travellers agree in representing the prevailing creed of China as practical Atheism, and, as the materials of a religious system had to be procured somewhere, it is not wonderful that ours was laid under contribution. In spite of their sanctimonious proclamations, the rebels maltreat the peaceful inhabitants unmercifully. But it is their attitude towards the "outer barbarians" with which we are concerned, and, as inhospitality is no part of their creed, we shall be wise in cultivating non-official relations with them through missionaries and traders. Perhaps in the end we shall gain as much by conciliating the insurgents as by coercing the Imperial Government.—*Times*.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

At length the policy of the Western Powers has resumed its course in China. The British expedition left Tah-lien-whan Bay late in July for Peh-tang, somewhat to the north of the Peiho, and at no considerable distance from the point where the Great Wall hangs its last turret over the sea. The blow has by this time, probably, been struck; and we shall learn within a fortnight what retribution has been dealt for the slaughter of our soldiers and sailors in the Peking river. It is with satisfaction we observe that the French plan for disembarking at Chi-kau had been abandoned, since every traveller who has visited that locality describes the coast as a swamp, and the climate as fatally deleterious. We might have expected a repetition of the Taku disaster had this scheme been persisted in, since cavalry and guns would be totally unmanageable in shallow water and deep mud, a circumstance which proved so calamitous to the allied troops last year. The fourth Chinese war, however, has fairly begun, and it must be the desire of every politic mind that it should be continued until permanent results have been obtained. We are not fighting at present for glory, but for civilisation, commerce, and international law. Our Indian soldiers are pitted against the Tartars of the desert, the Sikh against the Mantchu, and some picked English battalions will employ their sabres to avenge the massacres of the Peiho. Local newspapers dilate on the splendid appearance of the British forces when drawn up on the beach of Odin Bay; but just now, when we are examining the quarterly accounts of the empire, we cannot help remembering that these blue, crimson, and golden squadrons, upon which ready writers expatiate, cost enormous sums of money; that their transport involves a heavy additional expenditure; and that, since the campaign was forced upon us, we ought to be indemnified in every shilling thus disbursed. Lord Elgin will be bound also, whenever negotiations recommence, to rectify certain errors in the treaty of Tientsin, to throw open without let or hindrance the channel of the Peiho, and to secure for European trade in the north, not the inferior harbour of Tangchau, but that of Chefoo, which is at all seasons adapted for the anchorage of large ships and the landing of heavy merchandise. Nor are we convinced by the objections entertained by Lord John Russell against the project for opening up regular relations with the Chinese of the West. Why should England fail in that which Russia has accomplished? The former, it may be argued, penetrates the interior from the ocean, while the latter has an inland frontier; but there is no valid reason why British agents should be more secure at Peking than at Esmok. With a tight hand kept upon the Central Government, the subjects of this realm might be safe anywhere, excepting, of course in those provinces which the rebellion has overwhelmed; and, with respect to them, the English have never experienced any want of confidence. The events of the rebellion are mainly in favour of the allies. The Emperor at Peking has now to encounter a double enemy, one ineradicably established throughout a vast range of his own dominions; the other bringing to bear upon him all the concentrated scientific and deadly strength of civilisation. The revolted Chinese, professing a modification of Christian tenets, wavering between Carpienianism and a sort of mongrel Catholicism, entertain peculiar sympathies with the people of the West, and at any rate would naturally be disposed to co-operate with the foreign assailants of the Mantchu throne. We aid their work, and they assist ours. Nor would it be matter of the slightest regret did the insurgents, acting simultaneously with the Western Powers, descend irresistibly upon the Imperial metropolis, and sweep from the face of the earth that Mantchu dynasty which has been the chief obstacle to enlightenment and progress amongst three hundred millions of the human family. Happily the fantastic theories of China which prevailed in the last century, and have since imposed upon so many minds eager for Utopianism, have been dispelled. The Citizen of the World has actually been among us, and we have recognised in the polished gentleman of Peking no more than a listless savage, gaudy and obese, whose pretence to philosophy consisted in an attempt at atheism, and whose manners formed a mixture of cowardice with insolence. Such are the mandarins of the Middle Empire, and we anticipate from them nothing whatever, except so much as may be extorted by the sabres of the Dragon Guards and the lances of the Punjaub Irregulars. These men, under able commanders, have undertaken to remove the reproach which fell upon our arms when a British Ambassador was fired upon from an ambuscaded Chinese river, in violation of a solemn treaty, and by orders of the Emperor's representatives. We trust it will be remembered that they have not only outrage and perfidy to avenge, but rights to establish for the commerce and the national flag of Great Britain. Great interests are at stake; and prodigious trade is waiting for the cessation of hostilities, especially in the north of the empire; and there is no calculating what, on the one

hand, might be sacrificed by an incompetent conclusion of the war, or what, on the other, might be gained if, once for all, we now define, on a permanent basis, and with unmistakable distinctness, the future relations of Great Britain with China.—*Daily Telegraph*.

TAH-LIEN-WHAN BAY.

Although we talk much more in England about Rome and Naples than we do about the bay of Tah-lien-whan, our intimate home sympathies jump most eagerly towards the last news from that far away locality. Its uncouth name has hitherto found its way into no map, and its position is an impenetrable secret to the majority of those English families who know it only as the temporary abiding place of some one who is very dear to them; but a little boat accident at Tah-lien-whan has much more English interest about it than if the whole Austrian navy went down in a storm in the Grand Canal at Venice, or after a collision with the unlighted Rialto, and the news of half-a-dozen cases of fever upon the shores of that bay with an unmemorable name would cause more real alarm in England than the news that malignant malaria had held its own at Rome against the approaching winter, and had seated itself triumphant upon all the seven hills. The fact is, that our own kith and kin were, at the last accounts, away in that distant and unsung land, where there are neither priests, nor ruins, nor deadly miasma; and upon this last point we are glad to be well assured. However, the dogs are now slipped, and our next letters will give us results. If we are not successful this time, no fault will lie at the door of those who prepared the expedition. It is at any rate pleasant to know that we have made some advance in the art of sending out a fleet and army. We have placed a powerful expedition on shore 16,000 miles from Woolwich without a disaster, and in as perfect a state of efficiency as if they were all congregated at Mount Edgecumbe. After the first blow is struck promptitude and rapidity will be everything, and there will be no more delay for anybody, not even, we will hope, for diplomatists, until enough has been done to render their work easy. The plan, we believe, was to land the first division at Peh-tang, where it may be reasonably supposed that the Chinese will not expect us. Peh-tang is the mouth of the unnavigable river into which the Chinese attempted to lure Mr. Bruce. It is about ten miles north of the mouth of the Peiho. It is defended by two small forts, and if the river should have been found not to be staked the landing party would make a dash at these forts, and, having taken them, the whole land force would march across the neck of land which separates the Peh-tang from the Peiho river, and thus obtain the rear of the Taku forts. When this march of twelve miles had been effected, the gunboats would cross the bar, and the forts be attacked at once from land and river. This plan may of course have been modified by circumstances, and it may have happened that the Peh-tang river might be found to be too formidable in its fortifications to be thus summarily dealt with; but circumstances point out this as obviously the plan of the first intention, and, as two months have now elapsed since the attack must have been made, not even Russian telegraphs can render it an indiscretion to mention it. Such is the crisis of our affairs in China as it stood on the 25th of July last, and as it has been more elaborately depicted by our correspondent who attends the expedition. For tidings of the issue we must still wait, and it is vexatious to feel that the want of telegraphic communication alone conceals from us events of vast national concern which are very possibly known to another European Power.—*Times*.

Naval and Military.

No movements have been announced in this country or in France in connection with the expedition to China since our last. The *Tartar*, 20, screw, which has arrived at Portsmouth from Sheerness, is reported to be fitting for service in China.

The *Albatross*, which sailed from Hong Kong on the 17th July, and the *Epsom*, on the 5th August, with naval and military invalids for the Cape and England, have, in consequence of the great mortality on board of some transports from China, been fitted and supplied with every necessary and comfort.

The following is an extract of a letter from Commodore H. B. Edgell, C.B., dated on board Her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, Trincomalee, August 26th, 1860:—"We are at last off for home, after a short trip to Madras, and leave for England about the 15th of September, hoping to arrive at Spithead before Christmas, as we only touch at the Cape. We have landed some of our heavy guns, as the ship is not too strong. I have no doubt we shall make a good passage home, the season being favourable for rounding the Cape. The *Cyclops* is surveying Galle harbour, and expects soon to be ordered home. The first stone of a new lighthouse has just been laid here, and I should not be surprised to see the Peninsular and Oriental Company make this their head-quarters at some future time."

The Sappers and Miners of the Royal Engineers, selected to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to erect the sanatorium at Cape Town, for the sick and wounded troops from China and India, embarked at Southampton on the 4th instant, by the mail steamer.—The sanatorium is intended to be formed of huts, and will be erected near the locality of Wineberg, about eight miles from Cape Town. Dr. J. B. Taylor, C.B., who has been appointed chief medical officer, has been for some time at the Cape superintending the erection of the various buildings and organizing the medical staff of officers for the new establishment.

The Rev. T. Molesworth, one of the chaplains at Chatham Garrison, has received orders to proceed to China.

With the desire of promoting a more intelligible intercourse between our own troops and those of our foreign allies, when called into the same sphere of action, a French class has been established at the Artillery Barracks at Woolwich.

The Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal have for some time past been engaged in proving a 12-pound Armstrong gun, under a course of the severest conceivable tests, with a determination of overloading and firing until some portion of the gun should give way. The experiments, which have extended over some weeks, and are now terminated, have taken place at the Royal Arsenal butt, the committee having arrived at the conclusion that no amount of charge can have the slightest effect in shaking the metal.

The trial commenced with loading and firing seven rounds with an ordinary proof charge of powder and a single cylinder shot, after which the charge of powder was increased, and the length of the cylinder shot was doubled. Seven rounds were again fired, and the gun, having been searched and examined, was found intact. A course of trials was subsequently followed up with a gradual increase of the charge and a progressive lengthening of the cylinder, which ultimately consisted of 11 elongated shot, the last of which projected beyond the muzzle of the gun. In order to augment the severity of the test, the cylinder was rammed firmly home and cemented to the muzzle with molten lead and resin, and every one expected that the gun must inevitably give way. Seven rounds were fired with each increased charge, the result of the last seven rounds carrying the cylinder, weighing 132lbs., completely through the huge mound of earth against which it was fired; and the gun, having been carefully examined, exhibited no symptoms of injury.

A grand divisional field day of the whole of the troops stationed at the North and South Camps, and at the permanent barracks, took place at Aldershot. The Royal Artillery consisted of the Horse Brigade, commanded by Col. Phillpotts, and the batteries of Armstrong guns commanded by Capt. Elgee and Pigou. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-Gen. Lord Paget, C.B., comprised the 5th Lancers, Col. Sullivan; 9th Lancers, Col. Little; 18th Hussars, Lieut.-Col. Knox; and the Military Train Corps. The three Infantry Brigades, under the command respectively of Major-Gen. Lawrence, C.B., Brigadier-Gen. Brook Taylor, and Brigadier-Gen. Russell, comprised the 10th, 32nd, 41st, 49th, and 55th Regiments, the Rifle Brigade and the Royal Sussex Militia. The whole force was under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir John L. Pennefather, K.C.B., and about four hours were occupied in a series of evolutions of attack and defence on an extensive scale. The cavalry having taken up a strong position were supposed to be attacked by infantry, who advanced in quarter-distance columns, protected by the Rifles. The artillery opened fire, which was soon answered on the other side. The cavalry advanced and retired, and ultimately the enemy's centre was broken by a sharp attack, and a most exciting pursuit took place. The troops returned to quarters at 3 o'clock.

The first of a class of steel-plated iron steam vessels, of somewhat gigantic proportions, which the Government has decided upon having constructed for the British navy, is to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard as soon as the necessary preparations have been made at that establishment, and completed with all possible despatch. The vessel which it is intended to be constructed will be rendered as nearly as possible shotproof, and this will be accomplished by covering her above her water line with massive steel armour plates. She will be of a size never yet witnessed in the English navy, the intention being to construct her 400 feet in length, or about double the length of many line-of-battle ships, and about two thirds of the length of the *Great Eastern*. She is to be furnished with engines of corresponding power, which will drive her through the water at a high rate of speed, and her armament is to consist exclusively of Armstrong guns of the heaviest metal and longest range. She will be one of the most formidable vessels of war yet built for the Government. The Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, Mr. Large, has paid a visit to Chatham Dockyard, in order to ascertain if either of the docks at that establishment are sufficiently large to admit of the proposed vessel being built. The largest of the docks is that known as No. 2, which has been only recently finished, the Admiralty having had that dock built in order to receive the largest vessels belonging to the navy. Its length is only a very little less than 400 feet, but an addition of several feet will be made by the removal of the caisson at the entrance and erecting in its place a dam, by which means the required length will be obtained for the construction of the vessel. The dock is at present occupied by the steam floating battery *Trusty*, 14, which is under repair, and as soon as she has been completed it is intended to commence building the new iron vessel.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDERS TO BE RETIRED CAPTAINS.—John Neilson Gladstone, who entered the Navy in 1820, and Alexander John Græme, who entered the service in 1813.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—Frederick W. Brown, with seniority from the 24th of September, 1860. Charles Tucker, promoted to the *Indus*, for service in Naicissus.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: John Grey, to the *Hogue*; Robert Anderson (a), to the *Snap*.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: Wm. Farquharson, to the *Valorous*; George M. Dooley, to the *Niger*; Archibald Gillies, to the *Furious*; John Langlands, in the *Alert*.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: H. P. Saunders, promoted to the *Cordelia*; C. Bonwick, promoted to the *Satellite*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.—C. A. Shapcote, promoted to the rank of paymaster.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—The Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, C.B., to the *St. Jean D'Acre*, vice Captain T. P. Thomson, invalided; and Thomas Harvey, to the *Cressy*, vice Elliot.

COMMANDERS.—J. M. Reeve, to the *Cæsar*; Commander W. Swinburn, to be Inspecting Commander of Coastguard, vice W. H. Jones, superseded at his own request; H. C. Glyn, to the *Miranda*.

LIEUTENANTS.—C. W. S. Blount, to the *Ariel*; John Burgess, to the *Eagle*; G. Y. E. Rattray, to the *Marlborough*, for disposal; William B. Pauli, to the *Impregnable*; Richard S. Bateman, to the *Cumberland*; David Boyle to the *Centurion*; W. H. Elton, to the *Miranda*; Thomas W. Oliver, to the *Cornwallis*; Osmond de B. Brock, to the *Royal Adelaide*; Logie A. Whimper, to the *Impregnable*.

MASTERS.—James H. W. Bowlett, to the *Brisk*; Arthur Thomas, to the *Miranda*; E. J. Kemp, to the *Brisk*.

CHAPLAIN AND NAVAL INSTRUCTOR.—The Rev. W. C. P. Baylee, M.A., to the *Victory*.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Alexander Watson (Superintendent), to the *Palmerston*, convict ship; Henry Slade, to the *Miranda*.

PAYMASTERS.—S. H. L. Giles, to the *Hogue*; A. Robinson, to the *Wellington*; G. P. Ricarda, to the *Victory*; T. C. J. Dryden and W. H. Reeves, to the *Donegal*; Thomas Leccombe (additional), to the *Impregnable*; James C. Mesgher (additional), to the *Formidable*; George Barnes, to the *Miranda*; John Burke (additional), to the *Wellesley*.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—John J. Dodbyn (acting), to the *Landrail*.

SECOND MASTERS.—John Riches, to the *Landrail*; W. R. Cronin, to the *Rhadamanthus*.

MASTERS ASSISTANTS.—John B. Palmer, George S. Brodie, Thomas H. Smith, R. H. M. Maxwell, and George Alexander Broad (additional), to the *Marlborough*; Miles S. S. Bree, to the *Aboukir*; Herbert George T. Packer, to the *Diadem*; Nathaniel Child, to the *Centurion*; Edgar C. Baker (additional), to the *Victory*, for the *Rolla*; George G. M'Ewen, to the *Tartar*; John A. Jones (additional), to the *Britannia*, for the *Sealark*; T. J. Morris, to the *Miranda*; T. G. Freeman, to the *Dasher*; C. Brent, to the *Sanspareil*.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTER.—J. S. Daniell (in charge), to the *Firefly*.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Patrick J. Lambert, to the *Cornwallis*; John H. Bishop, to the *Miranda*.

SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS.—R. H. Jenkyn, to the *Indus*, for charge of the *Charm*. Third Class: Thomas Lewis, to the *Cumberland*, for charge of the *Cochin*; Wm. Watson, to the *Indus*, as supernumerary.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: S. Swan, to the *Landrail*; W. Donneson, to the *Cumberland*, as supernumerary; J. Langrish, to the *Foxhound*; H. Payne, to the *Mersey*. Second Class: G. Thompson, to the *Cornwallis*, for service in the *Ruby*; J. Hansford, to the *Colossus*, for service in the *Biter*; John Singer, to the *St. Jean d'Acre*; T. Edgar, to the *Miranda*; Richard Henry Jenkyn, promoted to the rank of second class assistant-engineer in the *Indus*, as supernumerary. Third Class: Thomas Barker, to the *Foxhound*; William A. Naughton, to the *Dee*; F. Grundy, to the *Megara*, as part complement; William Allan, to the *Cumberland*, for service in the *Fisgard*; R. Oliver, to the *Miranda*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third Class: Edward Highman, to the *Indus*, as supernumerary; Adolphus Andrews, to the *Blenheim*, for service in the *Violet*; A. Wilkins, to the *Megara*, as supernumerary.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG.

In 1860.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson	Governor	Salary £3000
Lieut. Brown, A.D.C.	Private Secretary	250
W. T. Mercer	Colonial Secretary	1200
F. H. A. Forth	Do. Treasurer	800
W. H. Rennie	Auditor General	600
W. C. F. Robinson	Sec. to Superintendent of Trade	800
C. St. George Cleverley	Surveyor General	1000
J. I. Murray	Colonial Surgeon & Lock Hospital	1000
A. L. Inglis	Harbour Master	600
D. B. Caldwell	Registrar-General	700
W. H. Adams	Chief Justice	3000
H. Kingsmill	Acting Attorney General	1250
W. H. Alexander	Registrar of Supreme Court	600
T. F. Callaghan	Chief Magistrate	1200
W. H. Mitchell	Assistant do.	600
Charles May	Superintendent of Police and Coroner	500
W. Chapman	Postmaster General	800
F. W. Mitchell	Assistant do.	500
Rev. J. J. Irwin	Colonial Chaplain	700
Rev. W. Lobescheid	Inspector of Chinese Schools	300

NOTE.—The Governor, Superintendent of Police, and Postmaster General, have a house provided for them; £300 of the Auditor General's salary, £200 of the Surveyor-General's, and £250 of the Acting Attorney-General, are not charged to the Colony, but voted by Parliament under Civil Service Estimates for Consular, &c., Services in China, &c. An increase of salary has been granted to the Governor and several other officers.

GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.

Colonel Orfeur Cavenagh	Governor
W. Thomas Lewis	Resident Councillor of P. W. I.
Captain Henry Man	" " Singapore
Captain Macpherson	" " Malacca
Sir B. Bolton McCausland	Recorder
W. Willans Willans	Magistrate of Police
W. Cuppage	Postmaster
J. Rose	Resident Surgeon
J. Clunis	Engineer and Surveyor
J. Michael Moniot	Surveyor-General of the Straits
J. D. Vaughan	Master Attendant
Captain G. C. Collyer	Chief Engineer of Public Works

LIST OF CONSULS IN HONG KONG.

For United States	James Keenan	Consul
— France	M. A. E. Vaucher	Vice-Consul
— Spain	D. José de Aguilar	Consul
— Portugal	Manoel Pereira	Do.
— Netherlands	A. W. P. Kup	Do.
— Denmark	Fred. H. Block	Do.
— Free Hanseatic Towns	Ludwig Wiese	Do.
— Prussia	G. Overbeck	Vice-Consul
— Sweden and Norway	N. Duus	Consul
— Belgium	E. C. Antrobus	Do.
— Austria	G. A. Wiener	Do.]
— Sardinia	Johann Demt	Do.
— Oldenburg and Hanover	C. Brodersen	Do.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

In our present number will be found a Tabular Statement of the Exports from China, in addition to our Tea and Silk Table, but as the published statements in China contain a large proportion of packages entered as "Sundries," we publish another statement of cargoes, compiled from each vessels' report to the Custom House at the port of her arrival in Great Britain, as also the consignees.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

"THE TIMES" ON DIRECT TRADE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

We are so fully satisfied of the great advantages which must accrue to British commerce from the adoption of the

project which Captain Sprye and his son have through so many years advocated for opening up intercourse with Western China, by means of a direct trade between Rangoon and Esmok, that we hail with no ordinary feelings of gratification the accession (somewhat tardy though it be) of our influential contemporary *The Times* to the support we have so continuously endeavoured to give them. In our last issue we printed the reply of the Foreign-office to the second memorial of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. As our readers are already acquainted with its purport we will only say that Lord John Russell evidently formed a very erroneous estimate of the opinions of those mercantile men who have given consideration to this mercantile subject. We observe with real pleasure, therefore, that these opinions have secured earnest, and, we need scarcely add, able advocacy in *The Times*. In its City article of the 6th instant the Foreign-office letter was dissected in a masterly manner. This appears to have had the effect of bringing into the field an able coadjutor, in the person of Captain Sherard Osborn: for in *The Times* of the 11th instant appeared a long letter from that gallant officer, warmly advocating the project. It is indeed true that he might have taken less credit to himself, and have made at least some reference to the originators of the project: but we are content to waive this consideration and to welcome Captain Sherard Osborn as a useful ally in the prosecution of the great work. Of still higher value, however, was the leading article accompanying his letter, and enforcing with considerable power the views we have so earnestly advocated. We trust that Captain Sprye and his son (as too long ministerially slighted as unsupported by others in their labours), will continue to persevere in the work till the commercially ignorant officials of the Foreign-office shall be shamed into action, and be compelled to show a proper disposition to make available the services of those who have devoted so much of their talent, time, resources, and energy, in furtherance of a scheme which must yield such manifold permanent advantages to the empire at large, in many points of view.

We have before stated that what we desire is the discussion of the question. We have reason, also, to think this to be the wish of the projectors. Therefore, we say, give the subject discussion. Its inherent merits will secure its ultimate adoption we are well assured. With pleasure did we read the the seve-

ral later letters which appeared in *The Times*. In one of them, indeed, the writer's views are adverse to the projectors. We refer to the letter signed "J. C." in *The Times* of the 12th inst.: and as that letter may have been written by a gentleman whose opinions are considered by *The Times* as commercially of some value, we will devote our remaining space on this occasion to the examination of some of its statements.

The reasoning of "J. C." in the letter to which we refer rests on the writer's wrong belief that the Eastern half only of China is populous and fertile. We will briefly examine some of his statements in support of this assumption. First, "J. C." speaks of the South-Western province of Yun-nan as "the poorest and the least populous of the Chinese Empire." He gives the population at five and a-half millions. Now, to shew the inaccuracy of this statement, what is the fact by the last computation in 1847? It was upwards of eight millions, and is now probably over ten millions. Next we are told that the adjoining province, "Quang-si, though somewhat better, is the poorest of all the southern provinces of the Empire." Still, this province of Quang-si, comprising upwards of seventy thousand square miles, had in 1847 a population of about ten and a-half millions, which now probably numbers more than twelve millions. Then, again, "J. C." strangely omits all notice of the province of Sze-chuen, immediately to the north of Yun-nan; which contained in 1847 a population exceeding thirty millions, and is said to be the richest of the eighteen provinces of China. In proof of this we refer "J. C." to that late traveller, the Abbe Huc's account of this province, in his journey through it from Thibet to Canton. Further, we may remark that "J. C." overlooks as part of Western China the two provinces of Chen-si and Kan-su, contiguous to Sze-chuen; and containing in 1847 a population of upwards of thirty-six millions. With the vast populations to which we have referred we have no trade from the seaports of China. Yet—and let our manufacturers mark this well—they are not only in themselves prolific of mercantile advantages, but are, besides, well trodden commercial highways to Eastern Thibet and Tartary.

Further, "J. C." speaks of Captain Sprye's proposed route from Rangoon to Esmok as though it were to be by the Irrawaddy. Now, British Pegu, as this writer should be aware, is divided by the Yomah range of mountains, called the backbone of Pegu, into Western and Eastern-Pegu, and the Irrawaddy flows through the Western half. Commerce with Western China has been long attempted by this very circuitous and difficult route from the sea to Bhamo: but the attempts, although made by many men of enterprise, have been absolute failures. We venture to recommend "J. C." to read the pamphlets issued by the projectors of the land route, which we have felt it our duty to advocate. He might, too, we think, with great advantage search after the reports of Richardson, McLeod, O'Riley, and others, on the geography of this part of Eastern Asia. Had he been acquainted with the results of their travels he would have known that the country from our north-east frontier of Pegu to Esmok is not destitute of roads, and that it is not "inhabited by predatory and barbarous tribes who lend a nominal obedience to either the Burman or the Chinese Government:" but on the contrary.

The territory to which "J. C." refers, belongs to the two Burman Shan Princes of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung (than whom, the pamphlets of the projectors state, there are throughout Eastern Asia none more civilised or more desirous of commercial intercourse with our nation), and is not unknown. So long ago as 1835, 1836, and 1837, British officers traversed it, and found the roads covered with caravans carrying to and fro from the Chinese western frontier vast quantities of cotton, teas, cotton, &c., and saw numerous and extensive tea and poppy plantations west of that Chinese frontier. "Fine teas" are a matter of taste, and the taste of Capt. Osborn may be as good as that of "J. C." The former states that the best teas come from the West; the latter that you must seek them in the Eastern Provinces. We will not argue the point. We will only add, on positive authority, that the teas from the extreme west have a good demand even in the Imperial City of Peking. Did we feel justified in giving publicity to the whole of the information in the private pamphlets of the projectors which are before us, we could add much on this point: and could, moreover, give details of much interest, in political and military points of view, with reference to the intervening states of the two tributary Burman Shan princes above referred to.

There is yet one great error in the letter of "J. C." requiring present notice. He is, it would seem, more or less interested in the existing trade with China and Singapore, and assumes that

he sees in this proposal an encroachment on that trade. Now, one of the grounds of the projectors of this project is that it will open up a *wholly new* trade. They believe that it will in no way interfere with the existing trade with Eastern China. Nay, more, that it will not retard its *extension*. The extremities of that vast empire are so very far apart, that there can be no doubt extensive *distinct* trades will be established. Be this, however, as it may, and without adverting to the military and nautical aspects of the question—which we have reason to think Captain Sprye, years since, submitted to our Ministers—we are well assured that on the success of this project depends vast commercial interests for long ages to come: and possibly, also, the yet more important considerations of a higher morality, and a purer faith throughout the celestial empire. We conclude by quoting the following on the subject from *The Times* City Article of Saturday, the 6th inst.:—

“We published a statement a few months back (*Times*, March 10, 1860) to the effect that a large trade might be opened up by a short land route from our Indian possessions to the western frontier of China, and the project excited very favourable attention among the commercial classes in London and the provinces. Any one glancing at a map of Asia will be struck with the proximity we have already attained to China by means of our acquisitions in Pegu. From the port of Rangoon our territory extends north-eastward towards China a distance of 250 miles. We then come to the south-east portion of the territory of the King of Burmah; and across this, which is also about 250 miles in width, we come to the Chinese south-western frontier town of Esmok. We are thus brought into direct communication with that trading people almost at our own door, the whole of the navigation *via* Singapore and the Chinese Sea would be saved, and we should moreover reach a moiety of the population with whom we can never otherwise come in commercial contact, even if our political relations with the Chinese Government become of the most unrestricted and cordial character. What, then, is the difficulty? The first idea likely to occur is that the King of Burmah would throw obstacles in our way. Such, however, is not the case. The King of Burmah seems to understand commercial interests better than some English statesmen, for he is represented to be friendly to anything that will promote commerce with and through his dominions. Apparently there is no difficulty, except the old one. Our Foreign Office are not fond of new questions, and least of all of commercial questions. The Leeds Chamber of Commerce has recently twice memorialized the Government on the subject. They represented its important bearing on the interests not only of our home manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners, but of our traders in all parts of India. The Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool, had previously made similar representations. The reply has been such as to damp, as far as possible, all effort in the matter. Yet nothing was required but a civil negotiation with the King of Burmah, which the Government alone can make; and that in any future diplomatic arrangements with the Chinese authorities the frontier town of Esmok should be recognised as a legal place of trade.

“Lord John Russell, however, thinks that ‘much inconvenience’ might arise from such a ‘novel’ proposition. Moreover, that it would be ‘impossible to protect British trade also inland a city,’ or ‘to exercise due control over British subjects.’ Next to the possibility of anything that might cause ‘inconvenience’ to the Foreign Office, the idea of allowing ‘British subjects’ to run without leading strings has always been the most distasteful to that department. The Chambers of Commerce have likewise been furnished with a hint that they know nothing about the true interests of trade, since the very measures for which they are now praying, under the idea of extending it, would only bring it into jeopardy. ‘Redress for any wrong done in such a remote corner as Esmok,’ observes his lordship, ‘could in all probability only be obtained by applying pressure at places more accessible, and so placing in jeopardy the more important interests of British trade on the seaboard of China.’ The Foreign Office doctrine therefore is, that we must shut ourselves from the trade of the largest continents and provinces, provided any diplomatic correspondence that might arise out of it would have to be carried on with authorities resident at some other locality. His Lordship’s words, in fact, may be paraphrased as follows:—It is bad to trade in the Sea of Azoff or at Odessa, because any disputes would have to be settled at St. Petersburg, and might compromise our trade in the Baltic. Avoid likewise all intercourse with San Francisco, because the necessity of an appeal to Washington would not only create much inconvenience to the Foreign Office, but might interrupt our transactions with New York or New Orleans. In like manner let the Canadians hold no traffic with Chicago, the difficulty of controlling British subjects at ‘so inland a town’ being especially formidable. It is to be hoped that no one will be disappointed with this official view. It may be a question whether the new route will be found so practicable or advantageous as it would seem to be from all the evidence at present possessed; but there can be no question, supposing past experience to be worth anything, that, if it is to be opened up, the task will be performed by private enterprise, not only unassisted, but obstructed, so far as official power extends; and that it will be only when everything has been fully accomplished by private energy that the Government will step in to encumber it with help.”

After reading this truthful description of our Foreign-office opinions and action on commercial subjects, can any one doubt that the time has fully arrived when all matters relating to our trade with other countries, together with our Consuls in them, should be transferred from the department of “Diplomatic Duplicity” to that of a Secretary of State for Commerce? Again, then, we urge our manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners generally, to give their serious attention to effecting such a beneficial reform in Government. The President of the Board of Trade is, wrongly, as destitute of controlling power

and official patronage in matters of commerce, as the Foreign Secretary is unwisely encumbered with them in reference to his other and more legitimate duties.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE chronic rebellion in China has been revived. Mr. Edkins—whom *The Times* designates as the most intelligent of our missionaries in China—has given us the benefit of his experiences, derived from his late visit to Soochow.

It is seven years since Shanghai was threatened by the approach of the Taepings, and our then representative in China, Sir George Bonham, determined in March, 1853, to proceed himself up the Yang-tse-kiang, to ascertain how matters actually stood, resolved not to interfere in any shape. Then, as now, the advance of the rebels caused a panic amongst the Chinese merchants at Shanghai, which acted injuriously upon our trade. The Governor of Keang-Soo, through the Taoutai of Shanghai, informed our Consul that the rebels were ravaging the country of Kew-Keang and Ganhwuy, seizing all merchant vessels, &c., and that the Imperial army and the volunteer vessels sent against them could not prevent the rebels from reaching Nanking, where the state of affairs had become most dangerous and pressing. He therefore requested a consultation with the foreign consuls, with a view of obtaining the assistance of foreign vessels of war to attack the rebels, “and assist in the extermination of ‘this hateful set,’ assuring us that his Imperial Majesty would cherish the recollection of the goodness shown. It was then nearly a year since the rebels had proceeded from Kwangsee into Hoonan, and from thence to Hoopoh, destroying the marts of general commerce, such as Hankow, &c., on the Yang-tse-kiang. The Taoutai very coolly asked as follows:—“I have ‘to request that you will, in the first place, despatch the ‘vessels of war which may be in Shanghai to Nanking, to ‘make, with the vessels under Imperial command, a combined ‘attack, and extirpate the rebels,’ &c. The consul, in reply, makes a communication to the Taoutai, informing him that if the Governor-general of the Two Keang desires assistance, or anything else, he must address her Majesty’s Plenipotentiary, without the intervention of any subordinate officer, assuring him that such communication shall receive the best consideration and early reply. Here was a point which might have turned the fortune of the Chinese Government, and of the people. Confidence and sincerity were wanting. The Chinese Government acts upon the principle of assuming, so long as assumption will be tolerated, and concedes justice only in the presence of force, able and willing to extort it. The American minister in China, in his report to the Secretary of State, on the 7th of February, 1853, said:—“On our side it seems ‘pretty certain that no inclination existed to assist the Chinese ‘authorities.’ As to the contrary we are not so certain—so Sir Charles Bonham qualified his despatch; and Lord Clarendon, in reply, approved of the same, and pending instructions from him, desired him not to interfere in any shape in favour of the Chinese Government.

It is not without interest to notice the information and opinions which authorities obtained at that time. Mr. T. T. Meadows, the author of a celebrated book on the Chinese Rebellion, in a report to the consul of Shanghai, dated the 26th of March, 1853, said:—

“All I have learned tends to strengthen my previously expressed conviction that the insurrectionary movement is a national one of the Chinese against the continued rule, or rather misrule, of the Manchoes; and that the power of the latter is already irrevocably subverted in the southern half of the Empire. The interference of foreigners in their behalf would now only have the effect of prolonging hostilities and anarchy for an indefinite period; while if they abstain from interference, it is highly probable that the valley of the Yangtse, with the Southern Provinces, will speedily come under the rule of a purely Chinese dynasty as one internally strong State, governed according to the old national principles of administration.”

In the same report Mr. Meadows—after giving these general conclusions, upon which he entertains no doubt—subjoins a few details, for the accuracy of which he does not vouch, but which to him appear credible; such as that Choo, who, under the title of Teentih, claimed to be a descendant of the Mings, the last Chinese dynasty, and as such claimed what his son Taeping now aims at, the Imperial throne; that he is assisted by a number of able councillors, chiefly literary gentry, who found their legitimate path to distinction barred by the mal-administration of the Manchoes, degraded and banished ex-mandarins, who, of course, conceived themselves unfairly deprived of their rank; that the pay of the rebel army is high, and paid with a punctuality unknown in the Manchoo armies;

that discipline is strictly maintained; that in two or three cities where the inhabitants resisted (defended their own, we should say), they put every living being to the sword,—man, woman, and child,—but in other cases where submission was tendered, it was said the troops were not allowed to enter; and also that large numbers of the landed proprietors had made their submission, &c., &c.

It is remarkable that at that time the then American Consul at Shanghai, whilst he held similar opinions, should have been under the rose assisting, by the charter of vessels, &c., the Chinese authorities. In his report to the United States' Minister, January 28, 1853, he expresses it as the opinion of well-informed Chinese merchants, that the rebel change was good, as, on obtaining Nanking, they would crown an Emperor of Chinese race. He, like Mr. Meadows, believed in the presence of men of capacity and education; that the soldiers observe the rights of others; and, says he, "pillage and rapine of all kinds are so effectually restrained that the peasantry take sides with them, and the country through which they move is not disturbed." This may be compared to the South of Russia, where the locusts have passed over, and it is not disturbed after they have gone, simply because nothing is left to disturb. The American Consul, in his letter, says, "that if they capture Nanking they will take possession of the cities to the eastward, including Shanghai, all places of large trade which will afford much revenue, and that they would not interfere with trade, either foreign or native;" and when we add that rumour (we cannot say how circulated) promised free-trade, we have the key as to how sympathy was enlisted in their behalf. Another American Consul, belonging to the same firm as the one in Shanghai, writes to his Minister in March, 1853, "I hope Teenth will be successful and upset the present dynasty. We cannot be worse off; and he is said to be a liberal man." So much for official information. About this time a race took place between the Ambassadors of Great Britain and America, as to who should first greet the new star, and secure him in their interest. Mr. Marshall, the United States' Minister, obtained the *Susquehanna*, to convey him to the haven of his desire, Nanking. In his first despatch from Shanghai, written the same day as Sir George Bonham's first despatch from that place he says:—"The trade is completely paralysed. Money is hoarded. It is with immense difficulty that a dollar can be obtained in circulation."

In the month of April, 1853, first the British community, but finally all foreign residents, formed into volunteer corps, and appointed a defence committee. The chairman of a meeting convened for that purpose was our Consul, and to show what was actually known of the rebels or their movement we quote his words: "Whether the rebels, if rebels they were to be called, would come in any force to Shanghai, whether if they came, it would be with hostile or with friendly intention, were questions which he firmly believed no one in the place had any knowledge to enable him to decide." Such, we believe, is the case even to this day. On the 5th of April the Chinese authorities informed the Consular body at Shanghai of the fall of Nanking. Not long after Ching-Keang-Foo fell also into the hands of the insurgents. But still reliable information was wanted, and Mr. Meadows proceeded to Soochow and up the Grand Canal. The information obtained by him was as to the state of the different armies, and, says Sir George Bonham, "There is a somewhat strange peculiarity distinguishing these insurgents. The accounts received by Mr. Meadows describe them as puritanical and even fanatic. The whole army pray regularly before meals. They punish rape, adultery, and opium smoking with death, and tobacco smoking with the bamboo. The women captured in battle are lodged in separate buildings, as well as the children, who are at the same time clothed and educated." Here we have another cause for the sympathisers with the Taipings. As rumours were flying about that assistance would be afforded by our naval forces to the Imperialists, it was deemed desirable to explain to all parties that we were for the present neutral, thereby undeceiving the insurgents in regard to the false statements made by the Shanghai Taoutai, and thus endeavour to elicit from the insurgent chiefs their intention towards foreigners—rather a strange way of proving neutrality, and begging the question however.

Sir George Bonham, accompanied by Mr. Meadows and his intelligent and observant secretary, proceeded in the steamer *Hermes*, commanded, the by Capt. Fishbourne, up Yang-tse-

kiang, when forts and junks at Ching-Kiang in the possession of the rebels fired at the steamer. Of course, the fire was not returned from the steamer, but Captain Fishbourne informed the rebel chiefs in a friendly note that his presence was caused by a desire to obtain information. At Nanking the same happened, and after mutual explanations Mr. Meadows was taken into the presence of two chiefs—princes—who promised a meeting of the rebel chiefs with her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., to the Imperial Court of China. This desired interview, however, did not take place, since, true to Chinese traditional arrogance, a mandate was delivered to Sir George Bonham, conveying the commands to the brethren from afar, so that they may understand the rules of ceremony, &c., &c.—"Whereas, God, the Heavenly Father, has sent our sovereign down on earth as the true sovereign of all nations in the world, all people in the world who wish to appear at this Court must yield obedience to the rules of ceremony." They ought to prepare a statement, representing who and what they are, &c., before an audience can be accorded them. The conclusion of this precious document is, "obey these commands." Sir George after that, on account of the weather and other circumstances, no longer desired the audience, and conveyed his sentiments and intentions in a letter on the 28th of April, in which he explains our relations with the Imperial Government, expressing a desire to remain perfectly neutral, and asks by what spirit they will be actuated in their measures having relation to the British in the event of their proceeding to Shanghai. The reply to this was a decree to the distant English, enjoining them to set their minds at rest and to harbour no unworthy suspicions. After alluding to their religious tenets, how God sent a messenger down to convey the Chief up into heaven, where he was, according to his account, endowed with power to sweep away from the thirty-three heavens demoniacal influences of every kind and to expel them to the lower world; telling that God came himself down in this our world in the third month of the year Mowshin (1848), and Jesus Christ during the ninth month of the same year, to aid the chief "Celestial Sovereign" in assuming the control of the whole empire. They also expressed their extreme gratification that the English had not deemed myriads of miles too far to come to acknowledge their sovereignty, assuring them that this manifestation of fidelity and truth will cause the admiration of God and Jesus Christ.

In giving by this decree permission to go about unmolested, be it in aid of exterminating their foes or to trade, the hope is expressed that the English will "earn the merit of diligently serving the royal master" (Taeping). Of course this dose was a little too strong, for even Sir George, in his answer, tells the chiefs that he is unable to understand their communication, and especially that portion which implies that the English are subordinate to their Sovereign; plainly telling them that if they injure any British interest the same will be resented as similar injuries were resented ten years previous. The next letter from the chiefs, after a long preamble, alludes more pointedly to what they desire, viz., our aid. They assert that Mr. Meadows, teacher, let them into the belief that we were anxious of entering into friendly relations with them, and that they had consequently sent a letter to Sir George Bonham. The teacher's letter seems not to have been made public. In conclusion, they ask for an explicit answer, if we will hold with them or with the fiendish Tartars.

In his last letter to the chiefs, Sir George gets out of the difficulty, and tells them that notwithstanding having again been fired at on passing Kwa-chow, on his return to Shanghai, that he is still disposed to preserve neutrality, but warns them against repetition. The insurgent chiefs, in acknowledging this letter, excuse themselves, and give assurance that instructions have been given to the officers to prevent the re-occurrence of firing; and so ends Sir George's exploring expedition of 1853. Sir George seems to have, on the whole, formed a tolerably correct opinion of the rebels; and that at a time when, amongst the religious world, the most sanguine hopes were entertained, and the enthusiasm for the new sect was as high as it was universal. In his despatch to Lord Clarendon he says:—"Few will be prepared for so extraordinary a sect, and for tenets so absurd—intermingled as they are with Christian principles." He thinks that the source of the doctrines expounded in their religious books may be traced to political motives on the part of the chiefs. Colonel Humphrey Marshall, the United States Minister, was all this time anxiously watching the proceedings of our representative, and on the return of

the *Hermes* to Shanghai (6th May) he reports to his Government, besides a certain flagstaff transaction in Canton, that the opinions regarding the rebels are as various as the persons who pronounced them. Sir George entertained one idea, the captain of the *Hermes* exactly the opposite view of it, and Sir George's secretary believes in yet another, which he expresses freely. Mr. Marshall says Sir George told him that "the rebel chief is a religious fanatic, or a charlatan."

The result of the expedition was, that we gained some exact information as regards the religious tenets, and no doubt prevented the destruction of Soochow at that time. During the ten years of their existence, the rebels have traversed a great part of the empire, but nowhere, except at Nanking, held any portion, nor have they established anything like a fixed government, which would have given confidence to the respectable portion of the community. They have no idea of the true functions of Government; have shown no administrative capacity, and, if successful in the struggle for power, will arrogantly assume such forms of ceremony as the self-styled younger brother of Jesus Christ shall deem consistent with his assumed celestial dignity.

The American Minister, McLane, in 1854 tendered, according to Chinese official accounts, positive aid against the rebels, which was thus reported to Peking by the authorities at Shanghai:—

"It is the opinion of your slave that inasmuch as the American barbarians, hitherto accounted so submissive, have taken advantage of the present juncture to press their demands, reliance is not to be placed in their co-operation, though they promise it in the restoration of order. Their example will probably be followed, and to a much more serious extent, by the English and French barbarians."

The Emperor replied:—

"His (Mr. McLane's) own communication contained requests that did not appear in the letter of his Government, and his conduct was otherwise presumptuous. Let him set out at once for Canton; it will be Yeh's duty to forestall his malice, holding fast by the treaty, and addressing him authoritatively in peremptory language."

(To be Continued.)

THE PRATA SHOALS.

In the first number of the *London and China Telegraph* we recorded the wreck of the *North Star* on the Prata Shoals, and drew attention to the supineness of underwriters in not devising means by which a lighthouse could be erected on those far-famed shoals in the highway of our navigation in the China Seas. It was something out of the way of regular business, we suppose, which caused the otherwise inexplicable indifference of the foreign commercial community in China for stirring in the matter. Had unfortunate wrecked individuals required pecuniary assistance, such would have been bestowed with a liberality known at few places; but to stir in the matter of preventing these frequent disasters would most likely have taken a little more time than an order on the Comptroller. A resident of the Isle of Fragrant Streams, belonging to a kindred nation, on being appealed to, to use his influence to get up a little agitation on the subject of the lighthouse, in his usual cold, collected, nasal manner, said, "Oh, don't trouble about that, the more wrecks on the shoal the better for Hong Kong."

On the authority of the *Hong Kong Register*, "ere long a completion of this long-delayed, long-needed blessing may be anticipated." We would have preferred hearing first of a commencement, instead of an anticipated completion; but then the *Hong Kong Register* just now is rejoicing at its resurrection, and further informs us that it is glad "that the Surveyor-General has taken the matter in hand." Not doubting that whatever that gentleman takes in hand is cleverly conceived, still we think that, under the circumstances, it is a matter for regret that the Surveyor-General of Hong Kong should be burdened with its execution. Ample reasons for this will be found in our late remarks on the sanitary condition of Hong Kong. The matter has not escaped the attention of her Majesty's Government. A survey was ordered, and a report obtained in 1858, which, as the *Register* correctly observes, "suggested difficulties rather imaginary than real." It is not long since a gentleman left for Hong Kong who has had sad experience of the inhospitable shoal, and given much attention to the subject of the erection of a lighthouse on it. We think he was longer on the shoal than any other European, and would willingly give his assistance.

The next question is, who is to pay for it? Great Britain, or the Great National Partnership called "Alliance," or all nations frequenting the China seas. The colony of Hong Kong cannot be saddled with the outlay. In our opinion the plan

suggested—we believe in 1857—that the Chinese Government pay for both the erection and maintenance of a lighthouse should be adopted, and the Custom-house Inspectors at Canton be entrusted with the directorship. Had not the foreign inspectorship been established at Canton we would have said, let it be maintained by the Hong Kong Government, and the annual charge be re-imbursed through the consul at Canton by the Chinese Customs.

CALDWELL VERSUS MURROW.

THE conclusion of the legal proceedings against the editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, for an alleged libel on the notorious Daniel Richard Caldwell, Registrar-General and Protector (!) of the Chinese, and the manner in which it has been burked, is another illustration of the shameful way in which libels affecting the character of officials are "done" in that colony.

The history of the affair had reference to the conviction of a Chinese, in January last, of kidnapping coolies for the Havana barracoons, and his consequent sentence to four years' penal servitude. The trial being reported, the Procurator (Police Magistrate) of Macao wrote a letter to the *Daily Press*, in which he said, as plainly as the murder of the Queen's English would allow, that Caldwell, to procure the conviction of the kidnapper, had produced evidence in court which *he knew was perjured*! Only two witnesses had been produced by Caldwell, both of whom declared that they were victims of the kidnapper's arts and cupidity. But the Procurator asserted that Assoong, the superior of these witnesses, instead of being a green, was a very yellow hand, for he, the Procurator, had known him long as a coolie broker; and, mark! *this was told to Caldwell*. Clearly, when this letter appeared in the *Daily Press*, the duty of the Government was a searching inquiry. Nothing but libels-actions against unfortunate editors, however, claim sufficient interest for the initiation of judicial action; and so it followed, that when the editor of the *Daily Press* commented, in fitting language, on the appalling purport of the Procurator's revelation, the acting Attorney-General, after a sarcastic appearance at the Police Court, at once found a true bill on the criminal side. To ensure success, Caldwell, it appears—although he professes great poverty—paid heavy retaining fees to the only available barrister not to assist him, because the Attorney-General prosecuted, but to keep the editor from obtaining legal assistance in drawing his pleas; the same game which the late acting Governor Caine started with such success as to procure Tarrant's cruel punishment. Confident in the merits, however, the editor, drew his pleas himself, and on the 18th of June was prepared to defend them. The facts were astounding. When the Chinaman was convicted of kidnapping there was a strong feeling in the public mind against the atrocities of the coolie traffic, and Caldwell was held up as a model of official activity in bringing the hoary sinner to justice. There was more under it, however, than the public knew, or could by any reasonable possibility divine; and these are the facts the editor of the *Daily Press* was prepared to prove:—

1. That Caldwell, in prosecuting the Chinese kidnapper, had a private purpose—not public justice—in view.
2. That the Chinaman convicted was not in reality a kidnapper, but the recipient only of some of the money which had been given as advance wages (coolie bonding being legal at Macao), simply as payment for previous board and lodging in Hong Kong.
3. That the Chinaman so convicted—a quiet trader of over twelve years standing, never before implicated in coolie traffic—had had many transactions if he had not been a partner in the suspended firm of Mah-chow-Wang Caldwell & Co.!!! and
4. That the object—the "material inducement," as the lawyers have it—in the subornation of perjury by Assoong was the getting the Chinaman in question out of the way, because, first, he knew too much for Caldwell's peace, and secondly, because it was necessary that connections of the Mah-chow-Wang tribe should obtain possession of the premises built with partnership funds. Supporting the subornation of perjury, the editor had in court two Portuguese sent from Macao by the Procurator, who would have proved that "it was deposed on oath by one Jose Fernandez, before the Procurator, and in presence of D. R. Caldwell, that Assoong (the witness for the prosecution in the Queen versus Shun-ah-Hing) and several other persons, that he knew the said Assoong perfectly well as a broker in the said Barracoon, where he was very intimate with him, and had cut his nails several times there, and that Assoong had never been detained in the said Barracoon as a coolie, but had been there as a broker, and on one occasion Assoong had told him he had in his pocket upwards of seventy dollars commission money for three coolies—and he, Jose Fernandez, had actually touched the money, &c." . . . "and the said D. R. Caldwell asked the Procurator if he, the said Jose Fernandez, could speak Chinese, . . . and he repeated (in Chinese) all he had said in the Chinese language. But on the trial of the said Shun-ah-Hing, the court and jury were never informed by the said D. R. Caldwell, in his evi-

dence, of these facts—and they were never proved in evidence—and Assoong declared that he had been kidnapped and sold, and was detained in the said Barracoön."

These are strong, but we believe it could have been proved that Caldwell's wife, 'the immaculate Ayow, had been doing business with the convicted kidnapper, and taking money from him, in the Mah-chow-Wang connection up to within a week of Caldwell preferring against him this trumped-up charge of kidnapping. Returning to the appearance, however, the pleas were objected to as being informal, to which the editor replied, "I can't without legal assistance draw them better, and legal assistance I can't get, for Caldwell has retained all the bar." Therefore, Judge Adams requested Mr. Pollard, a barrister, to draw up a plea. A plea was drawn by Mr. Pollard, he, the confidential adviser of Mr. Caldwell, inserting in it of course just so much as pleased him, not as would please the defendant, and then came the trial, at which the following appears to be about the mode of procedure:—

Judge.—Well, Mr. Pollard, you admit that that seventh plea in the justification is faulty. It follows, then, such is the law of libel that the whole of the pleas but that of "not guilty" must be thrown out. In a word, I must direct the jury to find a verdict for the Crown. You say your client in writing—"this (Caldwell's) power of offence has been attributed to his adroitness in trumping up cases against such as may fly in his face, and accusing them of some crime, real or imaginary," simply meant that it had been so attributed by the chief magistrate and the superintendent of police in official despatches to Government; but that he, personally does not make an accusation which in effect is tantamount to subornation of perjury. Well, if you say that is what he really means, why cannot he publish so much in his paper in the shape of a retraction? The matter can end at that, and all that I shall require will be bonds to come up for judgment at any time within a year.

To this the editor consented; the bonds were given, the retraction made, and Daniel Richard Caldwell, Protector of Chinese, Justice of the Peace, &c., goes forth to the world with an unblushing front. Mean time, notwithstanding the circumstance that the executive Government have had every opportunity of eliciting the facts, Shun-ah-Hing, the victim of Caldwell terrorism—the man, by the way, who was brutally flogged in gaol remains in fetters.

The tale, we are informed, told by his family, is this:—

The police seeing a boat in the harbour of Hong Kong, with coolies en route to Macao, saw fit to order the men to land and tell them they were at liberty to go where they pleased. This the 120 knew before; but then they thought they would stay a little, and, at the request of the head man, Shun-ah-Hing was ordered to quarter and feed them in his hong. Afterwards they went voluntarily to Macao, to follow out their original intention of proceeding to the Straits. Shun-ah-Hing went with them, to obtain payment for their board, out of the advances customary, as well in the Straits as in the Cuban emigration-trade—received \$120, part of the proceeds obtained on ten who agreed to go to Havana, and, for so receiving—a fact which on the trial he never attempted to deny—he became, according to the law of Hong Kong, which strains at a gnat and swallows a camel, a wholesale slave-dealer!"

With regard to the original pleas, they contained a good deal of new matter touching Caldwell's past piratical connections; and had the whole been brought forward on trial the editor must have been acquitted with glorious honours. Could such a thing be? Certainly not! What could not be got over must be stopped like the Caine-Tarrant trial in 1846—and the magnates of Downing-street, will no doubt congratulate the Hong Kong Government on the very able manner in which the ugly affair was "done." Will the commission—at last announced to be held by order of the Duke of Newcastle—put an end to such mock trials? We fear not, but, on the contrary, will itself be a monument of mockery.

MR. TARRANT'S RELEASE.

We noticed in our last summary of news the release of this gentleman from the Debtors' Prison at Hong Kong, in which he has for nearly five months been confined on account of the costs of the suit of Colonel Caine, the late Lieutenant-Governor there; having in the first place undergone an imprisonment of six months in the criminal gaol, for an alleged libel on that functionary, who is now living at home in retirement on the spoils of his residence in the Far East, a monument to the official apathy and ignorance of Downing-street, to be followed shortly, no doubt, by that brother squeeze, Dr. Bridges.

The Hong Kong public having reason to believe that Mr. Tarrant could not or would not make payment to the legal crows of their little bills, to which \$225 for interest had been added, resolved to subscribe the sum of \$2,000 for that purpose, and through the active co-operation of a brother editor (*Daily Press*), the idea was completed. The following letter from Mr. Tarrant, which was published in the *Daily Press* of

the 6th of August, saves us from making any analysis of the "gigantic legal swindle," and alludes to the petition which has been forwarded to her Majesty in Council:—

Mr. Editor,—Having received the sum of two thousand dollars raised by public subscription to be presented to me for the purpose of aiding in satisfying the writ under which I am held in this prison for the costs of the prosecution in my libel on Acting Governor Colonel Caine, in September last, I have to avail myself of your columns to acknowledge this handsome testimonial, which is most gratifying—and I have to beg that the donors will receive my warm thanks for their great kindness. The circumstances of my imprisonment, from first to last, have been remarkable, and I am not surprised at the matter having created public sympathy. But for this public demonstration, however, I should have remained here until I received an answer to my petition to the Queen for leave to appeal against the excessive demand for which I am imprisoned; and should it be that, eventually, I succeed in obtaining a reduction of the bill of costs, I shall look on the money which has been subscribed—and which will be paid to the Master of the Crown Office under formal protest—as a fund to be disposed of for some public good. That there will be a reduction the following recital will, I think, show you.

1st.—The trial—determined by my imprisonment among felons as having been a criminal prosecution—should have been, as imperatively ordered, prosecuted by the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor (officers paid by the Crown)—and the information should have been signed by the Attorney-General—not by the Master of the Crown Office—an office not even mentioned in any local ordinance, and, before my trial, never exercised here.

2nd.—So prosecuted by private counsel, each available barrister in the colony being retained against me, the ordinance for practitioners in law is most distinct on the point of what fees are payable. To wit:

Section 9 runs.—"No barrister acting in his capacity of attorney shall instruct or authorise any other legal practitioner to appear for him as barrister, and no attorney acting as such shall instruct or authorise any other attorney to appear for him as barrister, and in all such cases the instructions and authority shall be absolutely null and void."

In the face of this, however, on taxing the bill of costs, the Master of the Crown Office allowed Mr. Pollard no less than \$996:20—(The first charge was \$1,314:07)—he, Mr. Pollard, having received his instructions and authorisation from Dr. Bridges direct—Dr. Bridges at the same time acting both as attorney and barrister.

3rd.—Sections 2 and 8 of the same Ordinance ordain that.—II. "When the same practitioner acts as barrister and attorney in the same matter, the remuneration received by him shall be regulated accordingly—*Exempti gratia*. He shall not be allowed to make any charge, or take any fee for or upon pretence of Attorneys' consultations to, or attendances on counsel, or the drawing or copying of papers for the perusal of counsel or the like." And VIII. "Every legal practitioner shall, at every step in any proceeding, describe himself and be described on the record and otherwise as barrister or as attorney, according to the truth of the case, and the capacity in which he may then be acting."

Admitting Dr. Bridges, therefore, to have acted throughout as an attorney only—with Mr. Pollard as counsel—these sections distinctly direct the Taxing Master to disallow him all charge as counsel;—and yet, in direct opposition to this direction, the sum allowed to him as counsel is \$900—as attorney \$440—(at first he wanted \$1,841, and he got \$1,840.)

The fourth ground of objection is the excessive and unreasonable amount of fees to counsel. Together, the Taxing Master allows Dr. Bridges and Mr. Pollard a total sum for counsel fees of \$1,896—while for my plea of justification in the trial of Regina v. Tarrant of 1858, the total amount allowed to counsel was \$500 only; in the cheaper case barrister pleading against barrister, in the trial under remark, I, of necessity, defending myself. You will naturally say with me, upon what principle of law does the Taxing Master review bills of costs? Upon what principle estimate the value of a barrister's services? What! Refuse to allow such an experienced and talented counsellor as Mr. Chisholm Ans ey more than \$60 a day on a trial, and yet give Mr. Pollard \$233! Dr. Bridges, in addition, getting his \$350!

The particulars here related formed the basis of my application to the Judge for a review of the Master's taxation; but notwithstanding the glaring illegality of the allocatur, the only order made, and against which I appeal, was for a review on the ground that only so much should be allowed as the Imperial Act warrants—no notice whatever being taken of local enactments. Even on this order, however, such items were allowed as Special Jury fees—fees payable strictly in connection with the trial generally, and having no earthly relation to the expense of raising my plea of justification. Then followed execution on my chattels—refusal of a short liberty to take my private papers from the mass. Sharp arrest as I left the criminal gaol and continued harsh, cruel and illegal treatment; all applications for rules and liberties of the Queen's Bench being rejected, the only offer of release being coupled with a condition by Dr. Bridges that I leave the Colony!

In all the annals of English jurisprudence I do not think there is the parallel of such a case of hardship and oppression; and repeating to subscribers my thanks for coming to my aid, I subscribe myself, very faithfully yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM TARRANT.

SIR CURSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.—In consequence of the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, his eldest son, the present Baronet, has, by virtue of Act No. 20 of 1860, of the Legislative Council of India, assumed the names of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in lieu of his former names of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and an advertisement to this effect has appeared in *The Times*. On the 3rd instant Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and suite, arrived at Cheltenham, and visited the manufactory of Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P. Very splendid services are being manufactured for Sir Jamsetjee, and he was enabled to see them in the various stages. It is said that the Baronet at one time entertained the idea of presenting the Queen with the somewhat unusual gift of a seventy-four, and that the vessel was actually built and on the point of being launched, when, on being inspected by the Government surveyors, she was found, from some defect in her timbers, to be worthless. She still remains on the stocks at Bombay.

MR. WHITE, M.P. FOR BRIGHTON, ON CHINA.—Mr. White delivered at the Athenæum, at Brighton, a long and able lecture. Having glanced at the magnitude and importance of his subject, the lecturer observed that writers on China and the Chinese were divisible into two classes—those, of what he might call the school of Voltaire, who extolled the Chinese, as Pagans, in a superlative degree, and those who, condemning all sceptical philosophy, depreciated the Chinese because they were not Christians, and abused them in hatred of their infidel eulogists. Hence this had become a party question, and it was most difficult to arrive at the truth; but a residence of ten years in China, and a diligent study of its people and institutions, ought, he felt, to qualify him to pronounce an opinion, which would not be conformable with the exaggerated estimate of the French school, or the unduly depreciating views of its opponents. Mr. White then described the physical characteristics of China, its language, government, and religion. The lecturer remarked that the Chinese have no feudal laws, no hereditary councillors, or born legislators. They have not the law of primogeniture. They have no State Church; and, what is more extraordinary, they have managed to rub on for so many hundreds of years without a single barrister or practicing attorney throughout the empire. Seeing that in China the meanest subject might attain to the highest dignity but that of sovereign, that the people had the right of association, a free press, a large enjoyment of local and municipal rights, they could understand how it was that the natives of China, though said to be subjected to a despotism, are neither serfs nor slaves, as are the toiling millions in so vast a proportion of Christendom. Taking a general view of the Chinese character, he was inclined to regard them as the Anglo-Saxons of Asia. Having shown that “vox populi, vox Dei,” is a Chinese truism, Mr. White observed that travellers are too apt to stigmatise Chinese authorities as bad and corrupt. Nothing could be more absurd than such sweeping censures. His own experience led him to believe that the Mandarins as a body faithfully execute their duties, and that justice is as righteously administered as in any country he had ever witnessed. Moreover, he entertained the profound conviction that, tested by Jeremy Bentham's definition of a good government, namely, “The greatest happiness of the greatest number,” that of China succeeded better than any other, except, perhaps, our own and that of the United States. Not a few of the provincial governors are known to be truly good men, and he might mention that when such an one retires from his post, it is the curious custom for the inhabitants to ask him to leave them as a memento—his old boots! Here we have the origin of the ancient custom of throwing an old shoe after departing friends for luck. The subject of national education next engaged attention. There was credible evidence to prove the existence of public schools in China fully 2,000 years before Christ. The great stimulus to education was found in the public competitive examinations. Not only was the passing of an examination indispensable to render a man eligible as a candidate for office, but the social rank and personal distinction accruing to the winners of academic honours were the ever powerful incentives to educational action. It was a pleasant feature of Chinese society to see the friends and neighbours of any poor boy who displayed talent clubbing their contributions to enable him to win the much coveted literary degrees. Should their protégé be successful, they and their district of course derive reflected honour from his celebrity. The Chinese had just pretensions to call themselves an eminently literary people, and he might mention that a late investigation had discovered that some of the most recent improvements in mathematics had been known for ages to Chinese scholars. One more point was deserving of notice, namely, that in no country in the world was taxation so light as in China, and even now they are without the burden of a National Debt. Neither has the food of the people ever been subject to a tax by a Chinese statesman. He was quite certain that the 350,000,000 of Chinese do not, in the aggregate, pay as much in taxation as is paid by the British Empire—by not one-tenth of the population of China. The Imperial revenues of China might be estimated at under £55,000,000, while we have attained to the inordinate, he had almost said the profligate, expenditure of £76,000,000 sterling per annum. A vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by Mr. J. Bridgen, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Savage, was carried enthusiastically. Mr. W. Coningham, M.P., said the lecturer had told them that when any high officer of State failed in the object he had in view, he was degraded and placed in a lower official position; but he forgot to tell us how he was rewarded in case of eminent success; if he had done so, he, Mr. C., should have proposed that they should have adopted that plan to express their satisfaction at the excellent and admirable lecture to which they had listened—(applause). He had risen to propose a vote of thanks to the chair, which he did with the utmost satisfaction. This was unanimously carried. It was announced that Mr. White would deliver to the Young Men's Christian Association a lecture on “The Incidents and Personal Adventure connected with his Residence in China.”

LORD ELGIN.—More than twelve months since we announced that Lord Elgin was the intended new Governor-General of India. The subject has been again revived, and the belief is also general in India. Notwithstanding that we have disagreed with part of his lordship's policy in China, we consider him the most fit among those who are eligible for the appointment, according to the views of Government.

MARRIAGE OF SIR JOHN BOWRING.—We have authority for stating that a matrimonial engagement has been entered into between Sir John Bowring and Miss Castle, of Clifton, and that the marriage is likely to take place in the beginning of November. Sir John's first wife was Miss Leeson, of Hackney, Middlesex, and he has been a widower about two years. Sir John Bowring is in the 69th year of his age.

We have much pleasure in attesting to the superiority of Elstob's Belts for use in this country, and especially in India and China. The following is from the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which is of course an authority on such matters:—“Throughout the East it is the custom of the natives to wrap folds of woollen or cotton cloths round the spine and abdomen; Turk, Persian, Afghan, Hindoo, and Greek, all do this as a preventive of Cholera, Lumbago, Rupture, &c.; experience, however, teaches us that this does not meet the requirements of our men, and we recommend Elstob's Angola Belts, in preference to anything of the kind we have ever heard of.”

Sir John Bowring made a long and able speech at the Exeter Discussion Society, on the 4th inst., strenuously advocating the use of the ballot as a security for honest representation.

The directors of the P. and O. Company have given notice that the rates for all passages booked by the Company's steamers sailing on and after the 1st January, 1861, will be as follows:—From Southampton to Aden, £70; to Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, or Reunion, £100; to Madras, £105; to Calcutta or Penang, £110; to Singapore, £115; to Hong Kong, £130; to Shanghai, £150. These rates are exclusive of the charge for transit through Egypt, viz., £7 for each first-class, and £3 10s. for each second-class passenger; and are about ten per cent. higher than those ruling at present.

The photographic views of Japan, taken by the special artist of Messrs. Megretti and Zambra, have arrived in good order, and will shortly be ready for sale.

The *Illustrated London News* says, “Mr. Whampoa, ‘son of the merchant Prince of Singapore,’ was baptised a short time since, by the Free Church of Scotland minister at Lerwick, Zetland.”

MR. FRANCIS PIGOTT, M.P., has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Man, and not Sir John Bowring as expected.

We have received (too late for lengthened notice on the present occasion) a pamphlet just published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., entitled “Is our War with the Tartars or the Chinese?” Mr. John Scarth, the author, sides with the rebels.

Monetary and Commercial.

From the fact of Government engaging a considerable quantity of tonnage for the conveyance of stores to China, said to be a portion of 20,000 tons, it may be inferred that arrangements have been made to garrison Peking or Tien-tsin for a considerable time, and rumours on good authority are current that the period arranged for extends over two years.

The sum of fifteen million francs, or £600,000 sterling, is in course of transmission to Paris, on account of the *Société d'Escompte*, which company, as noticed in the last number, are about to open branches in China.

A meeting of capitalists interested in the welfare of India was held on the 11th inst., at the offices of the Agra and United Service Bank, for the purpose of considering the preliminary steps to be taken with reference to the double income-tax upon enfaced Indian Rupee Loans. Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., was in the chair, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to form a committee “for the purpose of ascertaining the legal position of the holders of the securities of the Government of India in reference to the income-tax question, of collecting subscriptions towards the necessary expenses thereof, and of taking such steps as they may consider expedient for the protection of the interests concerned.”

It appears to be quite authentic that the French Government have guaranteed the *Messages Imperiales* a return of 5 per cent. on the capital for the new steam line to China, and that the contracts for the boats have been settled in France.

The trade with Japan is now showing some activity. Three vessels have arrived with full cargoes, as detailed in the List of Import Manifests.

The total of £1,179,694 in specie, brought by the steamer *Tasmania* from Mexico on the 27th ult., was contained in 2,168 packages, weighing more than 156 tons. The whole was landed in seven hours, deposited in 36 railway waggons, brought up to Nine Elms station during the night, and transferred in the morning to 36 waggons and vans, drawn by upwards of 100 horses, for conveyance to the Bank of England, where it was deposited at 5 P.M. This is the largest amount of specie brought at one time to Southampton by any of the Royal Mail steamers.

The specie by the last mail, was as follows:—Madras, £3,067 gold; Calcutta, £10,120 silver; Singapore, £5,000 silver; Hong Kong, £35,875 silver, and Shanghai, £35,567 silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	78 to 80	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	33 to 35	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	...
100	London and Westminster	20	...	61½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	...	...
50	Union of London	12	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to 1	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	72 to 74	...
50	Do. new	25	12 15 p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The principal feature is the arrival of the *Falcon* and *Ellen Rodger*, with the new season's teas, from Foo-chow-Foo. The former vessel's teas were placed on the market on the 28th ultimo, but, notwithstanding importers were willing to take very moderate prices, the sales proceeded very

lowly at from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. for good to finest chops. The teas out of the latter vessel were on the market on the 6th instant, and a few of the finest chops realised up to 2s. 2d per lb., but the medium kinds seem difficult of sale. The quality of these teas we consider to be generally inferior to those of last season, with a smaller proportion than usual of really fine teas. The transactions in good common Congou have been moderate, but owing to its scarcity, the quotation remains at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb.; low to fair common have been only saleable at a decline of 1d. per lb. Fair to good Sincune Kai and Kaisow kinds have been difficult of sale at 1d. per lb. reduction; fair to good Ho Hows, Ning Chows, and second class Honams and Monings were sold 1d. per lb. lower at the public sale, since which they have been in moderate demand at the decline. In fine Kaisows, of old import, business has been limited. Fine Monings have sold 1d. per lb. lower. Tayshans have sold irregularly, averaging about 1d. per lb. reduction. Oolongs, of old import, have declined about 2d. per lb.; the new ones have been inferior to those generally arriving early in the season, and have sold from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. No new season's souchongs have been sold; other kinds remain much as before. A few flowery pekoes, of new season, have realised about 5s. per lb. Poo-chow scented orange pekoes, of old import, sold 2d. per lb. lower; in the new but little has been done. Common scented capers remain much as before; good and fine but little in demand. Common to fair Canton-made scented orange pekoes, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., are in fair request, but other sorts not much wanted. In green teas there is but little alteration to notice; the quantity offering on the market is small, but there has only been a limited inquiry. Owing to a larger supply of young hysons, including some of Japanese growth, faced in Shanghai, there is a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. in the medium kinds. In all other descriptions there is no quotable alteration in prices. The stock on the 1st of October on all descriptions of black was in London 44,851,041 lbs. of black and 6,490,245 lbs. of green. The total delivery in London for the present year have been 51,611,251 lbs. of black and 7,924,782 of green. The stock at Liverpool was 2,544,963 lbs. of black and 84,281 lbs. of green. The total delivery in Liverpool for the present year has been 5,581,500 lbs. of black and 570,959 lbs. of green. The imports in London from the 1st of January to the 1st of October have been 57,987,923 lbs. of black and 7,991,698 lbs. of green, and at Liverpool 4,711,074 lbs. of black and 304,440 lbs. of green.

SILK.—The market has continued very inactive, without any present symptoms of improvement. The demand for manufactured goods is still very feeble, and the high prices of the raw material seem effectually to check any enterprise on the part of our manufacturers, and even foreigners move with great caution. In China silk the second arrival of new silk was taken with even greater reluctance and hesitation than the first, although importers made no attempt to uphold prices, a concession of 6d. per lb. being readily made upon landing. The third arrival is now in course of unloading. In Chinese thrown silk the deliveries at last make some impression upon the stock, but this solely from the absence of arrivals; we cannot quote any improved demand. In Canton silk nothing new. The sold stock on the 1st inst. amounted to 6,454 bales of China, and 636 Japan; the unsold stock, 8,869 of China, and 503 of Japan. The current quotations are as follows:—

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Taitlee, No. 1 and 2 . . .	24 0	25 0			
" No. 3 and 4 . . .	23 0	23 6			
" No. 5 . . .	21 0	22 0			
Tayseam . . .	17 0	19 6	20 6 to 22 0		
Ditto, long reel . . .	17 6	18 6	18 0	20 6	
Canton . . .	9 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	
Chinese thrown . . .	17 6	21 0	22 0	23 0	
Japan . . .	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	
Yuenfa . . .	14 0	24 6			

SUGAR.—In Foreign descriptions the transactions have been of comparatively moderate extent, but 12,783 bags clayed Manila brought forward with a more buoyant market met some competition, and were all realised at and afterwards, at improved prices,—good middling to fine brown, 35s. to 39s.; damp, 37s. 6d. to 38s. The business reported by private contract comprises 15,000 bags clayed Manila at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; 4,000 bags China at 39s. 3d. to 40s. 3d.; and 478 bags of Penang at 37s. to 40s. for good brown and low yellow.

COFFEE.—Under the expectation of an augmented supply, less disposition to purchase has been shown since our last, but with only a light quantity at present offering, no tangible decline can be noted. Ceylon.—500 casks, 300 barrels and bags plantation, by auction, sold at rather easier prices,—good ordinary pale, 65s. 6d. to 66s.; low middling and middling, 70s. to 73s. 6d. Of native there has been no public sale, and little done on the spot privately; but 1,000 bags, good quality, have been sold for arrival at 63s.

RICE.—Transactions have been on a fair scale; the market retains a firm tone, the total sales privately being about 20,000 bags; Nakrenzie old, 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.; New, 11s. 3d.; Madras, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; good Ballam, 11s. 4½d., and a few white Bengal. In auction, 1,229 bags low middling and middling white Bengal fetched 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; and 1,200 bags common Padang, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 3,630 bags low heated Rangoon were withdrawn at 9s. 6d. to 10s.

PEPPER.—Supplies being offered rather freely, prices at the public sales have again slightly given way; but of 3,425 bags Singapore, the bulk has been taken off; greyish to fair black, 4d. to 4½d.; 684 bags Penang were all sold; Trang kind, 4d. to 4½d.; fair, 3½d. to 3¾d.; privately, few transactions have occurred. White still finds only partial buyers, and is again rather cheaper; 479 bags middling Singapore were chiefly realised at 6d.; 37 bags Penang were bought in; but privately, about 200 bags of the latter description were placed at 5½d. for common quality.

SAGO.—450 boxes, offered at public sale, were principally taken, good bright small, 18s. 6d.

SAGO FLOUR.—Privately, 500 bags have been placed at 15s. 6d., being steady.

TAPIOCA.—706 bags fine white Penang were mostly taken off at 6d. to 6½d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: quotations remain, 1st, 1s. 4d. to 2s.; 2nd, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.; 3rd, 8d. to 1s. 2d.; and 4th, 6d. to 8d. per lb.; market flat. Cassia lignea: of 217 boxes at auction, a few lots of damaged alone sold: of 573 packages cassia vera, one-fourth sold at 52s. to 58s. per cwt. for fine

thin: cassia buds firm, but no sales. Cloves: of 14 cases Penang at auction, the whole sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d., being the previous value. Mace: of 66 cases Penang, 17 cases Cochin, and 8 cases Singapore, at auction, nearly all sold at 1s. 5½d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for fair to good palish, and 8d. to 1s. 3d. low to good red. Nutmegs: auctions have comprehended 214 cases Penang, 53 cases Singapore, 36 cases Cochin; three-fourths sold, fine bold at 3s. 11d. per lb.; ordinary small, part shrivelled, to fine medium, 1s. 1d. to 2s. 7d.; prices ruling from par to 1d. per lb. reduction.

HEMP.—Manila, sales at £20 10s to £22 for middling to fair roping.

COTTON.—This market has been uninterruptedly firm: demand animated: prices of all descriptions well maintained, and some ¼d. to ½d. per lb. higher. Quantity offering very limited.

JAPAN WAX.—450 boxes saucer sold at 61s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Java qualities in demand, with very little in first hands.

TIN.—Market very inactive, and sales small. Quotations for Banca, 135s. to 136s.; and for Straits, 130s. 6d. to 131s. 6d.; antimony ore, £16 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber, transactions small at former quotations. Camphor, no demand. Sapanwood, no sales reported. Soy, small business at last quotations. Rhubarb firm, with no demand. Mother-o'-pearl shells, no sales. Tortoiseshell, quotations nominal. Star anniseed dull, at 78s. to 83s. Sticlac, no sales. Gum Benjamin, 4 cases at auction retired. Rum, nominal, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh Bars, £6 2s. 6d. to £6 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £6 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, single, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 7s. 6d. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 10s. to £19 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN. 136s. for block; 187s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22 5s. to £22 7s. 6d.; Spelter, £20 5s.; Zinc, English Sheet, £26; Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF METALS TO CHINA. The exports for September have been 688 tons of bars and nail rod, 436 tons of rails, &c., 5 tons of hoop and sheet, 24 tons of steel, 9 tons of sheathing copper, 56 tons of yellow metal, 195 of pig lead, and 2 tons sheet lead. The total exports from the 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. have been rails, &c., 436 tons; pig iron, 40; bar and nail rod, 13,474; hoop and sheet, 622; steel, 55; copper sheathing, 147; yellow metal, 330; pig lead, 1,687; sheet, 59; spelter, 393; and zinc, 15 tons. Tin plates, 3,235 boxes, and quicksilver, 1,705 bottles.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai . . .	—	21,233,947
Foo-Chow-Foo . . .	—	94,809
Hong Kong . . .	240,000	1,748,937
Manila . . .	—	—
Singapore . . .	5,796	197,980
Penang . . .	—	17,790

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d. ½	Buy at 4s. 3d. to 4d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d. ½	Do. 4s. 3d. to 4d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	... ..	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	... ..	3 16 3 to 3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	... ..	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	... ..	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	... ..	0 5 2
Carolin Dollars	... ..	0 6 9

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The yarn market has been rather strong. Manufacturers have bought rather freely, and home-trade yarns for thir use are ¼d. per lb. higher than last week. There is no change in fine yarns, but doubled are in more request, and sellers are asking higher rates. The German and Mediterranean houses are buying more freely, and China yarns are ¼d. per lb. higher. A slight business is also doing for India, at former rates. There is no great change in the cloth market.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.	0 10 to 0 10½		Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3 6 to 4 9	
Ditto, 26-32	0 11... 0 11½		Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3 0 to 4 6	
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 3 oz. per piece	7 1½... 7 3		Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8 to 0 10	
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8 6... 10 6		Velveteens 18 to 26 in. . .	0 6 to 1 0	
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed, per piece	7 6... 9 6		Chambray (cotton), per pce.	18 0... 26 0	
Ditto, figured, ditto	10 3... 15 0		Handkerchiefs 33 by 33	3 3... 4 6	
T. Cloths, 33 in. by 34 yds., ditto	5 0... 8 2		Grey Twills, 40 yards p yd	0 3½... 0 4	
Ditto 36 in. by 34 yds., do.	8 0... 9 3		Jaconet White, 43 in. per piece	8 9... 17 6	
Medium Cloths, per yard	7 6... 9 0		Cambrics, 42 in. 13 yard	7 6... 15 0	
Camlets, per piece	30 0... 36 0		Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 44 yards	18 0... 18 0	
Long Ella, Scarlet, per pce	23 0... 36 0		Mackintoshes, white, 83 in. 24 yards	4 0... 9 6	
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27 0... 34 0		Domestic, 35 in. per yard	0 2½... 0 5	
Lastings, per piece	30 0... 55 0				

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Oct. 8, at London, from Maulmain, Empress of India; 9, from Bassein, Freden; 7, at Texel, from Sourabaya, Koning Willem III.; 5, at Brownshaven, from Batavia, Koning Nederlands (Yacht Club); 9, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Faany Kirschner; 8, off the Lizard, from Akyab, Humbolt; off the Start, from China, Claro; 9 at Falmouth, from Akyab, Oriental (with part of cargo thrown overboard); 10, from Batavia, Elizabeth, Concurrent; off Falmouth, from Foo chow-Foo,

Maria Wilhelmina; at London, from Foo-chow-Foo, Ziba; 11, at Deal, from Singapore, Zambia, from Akyab, Thor; 10, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Hamlet; from Batavia, Carlotta; 12, at Deal, from Manila, Omega; 9, at Brouwershaven, from Padang, Fortuna; Sept. 28, at Boston, from Manila, Nautilus; Oct. 11, at Antwerp, from Akyab, India; 13, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Thames; 12, at Liverpool, from Manila, Elias; 13, from Bassein, Bomarsund. Oct. 15, at London, from Shanghai and St. Helena, Sir George Pollock; from Batavia, Elizabeth; from Shanghai, Beverley; 14, at Deal, from Japan, Georgiana; 13, at Plymouth, from Rangoon, Oregon; 13, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Juliane; from Akyab, Emma Col-sin; 14, from Rangoon, Broomielaw; at Liverpool, from Akyab, War Cloud; 15, at Plymouth, from Akyab, Menzies; 14, at Falmouth, from Bankok, Orion; from Akyab, Elipse; from Maulmain, Myrrha; 16, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Sebastian Cabot; 14, off Cork, from Akyab, Echo.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 9, from London to Hong Kong and Whampoa, Strathallan; 8, from off Portland, for Bombay and China, Flying Spear; 10, from Glasgow, for Singapore, Sappho; 11, from Southampton, for China, Horizon; from Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Rapido; 13, from London for Singapore and Penang, Barracouta; for Hong Kong and Canton, Marchioness of Londonderry. Oct. 15, from London, for Hong Kong and Whampoa, Traveller; 13, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, John Norman.

SPOKEN.—Prins Mauritz, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 26, 37 N., 88 W.; Gambia, Singapore to London, Aug. 9, 15 S., 4 W.; Valparaiso, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 20, 1 S., 23 W.; Sydpoien, Batavia to Stockholm, Sept. 6, 24 N., 37 W.; Ludwig, Batavia to Stockholm, Sept. 13, 34 N., 38 W.; Fortuna, Padang to Rotterdam, Aug. 10, 15 S., 7 W.; Mystery, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 6, lat. 9 N., long. 26 W.; West, London to Batavia, Sept. 9, lat. 16 N., long. 27 W.; Woodman, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 15, 37 N. 36 W.; Maastroom, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 2, 30 S. 41 E.; Sir George Pollock, China to London, Sept. 16, 37 N. 39 W.; Helena Jacoba, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 25, 42 N. 22 W.; Antonio, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 26, 40 N. 31 W.; Canton, from Batavia, Oct. 8, 49 N. 8 W.; C. W. Eduard, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 25, 7 N. 26 W.; Hollandia, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 25, 5 S. 25 W.; Juliane, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 21; Zouave, New York to Shanghai, Aug. 29, 2 N. 38 W.; Andra, Boston to Hong Kong, Sept. 20, 41 N. 67 W.; Don Juan, Havana to Macao, Sept. 12, 32 N. 35 W.; Pathfinder, Swansea to Hong Kong, Sept. 15, 10 N. 25 W.

CASUALTY.—The Alma (barque), of Nantes, Pelien, from Java to Nantes, arrived at Surinam Sept. 20, from Cayenne, where she was condemned and sold. Her upper works seem to have been a little strained, otherwise the vessel appears to have little the matter with her.

The Macassar, Rip, from Shields to Singapore, arrived in the Downs, was supplied with an anchor and chain, from thence on Oct. 10.

Laid on at London, for Singapore and Penang, William and Jane; at Glasgow, for Macassar, Sophie; at London, for Hong Kong, Sultana.

IMPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE MANIFESTS.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Invincible, entered Oct. 3:—2,563 chests, 4,991 half-chests, 2,272 packages tea, 134 bales silk, 65 packages merchandise, 351 bags copper ore—order; 790 half chests, 328 chests tea—Huth and Co.; 1,152 half chests tea—Elias.

From NAGASAKI to LONDON, per Velox, entered Oct. 4:—350 tubs soy, 16 bundles bamboo, 54 cases bamboo baskets, 4 boxes and 4 cases merchandise, 1 case porcelain, 25 cases bronzes, 15 jars tea, 1 case ore, 4 cases lacware, 5 packages curiosities—order; 7,632 boxes wax, 77 boxes gotice, 100 bales cinnamon, a quantity cinnamon root—Matheson and Co.; 1 case curiosities—Hickie and Co.; 1 case merchandise—T. Hill and Co.; 2 cases merchandise—J. J. Kayle; 1 box merchandise—Wright and Co.; 6 boxes merchandise—J. R. Stockman.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Benvoirlich, entered Oct. 5:—3,681 chests, 5,220 half-chests, 1 box, 2,254 packages, 106 cases tea, 30,000 white bamboos, 5 cases plants, 108 boxes rhubarb, 246 boxes arrowroot—order; 75 chests, 400 half-chests, 45 boxes tea—Huth and Co.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Ellen Rodger, entered Oct. 6:—7,682 chests, 1,582 half-chests, 80 boxes, 186 packages tea, 50,000 bamboo canes, 1 package wine, 1 package lacquered ware—order.

From NAGASAKI to LONDON, per Acastus, entered Oct. 6:—410 bales tobacco, 261 boxes galls, 225 tubs camphor, 2,868 boxes wax, 300 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, 72 bales silk, 2,882 bags rapeseed, 81 packages merchandise—order; 4 packages merchandise—C. F. Hooper; 120 bales tobacco—Smythe, Searle, and Co.

From KANAGAWA to LONDON, per Troas, entered Oct. 8:—27 bales 30 boxes metal, 147 bales, 157 boxes, 1 package shells, 100 tubs rapeseed, 2,178 tubs fish-oil, 10 bales, 146 boxes, 561 cases gall-nuts, 4,326 tubs oil, 101 boxes saltpetre, 4 bales seed, 16 jars tea, 32 packages ink, 6 barrels beeswax, 111 cases, 688 bags mother-o'-pearl shells, 15 tanks camphor, 569 bales silk, 2 cases, 18 tubs, 53 packages merchandise, 1 case Japan ware—order; merchandise, 5 boxes—H. Taylor; 2 boxes—J. Hardan; 60 packages—H. Hoare; 21 cases merchandise, 81 bales galls, 3 tubs camphor, 17 packages, 3 tubs verdigris—J. J. Schenck; 1 box lacquered-ware—W. J. Alexander; 82 bales silk—Elias and Co.; 5 cases Japan-ware—Moss and Co.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Hidalgo, entered Oct. 8: 1,829 bags pepper—Frubling and Co.—118 baskets India-rubber; 380 bales gambier; 83 boxes camphor; 500 bags black pepper; 5 bags cubebs; 1,467 pieces sapanwood; 134 bags catch—order; 99 baskets India-rubber; 1,299 bales gambier; 113 bags white pepper; 131 baskets gutta percha—B. and J. Henderson.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Oshawa, entered Oct. 6:—10,225 bags sugar—Milligan and Co.; 4,886 bags sugar—Brocklebanks; 1,079 bales hemp—Johnston and Co.; 1,750 bales hemp; 27 tons sapanwood order.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Ziba, entered Oct. 11:—6,498 chests, 1,455 half-chests, 200 boxes tea, 6 cases ginger, 7 cases chow-chow—order; 6 cases ginger—T. A. Gibbs; 2 half-chests, 8 boxes tea—Master.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Claro, entered Oct. 12:—2,162 chests, 1,975 half-chests tea—order; 1 half-chest tea—Master.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Zambia, entered Oct. 12:—364 alabs tin—Latham and Co.; 2,285 bags black pepper, 1,389 hides—Frubling

and Co.; 100 bags black pepper—C. Bideleux; 592 bags black pepper, 41 boxes tin ore, 55 baskets gutta percha—R. and J. Henderson; 9 chests indigo, 6 cases mace—J. Guthrie; 437 bales gambier—Jameson, Son; 1 case cigars—Thacker and Co.; 13,380 canes—R. de Clermont; 2 boxes pearl sago—C. Carnie; 208 chests, 20 boxes indigo, 12 cases mace, 10,621 slabs tin, 1,931 bales gambier, 2,131 bags sago flour, 4,925 bags sugar, 439 bags white, and 3,624 bags black pepper, 99 baskets India-rubber, 923 boxes, 742 packages tea, 9,367 buffalo horns, 33 boxes tin ore, 2,627 pieces sapan wood, 278 cases, 6 baskets shells, 78 hides, 242 bags coffee, 30 boxes, 64 bags cubebs, 6 bales sponge, 1 package sandal wood, 1,841 horns, 64 bales tobacco, 120 bags betel nuts, 18 cases dragons' blood, 9 cases merchandize, 157 bundles cases, 3 cases japan ware, 100 cases pearl sago, 78 bags galangal root, 12 cases gum Benjamin, 119 cases gum dammar, 649 deer horns, 3 cases tortoise shell, 2 bags rice, 1,129 buffalo hides, 10,336 blocks, 56 baskets, and 4 bags gutta percha, 1 case tobacco—order.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Sir George Pollock, entered Oct. 15:—5,776 bags rapeseed, 84 bales, 11 cases merchandize, 67 bales isinglass, 72 boxes wax, 390 bags, 46 boxes gall-nuts, 359 boxes arrowroot, 150 bags copper, 14 casks, 384 tubs oil, 1,312 tubs soy, 1,660 bags, 27 boxes shells, 70 boxes Japan Ware, 66 bales deer skins—order.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Beverley, entered Oct. 15:—226 packages tea—Baring, Brothers; 6,185 packages tea, 59 bales silk, 15,000 bundles bamboos, 99 boxes wax, 61 packages mother-o'-pearl shells, 96 cases gall-nuts, 86 cases merchandize, 43 cases curiosities, 20 cases silk—order.

From BATAVIA to LONDON, per Elizabeth, entered Oct. 15:—3,550 bundles rattans, 216 baskets, 43 bags, gum elastic, 7,154 bags rice—Finlay and Co.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Elia, entered Oct. 12:—162 bales hemp, 189 cases mother-o'-pearl—W. P. Paton; 4,900 bags sugar—Brocklebanks; 9,830 bags sugar, 2 cases sagars, 800 bales hemp, 22 tons sapanwood, 485 bags coffee, 565 bundles canes—order.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 2	Deal	Japan	Velox	Jones.
— 5	Deal	Japan	Troas	Holmes.
— 4	Deal	Nagasaki	Acastus	Hogarth.
Oct. 1	Deal	Shanghai	Invincible	Rillason.
Oct. 4	Deal	Shanghai	Benvoirlich	Steven.
Sept. 26	Plymouth	Foo-chow-Foo	Falcon	Maxton.
Oct. 4	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Ellen Rodger	Keay.
Aug. 4	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Cam Tual	
— 17	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Mandarin	
Sept. 14	Havana	Macao	Governor Morion	Bury.
Oct. 4	Havana	Macao	Alexandre Delphine	
Oct. 6	Liverpool	Manila	Oshawa	
— 5	Queensdown	Manila	Omega	Balliagall.
Sept. 29	Cuxhaven	Akyab	Albertine	Kruger.
— 4	Falmouth	Akyab	India	Finch.
— 4	Dartmouth	Akyab	Shebourne	Watson.
— 6	Queensdown	Akyab	William Witherlee	Atwood.
Sept. 28	Chatham	Maulmain	Confance	
— 4	Plymouth	Maulmain	Empress of India	Brown.
— 5	London	Maulmain	Windsor	Easthope.
Sept. 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Wetterreden	
Oct. 24	Helvoet	Batavia	Dorothea Henriette	Smit.
— 26	Off St. Albans	Batavia	Christian Huygens	Van Katwyk.
— 3	Rio Janeiro	Siam	Lavinia	Canwell.
— 29	Deal	Sourabaya	Mary	Hogeman.
Oct. 7	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Wiedemann	Kalkkoeer.
— 4	Liverpool	Rangoon	Veritas	Carey.
Sept. 29	Texel	Padang	Elise Henriette	Detering.
Oct. 5	Falmouth	Bascein	Freder	Wallin.
— 5	Liverpool	Bascein	Hippolyta	Hornsell.
— 8	London	Singapore	Hidalgo	Smith.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 24	Deal	Shanghai	Coleroon	Cooper.
— 30	Cardiff	Shanghai	William Darley	
Oct. 4	London	Shanghai	George Washington	Dempster.
— 2	Cardiff	Shanghai	Constance	Christian.
— 2	Newport	Hong Kong	Gorilla	Cheeseman.
Sept. 29	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Laughing Water	Rickman.
Oct. 2	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Regina Maria	Ouweland.
Sept. 30	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Fanny Fern	Laurence.
Oct. 6	Newport	Hong Kong	Dictator	Zerega.
— 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Saracca	Millitt.
Sept. 27	Cardiff	Manila	Eagle	Malone.
— 21	Deal	Singapore	Dirk Arnold	
— 27	Cardiff	Singapore	Asia	Nutzhorn.
— 29	Deal	Singapore	Sea Belle	Dickson.
— 29	Cardiff	Singapore	Ablasserdam	Hoen.
Oct. 7	Deal	Singapore	Macassar	Rip.
— 6	Hamburg	Singapore	Cuba	Hamann.
Sept. 28	Off Folkestone	Batavia	G. v. H. Reimstein	Wanstoker.
— 29	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Calyppo	Poelman.
— 26	Hamburg	Sitka	New Ed.	Stoltzenberg.
Oct. 1	Hamburg	Macassar	Fidelo	Hauschildt.
— 5	Portsmouth	Amoor	Horizont	Schmidt.
— 6	Liverpool	Wosung	Recruit	Lloyd.

EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM SEPTEMBER 11 TO SEPTEMBER 30, INCLUSIVE, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

Cotton Stuff: Shanghai, 571 cases, 697 bales; Hong Kong, 1,259 bales, 481 cases; Singapore, 574 bales, 31 trusses, 378 cases; Batavia, 104 cases, 1 bale; Manila, 527 cases, 255 bales, 4 trusses. Cotton Twist or Yarn:

Singapore, 188 bales; Hong Kong, 451 bales. Woollen Stuffs: Hong Kong, 10 bales, 80 trusses; Shanghai, 37 bales, 23 cases; Singapore, 13 trusses, 10 bales; Manila, 7 bales, 8 cases. Hats: Manila, 3 cases. Worsteds Stuffs: Hong Kong, 16 cases, 36 bales; Batavia, 1 bale; Manila, 4 trusses. Tin Plates: Batavia, 200 boxes. Linen Cloth: Hong Kong, 2 cases; Singapore, 10 bales; Manila, 5 bales. Hardware: packages, Shanghai, 70; Singapore, 12; Manila, 4; Batavia, 1; Hong Kong, 5. Copper: Batavia, 50 boxes; Singapore, 32 cases; Manila, 60 cases. Lead Shot: Manila, 10 tons. White Lead: Shanghai, 20 kegs. Painters, Co'ours: Shanghai, 8 kegs; Batavia, 37 casks. Beer: Hong Kong, 100 hog-heads, 47 barrels, 308 cases; Shanghai, 100 hogheads, 100 barrels, 800 cases; Batavia, 150 cases; Singapore, 50 barrels. Bar and Bolt Iron: tons, Shanghai, 55; Manila, 14. Rod Iron: tons, Shanghai, 120; Hong Kong, 100; Singapore, 115. Pig Iron: tons, Hong Kong, 100. Hoop Iron: tons, Batavia, 15. Earthenware: Singapore, 32 crates; Shanghai, 2 hogheads; Hong Kong, 4 crates, 14 casks, 2 barrels. Beef: Shanghai, 100 tierces. Pork: Shanghai, 163 barrels; Singapore, 20 barrels; Hong Kong, 50 half barrels. Soda Ash: Manila, 100 casks. Soap: Batavia, 2,000 1-14th boxes, 1,600 boxes; Hong Kong, 500 boxes. Coals: Batavia, 227 tons; Singapore, 119 tons. Wine: China, 132 cases, 60 gallons; Singapore, 56 gallons. Spirits: China, 56 cases, 80 gallons; brandy, 22 cases, 274 gallons; rum, 53 gallons. Flint Glass: Singapore, 54 packages.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Antagonist, Sir Ralph Abercromby. For Hong Kong: Rajah of Sarawak, Chatham, Star of the North. For Hong Kong and Canton: Marchioness of Londonderry. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Traveller, Strathallan. For Batavia and Sourabaya: George and Henry. For Singapore and Penang: Albion, Barracouta. For Singapore, Labuan, and Manila, Yara.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Soberano, Nueva Engracia, Julio. For Shanghai: John Norman, Egean. For Woosung: Coronandel. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Rapid, Petchele. For Sourabaya and Samarang: Australia. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ferdinand Brumm, Gouverneur G. D. Van Twist. For Batavia and Singapore: Friederich, Britannia. For Singapore: Skiddaw, Jeddo (*), Peter Symons, Kamehameha IV.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Christopher Newton. For Singapore: Sappho.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Huydecooper. For Batavia and Cheribon: Nieuw Holland. For Singapore and Japan: Martha Theresa.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Twee Anthonys, Nederland and Orange, Jeannette, J. H. Ferdinand. For Batavia and Samarang: Albrecht Beyling. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Johannes Lodewyk. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Boni. For Macassar: Benin. For Sourabaya and Macassar: Sicilie.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Canton, Macassar. For Hong Kong: Emeraldal. For Batavia: Alliance. For Nicolayeffsky (Amoor river): Amazone.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Kate Kleather, Georgiana.

From CHINA.—At London: Serampore, Intrepid, Sir G. Pollock, Carioca, Beverley, Carnatic, Asia, Claro, Mercedes, Cyclone, Julia, Griffin Chrysolite, Glencune, Cornelia, Southern Cross, Leichardt, Robin Hood, Jubilee, Hero, Gleaner, Polmaise, Dewa Gungadur, Northfleet, Langdale, Fairy, H. Liduina, Veronica, Wellington, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm. At Liverpool: Koh-in-noor, Romeo. At East Coves and other ports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparkes.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Napoleon III., Jane Gray, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala, Hawthorn. At Liverpool: Sebastian Cabot, Eliza Hands, Tigris, Versailles. At Falmouth: Imina Brons, Medora.

From MANILA.—At London: Ethereal, Carausius. At Liverpool: Cervantes, Idas. At Cork: Casas.

From PENANG.—At London: Pilgrim, Golconda, Sir Robert Peel, William Gilles, Rob Roy.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simpson. At England: Chili. At Falmouth: Juliane, Gertrude, Koning William III., General Jacobi.

SPOKEN.

ODILIA MARGARETHA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 16, 4 N., 22 W.

KOSMOPOLIT, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 22, 1 N., 23 W.

PHANTOM, New York to Shanghai, July 28, 8 N., 108 E.

AMIRAL BAUDIN, Marseilles to Woosung, July 25.

JACOBA HELENA, Bremen ship, for Shanghai, July 26.

BOTLEYWOOD, for Hong Kong, July 28.

OCEAN MAIL, London to Hong Kong, July 16, off Java Head.

ADOLPHINE (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 19, 10 N., 26 W.

YARATILDA, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 20, 14 N., 25 W.

AUSTRALITE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 22, 45 N., 20 W.

STAPOLIN (Swedish brig), Batavia to Stockholm, July 29, 32 S., 11 E.

OMEGA, Manila to Queenstown, Sept. 1, 14 N., 26 W.

JAPAN, Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 2, 16 N., 26 W.

JULIANE, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 7, 15 N., 28 W.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, Penang to London, July 28, 3 S., 91 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The circular of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co. has the following:—The coal shipments lately have been on a small scale, while contracts are running which sooner or later must be supplied. For China good ships are wanted for the berth, and 60s. is still offered for coals to Hong Kong; 65s. to 67s. 6d. Shanghai. Charters are offering from Bombay, the Madras coast, Calcutta, and the rice ports;—but the uncertainty as to the continuance of the China war makes the merchants unwilling to pay increased rates:—and the last mail from India brought rather lower quotations from the principal ports of shipment, consequent rather on the high prices of produce, than any actual excess of tonnage. There are very few ships loading for Australia and New Zealand. Small vessels are in demand at about 80s.

per ton register, as larger ones only load up very slowly. Emigration to New Zealand has been somewhat checked by the war which is taking place at Taranaki, although the safety of the other provinces is not at all prejudiced by this dispute with the natives.

CASUALTIES.

The Dirk Arnold, Kayll, from the Downs for Singapore, put into Sunderland, 29th Sept., leaky, crew refusing to proceed.

The Hertog Bernard, Holte, from Amsterdam for Batavia, arrived at Texel, 26th Sept., with damage, and part of cargo thrown overboard.

The Alliance, Corry, from London for Singapore, put into Madeira, 2nd Sept., to land the master—sick, and sailed next day.

The Van der Palm, Marcus, from Batavia for Rotterdam, which put into Cowes, 26th Sept., with damage, having been in collision, will have to discharge to repair.

The Procyon (British), from Liverpool to Shanghai, put into Bahia, 1st Sept., leaky; cargo was being discharged.

The Constance, (ship) of Liverpool, bound from Cardiff for Woosung, when loaded was found to be making water; 100 tons of coal were discharged, and the leak was discovered to arise from a defect under the rudder brace, which was remedied, and she proceeded.

The Shepherdess, from Akyab to Liverpool, was abandoned in a sinking state, 16th Sept.; crew on board the Norfolk, Attwood, arrived off Dartmouth.

The Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya, which put into St. Helena, 12th July, leaky, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, has discharged the whole of her cargo, been resurveyed, and recommended to be sold as irreparable at that port. Another account from St. Helena reports the Scotia as condemned.

The Heister Adriana, Van Hees, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which put into Simon's Bay, 8th July, very leaky, and with part of cargo (coals) thrown overboard, has been condemned, as the cost of repairs would probably exceed her value. Her cargo will be sold.

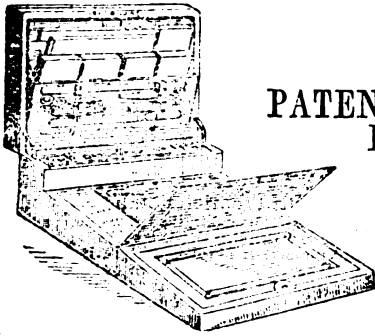
PASSENGERS INWARDS.—Per *Welleveden*, Captain Duinker at Brouwershaven from Batavia: Messrs. Jacobson and van Bostraten, Mrs. Ponsin, three military and three naval invalids. Per *Etise Henriette*, Captain Deterding, at Amsterdam from Padang: Captain J. B. Bramstede, of the infantry, with wife and servant, Mr. J. van Schmittenburg and two daughters.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.—Per *Cito*, Captain Grivel, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. & H. Hultman, C. Stoyton, and J. van Straten. Per *Burgermeester van Reenen*, Captain Meer, from Amsterdam to Singapore: Count Maximilian Fuyger. Per *Dorothea Henriette*, Captain Smit, from Helvoetsluis to Batavia: Captain van Ooyen, E.I. army.

STEAMER "LY-EE-MOON."—This vessel which has arrived safely at the Cape has been reported by the ship *Cossipore* as follows:—"The steamship *Ly ee-moon* Captain Norman Hill, belonging to Mr. Dent, of China, which left Southampton, July 3, for Hong Kong, touched at St. Vincent's July 21, Ascension July 28; sailed therefrom Aug. 3, and arrived at St. Helena on the 7th. On the passage she attained a high speed, but consumed an unexpected quantity of coal. On the 18th of July her floats were obliged to be taken off, and she proceeded three days under canvas only."

LAUNCH OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER "MOOLTAN."—On the 2nd instant a remarkably handsome screw steamer, named the *Mooltan* built expressly for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the largest of their whole fleet, was launched from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, in the presence of a numerous company, including the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Peter Rolt, Captain Ford, Lieutenant Kolokoltzoff, of the Russian navy, Messrs. Allen and Anderson, and Captain Hall, three of the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Mr. Churchward, and Captain Smethett. The vessel was designed by Mr. James Ash, the naval architect of the Thames Shipbuilding Company; her length between perpendiculars is 335 feet; length of keel for tonnage 311 feet 5 inches; breadth for tonnage 39 feet; depth of hold 31 feet; and her capacity in tons 2,521. Her engines are of 400-horse power, and by Humphrys and Tennent of Deptford. They are of peculiar construction, having four cylinders, two of them designed to work at high and two at low pressure simultaneously, by which a saving will be effected of about half the ordinary consumption of fuel. The vessel is furnished with a lifting screw, the first which has been introduced into the company's fleet. She will draw, when complete, about 19 feet of water, at a displacement of 3,200 tons. She has a teak spar deck, and is bark-rigged, with lower masts made of iron. She is capable of carrying 150 passengers, and is fitted up with all the elegance and convenience usual in vessels belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The launch was completely successful. The vessel was named by Mrs. Hall, wife of Captain Hall, R.N., and glided gently into her native element amid the cheers of the spectators, of whom there were many hundreds. For the present she is destined to run between Southampton and Alexandria.

PORT CHARGES AT ST. HELENA.—A charge of one penny per register ton is levied on all ships touching at this island, in aid of the funds for erecting and maintaining the civil hospital and prison. This tax has been complained of both by owners and masters as nothing short of an imposition, and many commanders of vessels actually sail past St. Helena rather than pay it. We should be the last to offer anything in the shape of extension of any charge upon shipping, under whatever form or excuse levied, from which our shipping received no equivalent; but there are grounds for the levy of this penny per ton on vessels touching at St. Helena, which cannot usually be urged for the imposition of a tax on shipping. According to a return published, it appears that during the year ending 30th November, 1859, 269 cases had been treated at the Civil Hospital, most of whom were seamen. Where indoor treatment is not considered requisite, seamen are furnished with advice and medicines gratis. They are thus enabled to pursue their voyage without detention or delay; while, according to the local regulations, seamen may be discharged from British ships for hospital treatment on payment of wages to the day of discharge, without any additional guarantee that they may not remain a burthen upon the authorities, to be sent home eventually at the cost of the Government. We do not think, under the circumstances, that either owners or masters need complain of the hospital charge at St. Helena.



TOULMIN AND GALE,

MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., OF

**PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING, TOILETTE, AND
CARRIAGE BAGS,**

JEWEL BOXES, CASES FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

A Large Assortment of the above, of the finest quality, at the Manufactory, SISK LANE, near the MANSION HOUSE, and at 7, NEW BOND STREET, opposite the Clarendon, London.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE. ESTABLISHED 123 YEARS.

Orders received through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong; Messrs. SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO., Bombay; Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Madras.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:

Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES,

MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.

Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography, Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'S TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.



Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.

To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS.
FRANGIPANNI,
AN ETERNAL PERFUME.
The Scent is 2s. 6d., the Scent is 1s. 6d.
The Pomade is 2s., the Soap is 1s.
2, New Bond Str.
LONDON.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ANTIDOTE TO DISEASE.—A Lady writing from India on June 22nd, 1860, for a further supply, says:—"I beg to address you on the subject of your invaluable Pills and Ointment. I would not pronounce a hasty opinion on any medicine unless I had really proved its efficacy. Members of my family have given your Pills and Ointment a fair trial in cases of Fever, Colds, Sore Throats, Piles, Muscular Rheumatism of the heart, and general debility, and in all these cases your remedies have always proved effectual." Can any testimonial be more gratifying? Though in India, the considerate writer enumerates many of the diseases prevalent in England, and those which usually require early medical and domestic treatment.

By Appointment, and Royal Letters Patent.
JOHN BRACHER (late **WILLIAM MARR & SON**), Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the strong WROUGHT-IRON FIRE and THIEF-PROOF SAFES, CHESTS, STRONG-ROOMS, IRON DOORS and FRAMES, 11, Cannon-street West, corner of Queen-street, facing Southwark Bridge, and Vulcan Safe Works, Skin-yard, Bankside, Southwark, London. To the New Houses of Parliament, Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, National Debt Office, Public Buildings, &c.
Full value given in exchange for old Safes.
The attention of Corporations, Bankers, Architects, Solicitors, Commercial Houses, and all persons having the care of valuable property, is drawn to the superior quality of his Patent Fire-proof Safes and Chests.

Paper Hangings for Exportation.

ROBERT HORNE,

PAPER-STAINER, &c.,

41, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.;

Shipping Orders promptly executed.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using

SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

**I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-
FUMER AND FANCY SOAP MAKER.** Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

**JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS AND FIREPROOF SAFES** are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFEC- TIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumb's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane.

Retailed in London by SNOW, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MELBOURNE.—We are authorised to accept MARINE RISKS and GRANT POLICIES on behalf of the above Company to Ports in the Colonies and the United Kingdom.
A. ELLISSEN and Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,

**ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,
7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.**

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planning, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.

**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
PUMPS, &c.,**

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above. Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

T. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of information, and comprises only original and condensed matter.

THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW"

FURNISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and Financial Topics of the day.

Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money Market, and kindred matters.

Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and in Public Securities of every kind.

Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home and Foreign.

The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet with especial attention.

Each Number contains a full and correct City Article, forming a Resume of the Week.

Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the Manufacturing and other Districts.

Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to the whole of the community interested in Trade and Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial, Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (13s. and 26s. Unstamped, 15s. and 30s. free by Post, both payable in advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent disappointment.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to FREDERICK WILLIAM FENNESBY.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE,
23, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
May be ordered of all News-agents.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,

26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

**CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries,
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

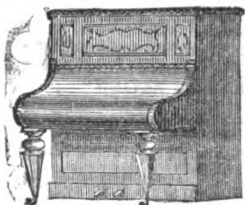
WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.



JACKSON & PAINE,
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

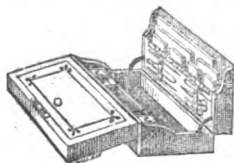
FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings
These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.

Orders and Prospectuses through Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.

IN THE PRESS, WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

WILL ADAMS, THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,
A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY,

BY

WILLIAM DALTON,

Author of "The Wolf-Boy of China," "The White Elephant," &c.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without London.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a scaled envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France; and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCHMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 47.] LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER

COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED

AT 4 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	521	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	527
LIST OF PASSENGERS	521	NAVAL AND MILITARY	530
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	521	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	530
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		LEADING ARTICLES:—	
JAPAN	526	THIRD CHINA WAR	533
CHINA	526	RISE OF THE DUTCH TROOPS	533
PHILIPPINES	526	MILITARY REBELLION IN JAVA	533
COCHIN-CHINA	526	—DUTCH COLONIAL POLICY	533
SIAM	526	THE REBELLION IN CHINA	533
BORNEO	526	STATE DIPLOMACY OBSTRUCTING COMMERCE	535
JAVA	526	ADMIRAL KEPPEL AND SIR G. GREY	535
MALACCA STRAITS	527	THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA	535
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	527	SIR JOHN BOWRING	536
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX- CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP- PING INTELLIGENCE (See SUP.)	527	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	536
SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STA- TIONS	527	MONEY AND COMMERCIAL	537
POSTAL REGULATIONS	527	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	538

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Aug. 15
Kanagawa			" 22
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	July 10	Aug. 25	Sept. 5
Shanghai			
Ningpo			" 5
Foo-Chow-Foo			" 1
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	July 26	Sept. 8	" 12
Canton			" 10
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	Aug. 30	" 6
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			Aug. 5
SIAM—			
Bangkok			Sept. 13
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Aug. 25
Sarawak			Sept. 14
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 14
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 10	Sept. 12	Sept. 20
Penang	" "	" 10	" 22

The above mails received this morning were due on the 28th ultimo, and have been detained in the Red Sea, owing to a defect in the screw of the P. and O. steamer *Candia*. The Egyptian steamer *Persian* fell in with the *Candia*, and conveyed the mails and passengers from her to Suez. The *Massilia* (s.), which should have brought the above mails to Marseilles, broke her port cylinder, after leaving Alexandria, and transferred the mails to the *Vectis*, at Malta.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Lieut.-Col. Murray, 67th Regt., Bangel, child, and servant, Capt. Pierard, Don Julian Ribelles. For Alexandria: Mr. Ichistatsoff, Capt. Sellivanoff, Major Rockell.—For Point de Galle: Mr. S. W. Warren

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Ceylon, 20th Oct., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Gemmell, Mr. L. van Pabst, Miss Baumgarten. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Pereira, Capt. Archer, Depp. Com. Gl. Innes, Mr. H. Hicks. From Marseilles, 28th Oct., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill and infant, 3 children, Miss Symons and governess. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Murray. From Alexandria to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. To Singapore: Mr. B. B. Reed.

Per P. and O. str. Delta, 27th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai via Bombay: Mr. J. Bradwell, Mr. F. Bloor, Mr. J. Maitland, Mr. W. Pearson. To Hong Kong: Dr. Childs. From Marseilles, 4th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Engler, Mr. H. Brouse, Mr. W. Whampoa.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. Trimmer, Mr. L. Rosenshal. 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hencken and infant, one lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Nov., via Bombay. From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. J. Malcolm. To Singapore: Mr. Mooyer. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Mayor, Mr. Lind. From Marseilles, 20th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. L. Bowman.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington, Messrs. Herdick and Ler. To Singapore: Messrs. J. Watson, and R. Henderson. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson. From Marseilles, 28th Nov., to Hong Kong: Mr. Meard. To Singapore: Mr. Kerkoren.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Paymaster Pope. From Marseilles, 12th Dec. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac. To Hong Kong: Mr. Weiner, General Lemery and two aide-de-camps. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao and lady.

Per Rajah of Sarawak.—For Hong Kong: Mrs. Huffam and family, Mrs. Keppel, Mr. Hugh Austin.

Per Traveller.—From London to Hong Kong: Rev. M. Lechler and wife, Mr. Jaupp, and Rev. Mr. Krolzic.

Per Banian, from Liverpool for Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Brimelow and child. Per Strathallan from London, Oct. 9, to Hong Kong: Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Veitch, Captain Montgomery, Assistant-Surgeon Fulwasser and 35 men of the Army Hospital Corps.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. W. H. Petter Sir James Brooke, Mr. S. Johnson.—From Marseilles, 28th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. Curz.—To Shanghai: Mr. Moncrieff.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Freeman. Per P. and O. str., 20th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Baldwin, Mr. H. G. Howlett.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupont.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant, three children, Miss Symons, and governess.—To Penang: Mrs. Letten.—From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Singapore: Captain Dicey, Mr. W. Van Leunep, Mr. R. Santhageno.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The following telegrams were published on the 1st inst. :—

The Taku Forts were captured on the 21st of August. The enemy were allowed to march out, leaving munitions, &c. The allies lost 400 men killed and wounded. No British officer was killed. The 61st and 44th Regiments and the Marines, with 1,500 French, were the troops principally engaged.

The following telegram from the French General has appeared in the *Moniteur* :—

"The 12th and 14th of August.—Combats which drove the Tartar army from its positions, and gave us their entrenched camps. August 17.—Bridge thrown across the Peiho, under the fire of the enemy. August 21. After a vehement resistance we carry by assault the most important of the Taku forts. 200 French and 250 English *hors de combat*, a single officer killed, 1,000 Tartars killed, found in the fort, among whom was the General-in-Chief. All the other forts surrendered successively. The same evening a capitulation gives us the whole country as far as Tien-tsin, and 600 brass guns of large calibre and proportions. The Ambassadors proceed to Tien-tsin, where the Chinese Commissioners attend them to open negotiations. The allied army is placed in echelon along their route. The Generals and Admirals all proceed there under escort. The sanitary condition of the army is good."

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER.

TAKING OF THE TAKU FORTS—BRAVERY OF THE CHINESE
COOLIE CORPS—ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN AND BARON
GROS AT TIEN-TSIN—DEPARTURE FOR PEKING, &c., &c.

PEIHO, Aug. 28, 1860.

The following narrative embraces a complete summary of the hostile operations which have taken place since August 1; when a portion of the allied forces effected a landing in the

mud, near the Peh-tang Ho, and the following day established themselves without opposition in the town of Peh-tang.

On the 3rd, a party of about 2,000 English and French troops, under General Colinet and Brigadier Sutton, proceeded to make a reconnaissance on the road towards Takoo. When some little distance along (about three miles), they encountered a considerable body of Tartar cavalry, in the rear of whom was seen what appeared to be an entrenched camp—an engagement at a somewhat long range ensued, and was kept up so long that the allied commanders-in-chief thought matters becoming serious, and sent out reinforcements—prior to the arrival of which, however, it had been deemed undesirable by the officers commanding on the spot to prolong the engagement and alter what was merely intended to be a reconnaissance into a general action, and the force accordingly was withdrawn, with a loss on the part of the English of one officer and three men wounded, and on the side of the French, of about twice that number wounded, one mortally.

After this affair no further hostilities took place for several days, the energies of both services being devoted to landing the remainder of the army, horse transport, commissariat stores, and munitions of war; the difficulties which had to be encountered in the effecting of which will, I have no doubt, afford ample scope for the pen of other writers. My sphere precludes me noticing the subject, further than to observe in passing that the manner in which this arduous task was surmounted is creditable in the extreme to those to whom it was entrusted, more particularly to the officers and crews of the gunboats, and also to the Chinese Coolie Corps, without whom the work performed by the navy would have been but half completed; the conveyance of material from the beach to the various depots on shore, through streets knee-deep in mud, forming the worst half of the business. By the 7th of August the disembarkation was so far complete as to determine the commander-in-chief in making a movement towards the Peiho, and the following "General Memorandum" conveyed to the army the method proposed of commencing active operations:—

GENERAL MEMO.

English Head-quarters, Peh-tang, 7th August, 1860.

It having been determined that the allied force shall advance early on the morning of the 10th inst., the following will be the order in which they do so:—

1. Two guns of Barry's (Armstrong) battery, with 200 men of the Royals; remainder of Barry's battery, and remainder of Royals and 31st Regiment; Fisher's company of Engineers, with tools, planks, &c., for crossing ditches; the whole under the command of Brigadier Stavely, C.B.

2. French column of the same strength; spare ammunition of French and English.

3rd. Millward's (Armstrong) Battery, 2nd Regiment, 60th Rifles, and 15th Punjab Infantry, and Papillon's half Company of Royal Engineers; spare ammunition of French and English.

4th. French main column.

5th. English reserve, consisting of Desborough's 9-pounder battery, 3rd Regiment, 44th Regiment, and 8th Punjab Infantry, Graham's Company of Royal Engineers, and Madras Sappers.

6th. French reserve.

7. Dhoolies and water carriers of the whole force.

The march in fours will be adopted in order to facilitate cavalry and artillery passing without confusion.

The advanced column having reached within 1,500 yards of the enemy's position (who will probably have opened fire), the English will debouch to the right of the road, sending out skirmishers; the French in like manner debouching to the left.

Barry's battery will open fire, and the French Artillery as soon as it can be brought to the front.

As soon as the advanced position is taken, the remainder of the English will advance, and upon the enemy's fire being reduced they will advance to the hard ground, turning the enemy's left by morning to their own right as soon as the ground will permit.

The French main column will follow the former one. The nature of the ground will, of course, guide after the first advance, but as obstacles may be found, such as dykes, mines, &c., as a general rule it cannot be wrong to follow the enemy's tracks until the enemy's works have been examined.

Each man will be provided with three days cooked meat and four days biscuit, three days rum to be sent in bulk with the

force by the commissariat, and issued as required on the spot. The troops will wear warmer clothing, with great coats folded and canteen attached. Wicker helmets and water bottles filled.

An officer and thirty men from each regiment will remain behind to take charge of the baggage, and mens kits and a house must be allowed by general officers commanding divisions solely for this purpose.

The tents will not be brought up until the following day. The Deputy Commissary-General will make arrangements for forwarding to the point rations and forage. The Deputy Military Storekeeper, ammunition.

The two guns and 200 men of the Royals will march over the bridge at the end of the town at 4 A.M., the remainder of the battery, and the Royals, at 4.10 A.M., 31st Regiment at 7.30 A.M. Fisher's Company R. E. at 4.40 A.M., and French column at 4.50 A.M. spare ammunition at 5 A.M.

Staff officers belonging to the remaining force will be at the bridge, and communicate the time at which the troops will follow to their own divisions and brigades.

The Cavalry Brigade will march at 3 A.M., on the 10th inst., and occupy the ground to the right of the causeway, in a spot to be hereafter pointed out to Brigadier Pattle.

It is to be clearly understood that no transport animals shall be allowed to leave the town until orders are given for their doing so by a staff officer from the head quarters of each army.

(By order) KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Deputy Quarter-Master General.

At the period of this order being issued, the weather had become fine, and there was every appearance of its continuing so; heavy rains, however, set in early on the afternoon of the 9th, and the clay plain surrounding the town soon became converted into a swamp, rendering it next to a physical impossibility for the army to move. The advance of the force on the 10th consequently was counterordered. On the 11th the weather began to show signs of improvement, and daylight the following morning was fixed on for the advance. For some reasons, which no doubt will appear in the despatches of Sir Hope Grant, it was deemed necessary so far to alter the details of the General Memorandum of the 7th, as to send the troops of the 2nd division out of Peh-tang first, and by a somewhat different route to the one originally intended, in conformity with which alteration the division of Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., consisting of the 3rd, 44th, 67th Regiment Royal Marines, and 8th Punjabees, with Millward's (Armstrong) Battery, Rotton's Rocket Battery, and Graham's Company of Royal Engineers, mustered at 3 A.M., on the 12th August, in the streets of Peh-tang, and at the earliest dawn commenced their march along a causeway leading out of the town towards the Peiho, along which the column proceeded for a quarter of a mile, and then followed a road branching off to the right, after going along which, for a couple of miles, it became necessary to leave it, and take the troops, including artillery, over a very heavy alluvial plain, in many places an actual swamp. Here great difficulties were encountered; the artillery waggons stuck in the mud, and had to be abandoned—in a word it was by exertions, which British soldiers only can make, that at last Sir Robert Napier was able to get his division, after a march of several hours through mud and swamp, in a line with, and about a mile and a half to the right of the entrenched camp alluded to as having been seen by the reconnoitring party on the 3rd inst. The men were much exhausted and by no means fit to engage an enemy. The Cavalry Brigade consisting of 300 men of the King's Dragoon Guards, Fane and Probyn's Horse, with Sterling's Battery of the Royal Artillery, commenced to move out of Peh-tang as soon as the rear of Sir Robert Napier's column was clear of the town, and which was not until nearly seven o'clock. The cavalry moved to the right, with the view of covering the advance of the second division, and of leaving the high road to the entrenchments, it was intended to attack, clear for the advance of the 1st Division, under Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., and the French, under General Cousin de Montauban, and which commenced immediately after the last of the cavalry brigade had passed over the bridge at the end of the town, in the following order—2 guns of Barry's Armstrong Battery; 200 men of the Royals; Fibus Company of the Royal Engineers with tools, planks, &c., for crossing ditches, remainder of Barry's Battery, and the Royals, the 31st Regt, the whole being under the command of Brigadier General Stavely, C.B. Then followed a French column of the same strength, in the rear of which came the spare ammunition of

the English and French columns. Derborough's Battery: 130 men of the Madras Artillery with 6-pounder rockets; 2nd Regiment, 60th Rifles, 15th Punjabees. Govan's Battery: Papillon's Half Company of Royal Engineers, spare ammunition, two 8-inch mortars; French main column, followed by the dhoolies and water carriers of the whole force. The 2nd, 60th, and 15th Punjabees were under the command of Brigadier-General Sutton. The Artillery of the force was under the orders of Brigadier-General Crofton. Sir Hope Grant superintended in person the movements on the left, in conjunction with General Montauban. Sir Robert Napier, with Brigadiers Jephson and Reeves, commanded the Infantry on the right, and the Cavalry was under Brigadier-General Pattle, of the King's Dragoon Guards. The Artillery on the right consisted of Millward's Armstrong Battery, Rotton's Rockets, and Stirling's Battery. A reference to the annexed rough plan will probably make the operations of the army on the 12th August, 1860, more intelligible to the reader.*

A and B are houses and fort on the north bank of the Peh-tang Ho, C is the town of Peh-tang, D is the fort defending the entrance to the river on the south, E is the point in the mud where the troops landed on the 1st August, F is a house that was used by the Tartar cavalry as a picket-house during our occupation of Peh-tang, dotted line C is the route taken by Sir Robert Napier's division, H shows the route of the cavalry brigade, J with the dotted line represents the road followed by the First Division and the French, K is a road leading to the fortified town of Tang-Koo, L is a cavalry entrenchment, with fortified wall, M a strong field-work of considerable extent defending N (the town of Sin-Hoo), O is a Tartar cavalry camp with permanent buildings and defences, P is the plain where the English first division met the cavalry brigade and second division after the capture of the entrenchments and town of Sin-Ho.

A considerable time was occupied in getting the troops moved out of the town, and it was not until 10 A.M., that the French main column, with General Montauban and staff, were able to get over the bridge. The second division (Sir Robert Napier's) was now out of sight, and the first division, with the French columns, advanced along the main road; with the view of carrying the entrenchments of the Tartar cavalry, known to be in front of the town of Sin-Ho. About 11 A.M., as the allied forces on the left were on the march, a cannonade commenced on the right, and was shortly followed by a heavy fire of musketry. This was Sir Robert Napier's division, engaged with a large force of Mongolian cavalry that had come down suddenly upon it, and nearly surrounded it—so much so, that the 67th Regiment, and the Royal Marines, had separated to form square, while one wing of the 44th protected the Armstrong guns, and fired in line on the cavalry as they advanced, emptying a good many saddles with their Enfield rifles: a portion of the Buffs, also, was engaged. On the cavalry brigade coming up, a body of Tartars rode boldly down upon the guns of Stirling's battery, but were driven back with severe loss by a gallant charge of a troop of Fane's horses, headed by Lieutenant MacGregor, who was severely wounded in four places. Had the after-tactics of the Tartars been equal to their courage and to the celerity with which they made their first movement, they might have given us some serious trouble; as they would appear to have got to the rear not alone of the infantry division but of the cavalry brigade also; as the latter lost all their field medical equipage (including the means for the removal of the wounded), the Tartars having got in between and the rear of the brigade. The troops, exhausted as they were with a severe hours' march, frequently up to their knees in mud, at every point repelled the daring onset of the Mongolian cavalry (the flower of the Imperial army), and drove them back into their entrenchments with a somewhat heavy loss, the Armstrong guns being reported to have done considerable execution. Our loss was three men killed, two officers and eight men wounded in the cavalry brigade, and three men wounded in the 44th Regiment, in all eighteen casualties. On the left, as soon as the first work of the enemy was approached, the artillery formed in line, the English on the right, the French on the left, in the rear of the guns, followed in skirmishing order portions of the infantry force of both armies. A very heavy fire was opened on the first fortification (an earthen field-work of considerable extent), and the Armstrong shells were pitched with great precision over the parapet by Barry's battery. The French artillery also made very good practice from their rifled field-guns and rockets, and

after a short resistance the place was carried. The whole force immediately advanced on the second line of works, which was also carried after a very brief resistance, the Tartar cavalry making the best of their way out of it by the rear and going at full gallop along the road to Taku; their onward progress considerably stimulated by a few Armstrong shells that were sent after them.

Notwithstanding the very heavy fire of artillery and rockets that had been brought to bear upon them, in their entrenchments, their loss did not appear to have been great, very few dead or wounded being found. Our loss was very trifling; consisting of one only—namely, an artillery-man of Barry Battery severely wounded from a Jingly ball. The loss of the French, I have not been able to learn, but I believe it was small also.

After the capture of the second entrenchment, the town of Sin-ho was taken possession of: the French encamped in its immediate vicinity, and Sir John Michel's division, with Sir Hope Grant and staff, passed through the main street of the town into some open country, and there, close by a permanent cavalry camp of the Tartars, met the troops of the second division and cavalry brigade, who had gradually worked their way round from the right.

The English troops rested during the remainder of the afternoon: a portion of the French force, however, made an advance upon the fortified town of Tan-koo, on the north bank of the Peiho, two and a-half miles from Sin-ho. It was approached by what appeared a good road, and at 4 P.M. the French artillery opened fire on the palace. The Chinese returned the fire gun for gun, and after about an hour's firing, the French withdrew, and returned to their camp at Sin-ho.

On the 13th of August, it was determined by the allied commanders-in-chief to attack the fortifications of Tan-koo, which are very extensive, presenting a line of fortified wall (of great thickness) of upwards of one mile. The morning of the 14th was fixed on for the attack; the French to proceed direct there, and take up their position to the left; the English to move on the right, on their way silencing two batteries on the south bank of the Peiho. A reference to the following plan will aid the reader in understanding the subsequent operations on the Peiho, which were brought to a brilliant termination by the fall of the great forts of Taku on the 21st of August, after a defence by the Chinese, second to none for distinguished gallantry in the history of the war.*

A Sin-ho, B is where the English army encamped on the night of the 13th August, prior to marching at daylight on Tan-koo; C, high road between Sin-ho and Tan-koo; D and E, forts on south bank of Peiho; F, fortifications of Tan-koo; G, town of Tan-koo; H I and K, towns of See-koo, Takoo, and Tan-koo; L and M, great forts on southern entrance to Peiho; N and O, great forts on north bank of river; P, staked barriers in mouth of river; Q, deep mud inverting shore; R, course taken by the troops that stormed the fort on the 21st August; S, line of attack of the allies; T, bridge of junks across Peiho, constructed for passage of army to south bank; U, village on south bank, taken by the French on the 17th August; V, the Peiho; W, high road from Peh-tang to Tan-koo; Y, line of march taken by the French on the 14th August; X, route followed by the English to Tan-koo, the batteries D and E being engaged and silenced on the way.

As the reconnaissance made by the French on the afternoon of the 12th had been the means of ascertaining that the main road from Sin-ho to Tan-koo presented certain obstacles to the advance of the army, it was determined to adopt a different route; consequently, on the evening of the 13th, the English army was moved from its encampment near the Tartar camp, in the rear of Sin-ho, to a spot on the north bank of the Peiho, distant about two miles in a straight line from Tan-koo.

At 6 A.M. on the 14th August the troops moved off from the English camps in nearly the following order:—Detachment 60th Rifles, two guns Barry's Battery, Royals, Sir Hope Grant and staff, with small escort of Probyn's Horse, 31st Regiment, remainder of Barry's Battery, Desborough's Battery, Govan's Battery, Detachment Gun Lancers, Head Quarter Staff, Millward's Armstrong Battery, 2nd Regiment. General Montauban and escort, followed by French column and Naval Brigade. Then a portion of the Chinese Coolie Corps (French), carrying scaling-ladders and escorted by a party of the Naval Brigade, two batteries of French artillery, main body of 60th Rifles, medical staff and dhoolies, French column, followed by the

* This will appear as soon as engraved.

* Another sketch appears here, which will be published when lithographed.

English reserve, consisting of the 3rd Buffs, Royal Marines, and 67th Regiment, with the 8th Punjabees. The Cavalry Brigade and the 44th Regiment remained as a rear-guard at Sin-Ho.

At half-past 6 A.M. the Artillery engaged the battery D, which was a small casemated one, situated in a little creek with two junks moored in front of it to mark its presence, but so placed as not to interfere with its fire. As soon as this battery was silenced the Artillery moved on towards Tan-Koo, leaving two guns of Barry's Battery under Lieutenant Moorsom to silence the battery E, which was giving some trouble by firing at the troops as they were advancing over the plain to Tan-Koo. This battery proved obstinate, and did not cease firing for a considerable time. At 8 o'clock Captain Wiles and seven seamen of the *Chesapeake* crossed over in a small boat from the north bank to the Junk Battery (D) and spiked the guns, setting fire to the junks by exploding powder bags. About half-an-hour afterwards Commander Gibson, of the *Chesapeake*, and the same party of seamen again crossed the river and tumbled the guns into the river. On this occasion some Tartars were lurking about the place, and one of the seamen was wounded by a matchlock ball. By this time the allied forces were pretty well in front of Tan-Koo, and in a short time a tremendous fire was opened from the whole line of artillery, flanked by heavy rocketed batteries, the trench being on the left, the English in the centre and right. Towards 11 A.M. the fire of the enemy was nearly silenced, and storming parties of French on the left, and Royals and 60th Rifles on the right, entered the place and drove out the remaining portion of the garrison. Several dead Tartars were laying about the guns, but the greater portion of the wounded appear to have been removed while the bombardment was going on. Altogether, considering the very heavy and concentrated fire which had been brought to bear upon the place, it was remarkable to see so few traces of it inside, there not being more than twenty dead bodies at the period of our entering laying about the guns; some of their wounds were of a very ghastly nature. It is supposed that large numbers of dead were removed prior to the capture of the place.

Shortly after the fall of Tan-koo, the battery E, on the south bank of the Peiho, which had given so much trouble in the morning, reopened fire, the attention of its garrison having been drawn to the tents, ambulances, &c., of the Field Hospital, which had been established by Surgeon-Major Telfer, the principal medical officer of the 1st Division, at a convenient distance in the rear of the army. Several well directed shots were sent close to the tent, where Dr. Rennie, staff-surgeon of the Royal Artillery was at the time amputating the leg of one of Desborough's gunners, whose limb had been shattered by a cannon ball. Dr. Selter immediately ordered the tents to be struck, and the mules, ambulances, coolies, &c., forming the medical field train to move on towards Tan-koo, with the view of withdrawing the fire from the vicinity of the wounded, and which was successful, as the firing ceased as soon as the tents were struck, and the train in motion.

Owing to the high elevation which the Chinese in Tan-koo gave their guns, and the consequent long-range firing which ensued, our casualties were very small, as the shots almost invariably passed a long way over the heads of the troops the French, however, seemed to have suffered more severely, a few round shot having got in amongst them. Their loss, I believe, amounted to twenty-five killed and wounded; our loss was one man of Barry's battery, wounded (since dead), and one man of Desborough's, severely. Sir John Michel had a horse shot under him.

The town of Tan-koo, which in general appearance resembles Pechang, was immediately occupied by the 3rd Buffs, Royal Marines, and 67th Regiment, with Millward and Govern's batteries, some Madras artillery, and Ratton's rockets. The first division returned to the encamping ground, where it had spent the night; and the men pitched their tents, understanding that they were not to move for several days.

On the evening of the 17th August, a party of the Chasseur de Vincennes crossed the Peiho, and took possession of the village marked U, on the south bank of the river. They met with some opposition, which they soon overcame. Then following they went a little way into the country, but their progress was stopped by a considerable body of Tartar horse, who had entrenched themselves in the vicinity of the road. The French failed in dislodging them; their force being small, and information having been sent to General Montauban,

he immediately sent over reinforcements of infantry, with some artillery and mountain guns, and the entrenchment was speedily carried. The same afternoon two guns of Barry's battery, with a company of the 31st, were sent out to cover the advance up the river of a number of small junks, with which the bridge across the Peiho was to be constructed. The battery E, on the south bank, was the one that was expected to give trouble, and the Armstrong guns were placed so as to command it, with the 31st lying down amongst the reeds in front, as a protection to the guns in case of any sudden attack being made upon them from an ambuscade. When the boats appeared the battery, as expected, opened fire, and Sir John Michel, who superintended in person, directed Captain Desborough to order the Armstrong guns to silence it, and which was done after a few rounds from each gun. The guns, however, were not disabled, the artillerymen having merely retired from them. By this time the junks had passed up the river, and the troops and guns were withdrawn.

At this time, it was intended that the plan of operations against the Taku forts should be the following—namely, that Sir Robert Napier, with the 2nd division, should attack the north forts, while the French and Sir John Michel's division should cross the Peiho by the bridge of junks, and simultaneously attack the south forts in the rear, while the gun and rocket boats opened fire from the sea. Circumstances led to this combined attack being abandoned, and it was determined that the north forts should be first attacked; the change of the preliminary arrangements being invested in Sir Robert Napier, whose division was to make the assault.

After a series of reconnaissances had been made, the following General Order appeared, detailing the force to be employed:—

Camp Sin-ho, 20th August, 1860.

A force, consisting of 1,500 English and 500 French, will assemble to-morrow morning, at six o'clock, at Tan-koo, and advance, under the directions of Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., who will indicate the position of the troops and guns.

The English force will consist of 1,500 infantry of the 2nd Division, Millward's (Armstrong) Battery, two 8-inch howitzers, two 32-pounders, three 8-inch mortars, two 24-pounder howitzers, and three 5½-inch mortars.

The troops will carry three days cooked provisions with them. The whole of the cavalry and 1st Division to be ready to move as soon as ordered, and the officers not to leave the lines.

(Signed) KENNETH MCKENZIE,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

In addition to the force here detailed, an after-order appeared, directing Barry's Battery of Armstrong guns, and two 24-pounder howitzers of Desborough's Battery, to proceed from the camp of the 1st Division, and join the siege train in front of Taku at daylight on the morning of the 21st.

In the course of Monday the 20th of August, Sir Robert Napier moved the troops (by the route marked R in the plan) from Tan-koo. They consisted of Millward's battery of six Armstrong guns, Beddingfield's siege guns, Pennycuik's mortar battery, Govan's battery, Hick's Gollandauze artillery, with mountain howitzers and rockets, Rotton's rockets, Graham's Company of Royal Engineers; the 44th Regiment Battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the 67th Regiment. The troops encamped on the flat alluvial plain in the rear of the fort, and not altogether out of range of its guns, as in the course of some firing which ensued, as the troops were taking up position, a shot from the fort knocked over the camp kettles of the 67th. Millward's battery opened fire, at a long range, and the Armstrong guns managed to keep the fort silent for the remainder of the day, the Chinese ceasing to fire, seeing that we had a long way the advantage of them in range.

During the night large working parties of the 44th were employed constructing batteries for the siege guns, throwing up cover for the infantry, filling up holes, and improving as much as possible the very bad ground over which the attacking force would have to advance, and which was much intersected by ditches, and in many places knee deep in mud.

In the evening the English and French gun-boats took up position as near to the bar as was prudent, and in the course of the night light balls, possessing great illuminating power, were thrown up from the south forts, with the view of keeping an eye on what the gun-boats were about. At half-past three on the morning of the 21st August the batteries began to move

to their positions, followed shortly by the Engineers and the right wing of the Royal Marines, the latter carrying the pontoons and scaling-ladders. At five o'clock the 44th, 67th, and left wing of the Marines moved towards the front. The Chinese immediately opened fire, and sent shot at a long range, bounding amongst the troops as they advanced. The French force having come up—mustering about 1,500 Infantry, with three batteries of artillery—the bombardment commenced, the English guns in the centre and on the left; the French on the right. The Infantry were ordered to lay down and shelter themselves as much as possible from the storm of shot and shell which two forts on the north and one on the south side were throwing over them, in addition to the fire they were exposed to from the fort which was then in course of being attacked. At 6 A.M. our already tremendous fire of artillery was increased by the arrival of Barry's (Armstrong) guns and Desborough's howitzers from the camp of the first division. At 6½ A.M. the chief magazine in the fort blew up with a fearful explosion, notwithstanding which disaster, the Chinese resumed their fire; standing to their guns with the most undaunted courage, and defending the fort as if nothing had occurred.

The French and English gun and rocket boats by this time had taken position near the staked barriers at the mouth of the river, and were throwing shot and shell with great precision into the forts; and the explosion of the magazine in the north fort nearest the mouth of the river, bore practical evidence to the deadliness of their fire. This fort, like its neighbour, was in no way daunted, but bravely continued its defence.

About 7 A.M., the French and English infantry began to close round the doomed fortress, and the sharp fire kept up from their rifles told with deadly effect on the Chinese that were serving the guns, still there was no silencing their fire. No sooner was a man killed at a gun than his place was taken by another. The French, with a wing of the 44th and 67th Regiment, had gradually advanced in skirmishing order close to the series of formidable obstacles constituting the land defences—namely, canals, ditches, staked ground abatis, &c., and the firing of salvos by the artillery about 8 o'clock indicated that all was ready for the assault. The Marines were in charge of the pontoons, and two companies of the 44th, under Captain Gregory and Lieutenant Rogers, had advanced ahead of them as a covering party, until their further progress was checked by the obstacles referred to. As there were no means of crossing, they in consequence suffered severely, and large numbers of men from them, as well as from the whole line of infantry, English and French, were now seen being conveyed wounded to the rear.

It is alleged that there was some mismanagement in regard to the English pontoons and scaling-ladders; suffice it to say, that the 44th and 67th regiments found themselves at the edge of the first of the water defences without any means of crossing—that on the right Colonel Knox, of the 67th, and on the left Lieutenant Rogers, of the 44th, followed by a considerable number of their men, jumped into the water and swam across. Captain Gregory, of the 44th, and several officers of the 67th, got across on planks and bamboo ladders belonging to the French, and waded nearly up to their necks through the remaining ditches. When the pontoons came up, they were found to be unserviceable, and the scaling-ladders were taken round by the Marines to the right, and converted into bridges. No description can convey any idea of the elaborate obstacles which the storming parties had to contend with in reaching the foot of the wall prior to placing their scaling-ladders—and the large number of wounded show the amount of fire to which they were exposed in getting across the ditches and staked ground. Great difficulty also was experienced in ascending the scaling-ladders, as the Chinese, with a coolness and daring without its parallel in modern history, came deliberately forward to the embrasures and laid hold of the scaling-ladders, shook the men off them, and pulled them in over the wall of the fort. In this way several scaling-ladders were taken from the assaulting parties, and it was not without great exertion that at last a footing was established on the walls. The French were first upon the walls, but Lieutenant Rogers, of the 44th, having made his way in by an embrasure on the left, is believed to have been the first man in the fort. The 67th entered about the same time on the right with the French, and the remaining portion of the garrison of the fort disputed the ground inch by inch, and were ultimately driven out through

the embrasures on the river face, and through some also on the left of the fort, with a heavy loss from rifle-firing and bayonet wounds. No prisoners were taken, with the exception of those whose wounds prevented them escaping. The colours of the 67th at last were seen waving from the summit of the fort, where they were placed by Ensign Chaplin, assisted by Lieut. Rogers and Private McDougall, of the 44th. The wing of the 44th engaged in front, brought their colours with them, but Sir Robert Napier ordered them to be taken back to where the headquarters were, namely, in the trenches, a little way to the rear.

Thus, about half past eight on the morning of the 21st of August, was captured one of the great Taku Forts. As soon as its fall was apparent, to the other forts, white flags were hung out upon the whole of them; and as this was supposed to indicate a desire for a cessation of hostilities, Mr. Consul Parkes, by the direction of the commander-in-chief, accompanied by Captain Grant bearing a flag of truce, proceeded to the other great northern fort to learn what proposals they intended making; but in place of displaying any signs of submission, they were cool and undaunted, impertinent almost, I believe, when requested to give up the fort. They stated that they had merely hoisted white flags in obedience to a signal from the opposite side; that they had no power to give up the fort, nor did they intend doing so; and that though we had taken one fort, it did not follow that we were to take them all.

Mr. Parkes then went over with a flag of truce to the south forts, and there was told that the flags of truce had been hoisted on the forts, in uniformity with instructions from the Governor-General of Pecheli, who was then at Taku, and who was prepared, on hostilities ceasing, to open up the river to the French and English, but that he had no authority to surrender the forts; nor could he be assured that in the event of his ordering them to be surrendered that San-ko-lin-sing, the Mongolian Prince commanding at Taku, would give them up. Under these circumstances a communication was sent to the Governor-General of Pecheli, that the truce would only be extended until 2 P.M., and that if the forts were not surrendered by that time hostilities would recommence.

The fort we had captured was the key to all the others, and our position was now a very commanding one. Preparations were made for commencing the attack on the other northern fort (which consists of two forts within one enclosure), during the truce the guns were placed in position, and all ready to commence at two o'clock. The Chinese, however, seeing the desperate position in which they were now placed, with the gun and rocket boats on their left, the guns of their own fort on the right about to be turned on them, with a formidable train of siege artillery in their immediate rear, very properly surrendered, and the fort was forthwith taken possession of by the Buffs and 8th Punjaubees, who had been brought up from Tan-koo to act as the storming party, in place of the 44th, 67th, and marines, who had so gallantly done the work during the earlier portion of the day, and who were naturally now much exhausted from the almost incessant labour of the last twenty-four hours.

The fort had just surrendered when a fearful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, burst over the place, and soon saturated the plain, converting it in a brief period into one vast swamp, that it became impossible to move the heavy artillery out of—and out of which it was with the utmost difficulty that even the light Armstrong guns were extricated—never did an army returning from victory present a more disorganised appearance than did that which marched back to Tang-Koo after the capture of the North Taku Forts.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Our loss in the three and a-half hour's fighting in the morning amounted to 202 killed and wounded, while that of the French is stated to be about 120. The following are the details of our loss, as nearly as I can give them.

Royal Artillery, two officers and twelve men wounded.

Royal Engineers, one officer wounded, one man killed and two wounded.

Madras Artillery, three men wounded.

3rd Buffs, two men wounded.

44th Regiment, two officers wounded, fourteen men killed and forty-seven wounded.

Royal Marines, four officers wounded, one man killed and twenty-four wounded.

67th Regiment, seven officers wounded, six men killed and sixty-two wounded.

Chinese Coolie Corps, six Chinese wounded.

The total number of officers wounded is twenty-two. None

of them have been fatal wounds. Brigadier Reeves was wounded in four places, and Captain Broke, Sir Robert Napier's aide-de-camp, was shot through the thigh. Sir Robert Napier himself, had his field-glass knocked out of his hand by a matchlock ball.

In the evening, Mr. Parkes had a conference with Hung-Ho, the Governor-General, which ended in his signing a paper agreeing to the unconditional surrender of the southern forts and the whole province of Pecheli, from Taku to Tientsin. He was driven to this course, he said, though it was signing his own ruin, by the necessities of the people, and he sacrificed himself to the public good; in fact, there is no doubt that the pressure raised by the populations of Peh-tang and Sing-ho being driven into the interior has been the main cause of bringing about so speedy a termination of hostilities; Peh-tang alone had a population of 20,000, and a grievous amount of distress must have followed our somewhat ruthless occupation of it.

During the night of the 21st, the southern forts were evacuated, and Sangolinsing fled with an escort of 150 horsemen towards Tientsin, through which he hurriedly passed on his way to Peking, like Sir John Coke, to carry the news of his own defeat.

On the morning of the 22nd the navy so far removed the obstructions at the mouth of the river as to enable the gunboats to enter, and the following day Admiral Hope, in the *Coromandel*, accompanied by some gunboats, went up the Peiho to Tien-tsin. The forts were found to be quite new and of very massive construction, but the guns had been removed, and along with the other munitions of war had been buried. On the 24th Barry's Battery and the 67th Regiment were sent up in gunboats and took formal possession of the forts, of which there are two, one on each side of the river, about three miles below the walled city of Tien-tsin.

On the 25th August, Lord Elgin, accompanied by Sir Hope Grant, arrived at Tien-tsin in the *Granada* steamer, and the same day the cavalry-brigade, consisting of the King's Dragoon Guards, the two regiments of Seik Horse, and Stirling's battery arrived, having marched up by the road on the north bank of the river. In the afternoon the Royals arrived in gunboats. The infantry and Barry's battery, it is supposed, will remain as a military demonstration at Tien-tsin, and the cavalry brigade will accompany Lord Elgin as an escort to Peking.

Upwards of 500 guns have been captured in the Taku forts, amongst them a considerable number of brass cannon worth from eight to twelve hundred pounds each. The value of the metal taken will amount to a large sum, and it is presumed that it will be divided in prize money amongst the allied forces.

The Taku forts were of great strength, and their land defences, especially on the southern side, of the most formidable nature, involving a perfect labyrinth of canals, ditches, pits, zig-zags, abits, stakes, &c.

RUMoured INDEMNITY.

The latest report in circulation from Tientsin is that Prince Sang Golinsin has been degraded, and the Chinese have consented to pay an indemnity of eight millions sterling. This is currently reported, but I cannot vouch for its truth. There is no doubt that the sum specified might easily be paid, as the sequestration for four years only of the Shanghai customs (amounting annually to two millions sterling) for that period would make up the sum.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

On the 20th August orders were issued for the attack on the north forts by a force composed of 1,500 English, and the same number of French troops, with a very heavy train of siege artillery, including several 8-inch mortars, and two Armstrong batteries of six guns each. The regiments selected belonged to the second division: were the 44th, the 67th, and Royal Marines, commanded by Major General Sir Robert Napier. The troops moved from Tang-koo on the 20th, across a flat and muddy plain, cut up by canals and ditches, and took their position about a mile in the rear of the north fort furthest from the sea. The night was spent in throwing up batteries and trenches to act as a cover for the infantry, also in constructing bridges and improving the approaches to the fort. The same evening the gunboats, English and French, took up the positions within about 1,400 yards of the mouth of the river, and all was ready for the attack at daylight the following morning.

About 5 A.M. the guns of the fort commenced firing on the troops, and in a short time the artillery, French and English, took up position, and opened a tremendous bombardment on the fort, while the gunboats came as near as they dared venture, and pitched shell and rockets into the north fort, that we were not attacking, but which was firing briskly on the French and English lines, as was one also on the south side, the shot and shell from which came a long way to the rear. At 7 o'clock our Artillery succeeded in exploding the guard magazine of the fort, which went off with a fearful report. The garrison, however, continued unshaken, and the defence was carried gallantly on until 8 A.M., when the storming parties, consisting of the 44th and 67th, followed by the Marines with the pontoons, having gradually closed

round the rear, now opened a very heavy fire on the parapet and embrasures and in conjunction with the French effected, after many difficulties, a footing on the walls, and ultimately drove the gallant defenders out of the fort at the point of the bayonet but not until the ground had been disputed inch by inch by them. *The Chinese coolies behaved admirably; nothing could be more courageous than their general bearing; they carried the French scaling ladders right up to the assault, and when from the absence of pontoons there was a difficulty in getting across the formidable canals and ditches which surrounded the fort, the coolies jumped into the water up to their necks, and supported the ladders on their shoulders, so as to form bridges of them, and enable the storming parties to get across. It was by this ingenious contrivance that the first of the French and 67th were enabled to get into the fort on the right. The 44th highly distinguished themselves on the left, and suffered a larger amount of fatal casualties than any of the other troops, having had 14 killed and 47 men wounded, and which loss chiefly fell on one wing that was covering the advance of the Marines with the pontoons. Our total loss in killed and wounded was 22 officers and 180 men—while the French lost about 130. A considerable number of the coolie corps in addition have been killed and wounded.*

At 3 P.M. on the 21st, the remaining northern forts surrendered, a truce of four hours having been granted them to consider the matter, and in the evening the Governor General of Pecheli, at a conference at Taku, with the allies, unconditionally surrendered the southern forts and the province of Pechili, on a cessation of hostilities being guaranteed.

During the assault on the forts, Captain Gregory and Lieut. Rogers of the 44th, with Ensign Chaplin of the 67th, are stated to have highly distinguished themselves. Brigadier Reeves was wounded in four places. Sir Robert Napier had the glass knocked out of his hand by a bullet, and his boot cut open by another. His Aide-Camp, Capt. Brooke, was shot through the thigh, previous to which a bullet passed through his hat. Several officers of the 67th and marines have been wounded.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

An action, *R. Arnold v. J. W. Lewis*, for defamation, has been tried before H.M.'s Consul and accessors, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$500 damages. The examination brought to light irregular practices in the importation of fire-arms, a subject which some time past has engaged attention at this port.

The latest dates from this place report that the rebels have withdrawn from that city, after an unsuccessful attempt at its capture. Further reinforcements of allied troops had arrived, and a feeling of security prevailed. No information has been furnished by our plenipotentiary, Mr. Bruce, on the subject of the collision; and the Parliamentary papers when published will, it is presumed, show that Mr. Bruce has again been at fault in treating the rebels with indifference, in fact in the great pooh-pooh style.

SWATOW.

The godowns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. were attacked on the 26th August by Chinese plunderers. Their plans for cutting off any assistance from the foreign residents were complete. The description or value of the property has not been reported. Had a gunboat been there, this could not have taken place.

CANTON.

At Canton everything remains quiet. The Imperialists have obtained a victory over the rebels or local banditti near Loching, where they have been obstructing the passage of teas, which may now be expected down freely. Late *Peking Gazette* contains a decree, appointing a new Imperial Commissioner and superintendent of trade at the five ports. Late reports concerning the governor-general and governor having an animus towards one another are totally without foundation, those two officers being on the best of terms, the latter having accepted the office of governor at the urgent request of the former.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The following announcement has been issued in reference to the Indian Income tax:—

The undersigned is authorised by his Honour the Governor to inform the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, that under orders from the Supreme Government, no steps will for the present be taken towards bringing Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income-tax Bill) into operation in any part of the Straits Settlement. J. BURN, Captain. Secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlement.

The *Singapore Standard* reports the following change amongst the Government offices:—We are informed that Captain McNair, superintendent of convicts at this station, is obliged to proceed to Europe on sick certificate; that J. D. Vaughan, Esq., the master attendant, also proceeds to Europe *via* the Cape on sick certificate for twelve months. During his absence, Captain Wilkinson will act for Mr. Vaughan. The Deputy Sheriff at Malacca having resigned, Mr. E. Baumgarten, registrar of imports at this station, is to succeed Mr. Neubronner, as deputy sheriff at Malacca. Mr. Cooper, the treasury clerk, is, we understand, to succeed Mr. Baumgarten.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Andromache	Ship	—
Acteon	Surveying	26	Avalanche	" "	6
Adventure	Steamer	—	Calvados	" "	—
Attalante	" "	—	Capricieuse	Frigate	40
Assaye	St. Sloop	—	Didon	" "	40
Beagle	Screw	4	Dieroules	Steamer	—
Cambrian	Frigate	44	Dordogne	" "	—
Camilla	Brig	16	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	Enriade	" "	—
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	Du Chayla	Steamer	—
Cooper	Desp. Str.	—	Durance	" "	13
Coromandel	" "	6	Entrepenante	" "	—
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	Forbin	" "	—
Encounter	Screw	14	F. de Norzagaray	" "	—
Esk	Corvette	21	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Feroze	Steamer	—	Garonne	Steamer	—
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Gironde	" "	—
Fury	" "	6	Jura	" "	—
Hercules	Hospital	—	Kienchang	Steamer	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	La Place	Corvette	—
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	Le Forte	" "	—
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	61	Lilly	Steamer	—
Indefatigable	St. Frigate	6	Marne	" "	—
Magicienne	" "	6	Marceau	Steamer	6
Melville	Ship	6	Mitralle	Gunboat	6
Mhor	Steamer	—	Mourthe	Steamer	12
Minden	Hulk	—	Nemesis	Frigate	60
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Nievro	" "	—
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	Peiho	Steamer	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Perseverante	" "	—
Prince Arthur	Steamer	—	Pilegation	Steamer	8
Pearl	Screw	20	Prezent	" "	—
Pioneer	Do.	6	Primanguet	" "	8
Reynard	Do.	4	Rajah	" "	—
Ringdove	Do.	6	Reunancee	Frigate	—
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	Rose	Steamer	—
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	Rhine	" "	—
Scout	Screw	21	Rhone	" "	—
Simoom	Sc. Transp.	8	Saigon	" "	—
Snake	Screw	4	Suone	Steamer	—
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	Shanghai	" "	—
Touze	" "	—	Vengeance	" "	—
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8			
Vulcan	Sc. Transp.	6			
Waterman	Steamer	—			
Zenobia	Steamer	—			
FRENCH.			AMERICAN.		
Alarne	Gunboat	6	John Adams	U. S. Sloop	—
Alon Prah	" "	—	Hartford	" "	—
			Saginaw	Frigate	—

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57 Dove	78 Drake	85 Cockchafer	92 Weasel
69 Kestrel	79 Janus	86 Firm	93 Bomber
70 Slaney	80 Havoc	87 Stauch	94 Grasshopper
71 Leven	81 Haughty	89 Watchful	95 Banter
72 Algerine	82 Forester	90 Flamer	96 Snap
75 Clown	83 Opossum	91 Bustard	Sparrowhawk
76 Woodcock	84 Stirling		

In addition to the above there are ten steam transport vessels mostly belonging to the Indian navy, and 130 chartered sailing vessels for transport purposes. The *Feroze*, which has been placed at the disposal of Lord Elgin and suite, also belongs to the Indian navy. The *P.* and *O.* str. *Granada* is under the orders of Sir Hope Grant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: *Fei Ma*, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, Mee Lee, Zingari. American: *Pak Wan*, *Willamette*, *Cumia*, *Spark*. Portuguese: *Inveigado*, *Shamrock*.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY FOO-CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: *P.* & *O.*'s steamers, *Chusan*, *Formosa*, and *Rajah*; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., *Hellespont*; Messrs. Dent and Co., *Yangtze*; Mr. Lapraik's *Undine*.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz., via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.				VIA MARSEILLES.			
Not exceeding ½ oz.	...	...	0 6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	...	...	0 9
" " 1 oz.	...	...	1 0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	...	...	1 0
" " 2 oz.	...	...	2 0	" 1 oz. " "	...	...	1 9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	...	...	1 0	" 2 oz. " "	...	...	1 2
				" 3 oz. " "	...	...	1 3
				Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	...	...	2 0
				Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz.	...	...	2 0
BOOK POSTAGE.				BOOK POSTAGE.			
1 oz.	...	...	0 4	Not exceeding ½ oz.	...	...	0 6
4 oz.	...	...	0 8	Above ½ oz. & not exceeding 1 oz.	...	...	1 0
1 lb.	...	...	1 4	" 1 lb. " "	...	...	1 2
2 lb.	...	...	2 0	" 2 lb. " "	...	...	1 3
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.	...	...		" 3 lb. " "	...	...	2 4
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	...	...	0 2	Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz.	...	...	1 3
				NEWSPAPERS	...	...	0 3

Feb. 15 and 27 .. June 5 and 22 .. Oct. 13 and 29
 March 15 and 30 .. July 5 and 22 .. Nov. 15 and 28
 April 13 and 23 .. Aug. 10 and 24 .. Dec. 15 and 30
 May 5 and 22 .. Sept. 12 and 28

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* states that Mr. Bruce, the English Minister in China, has received a despatch announcing that the Emperor of China would be disposed to conclude peace with the allies, after the capture of the Peiho forts. No reliance is placed on this statement.

According to advices received by the *Toulonnais*, a serious affair has taken place at Saigon (Cochin-China), in which the French garrison was engaged, and experienced some loss, particularly among the officers. The details are wanting.

A decree has been published showing the terms which the French have negotiated for trading with the Burman Empire. It was known on your side of the Channel, of course, that the French had been busy in that part of the world lately, and it is considered here that it is the small end of a wedge which the Emperor intends driving into Siam, Cochin China, and Western China, and if the scheme lately noticed by you for opening a trade between Western China and British Pegu is not pushed on rapidly, you will find Louis Napoleon will anticipate you, notwithstanding the prestige of the British; indeed, it is the opinion of many here that the Emperor will soon astonish you with his operations in the Far East. The establishment of a steam line to China and of a bank at Shanghai are notable proofs of the correctness of this idea.

It is announced that the battalions of foot Chasseurs now in garrison here and at Vincennes, has been called on to volunteer for service in China, and that the force volunteered *en masse*.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.

Although it is not impossible that the accounts received here from China down to the beginning of August (by the overland route via Kiachta and Siberia) may not much differ from those you receive in England by your own Overland Mail, yet it may interest your readers to peruse the Russian version of the latest state of affairs in "the Celestial Empire." According to these despatches the insurrection was extending in many directions, and had assumed a most alarming aspect, having now reached the coast provinces. In and around Peking the militia had been called out and armed, and this was also the case in the province of Shan-tung, whilst subscriptions were opened and collections made to enable the wealthy inhabitants to give proof of their patriotism in the support of these troops, as was done in Russia when the Druschins were embodied for garrison duty during the last war to enable the Government to send all the disposable regular forces to defend the Crimea. But in spite of these measures the bulk of the people are discontented, and make no secret of their disgust, but disparage the Government openly and in no very flattering terms. At the same time they complain loudly that their trade is completely paralysed, and that provisions and every other necessary of life are double the amount of their former prices. Owing to the conciliating conduct of the British towards the inhabitants of the coast where they have effected a landing—causing the Chinese a most agreeable disappointment, as they were led to expect the most brutal treatment, as well as rapine, fire, and sword—the whole of the population of Peking have declared in favour of the English, where they will be received with open arms as friends and deliverers, if they penetrate to the capital. In the meantime a body of six thousand men have been sent from Peking to operate against the foreign invaders and another corps of ten thousand troops despatched in the direction of Shan-tung. A report was in circulation at Peking that the Emperor—who it appears, therefore, is not dead, as announced by the *Wjedomosti* of this city a few days ago—was about to proceed to Manchuria on a hunting expedition, and intended to spend the approaching winter at Muk-den. A good many Mongolian princes and chieftains of Corea had been invited with their numerous suites to accompany the Emperor, several of whom had already arrived at Peking for that purpose.

A letter from the Amoor gives some interesting particulars of the first and completely successful trip of a new iron steamer on the waters of that river. The vessel is called the *Count Murawieff-Amoorsky*, out of compliment to the popular Governor General, to whose assiduous energy the possession of that valuable district is solely indebted. She carried not only thirty

sashen of cut wood as fuel, but twenty-five passengers and 300 poods of cargo, and then only drew twenty-two inches of water. Besides this she took in tow a large river boat with a cargo of 2,600 poods (52 tons), and 180 passengers, principally workmen and mechanics returning from Nicolayeffsky, and soldiers belonging to the different military stations on the banks of the Amoor. Under all these disadvantages she steamed up the river at the rate of fifteen wersts (ten miles) an hour against the stream, and twenty wersts with the current.

Another steamer, the *Kosakowitsch*, started a few days later from Nicolayeffsky for the Upper Amoor, with above 100 passengers and 3,000 poods, or sixty tons of cargo, consisting of sugar, rice, and other Chinese produce, as well as a good many bales of manufactured goods. She went up safely as far as Nertschinsk, passing Oust-Strelka, Stretensk, and the other towns on the river, and causing much astonishment among the unsophisticated natives.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Oct. 23.

The newly-established Discounting Company in Paris, with a paid-up capital of forty millions of francs, announces by circular and advertisement, for the information of the merchants of this city trading with China, that with a view to facilitating remittances and other pecuniary transactions with the Far East, they have established an agency at Shanghai, the members of which left France for their destination six weeks ago. The company add, that they are therefore in a condition to offer merchants any facilities they may require for open credits to pay for the Chinese produce they may in future be induced to purchase without the uncertainty and risk of sending out specie, which, on its arrival, may have to remain, for a time, unproductive, should any alteration in the prices of produce have taken place in the meanwhile.

From Hanover we learn with great satisfaction that the question of the Stade Dues is all but settled, the convention being signed, and only requiring the ratification of the different States. The particulars of the arrangement are as follows:—The annual revenue arising from this toll is taken at the average of the last seven years, and found to produce £30,000 per annum, which sum, taken at 15½ years' purchase, will be capitalised, and thus amount to £465,000. This handsome sum,—the more handsome when one considers the illegality of the toll altogether, and the ingenious fiction by which Hanover has been clever enough to bamboozle diplomatists and dupe congresses by representing, as circumstances made it convenient, the Stade Dues to be a sea-toll, and at other times claiming them as a river duty, though she pays annually not one farthing for the lighthouses and other expenses which fall exclusively on Hamburg,—will be paid to Hanover, viz., one-third by England, one-third by Hamburg, and the remaining third to be divided amongst the other maritime States, in proportion to the average amount paid by each during the last seven years, as was the case with the Sound Dues when they were abolished two years ago. It is scarcely fair to make this little free State of Hamburg bear so large a sum as one-third, or more than £150,000, for ships under the Hamburg flag, and cargoes belonging to Hamburg citizens have ever been, and are still, exempt from the payment of the toll; but, on the other hand, it forms so great an obstacle to the general commerce of this city, that there is every reason to expect that the BURGERSCHAFT will readily consent to the terms, however unjust and onerous, merely to get rid of them for ever and a day.

Although we are fast approaching the close of the shipping season, and may expect in another month the setting in of the frost, our markets are, on the whole, very calm, the usual bustle and activity not being perceptible in any particular article. Pepper and other spices are firm and in fair demand, especially for shipment to the north of Europe, where the frost sets in even earlier than with us. During the past fortnight there has been considerable business done in East India sugars, amongst which are 10,000 bags of brown Manila at 17½ and 18 marks banco per 100 lbs., 9,000 bags of brown China at 15 M.B., and about 1,000 bags of Java of different qualities, and at prices

ranging from 15 for brown to 21 and even 23 M.B. for good white. In drugs but little doing, though the market is well stocked, and offers a favourable selection for purchasers. The cargo of the *Concurrent*, just arrived from Batavia, consists of 4,531 bags of rice, 1,348 bundles of rattans, and 104 chests of gum damar.

Unpleasant rumours are afloat concerning the Prussian expedition to China and Japan. Thus much is, however, certain, that the departure of the *Elbe*, Captain-Lieut. Werner, from Singapore for the Bay of Yedo, which was fixed for the 25th of August, had to be postponed on account of a malignant fever, as some say, whilst others talk of scurvy, small-pox, and other diseases, which had prostrated a large portion of the crew, and would greatly imperil the ship whilst so short-handed. Later accounts, however, state that the above-named vessel had sailed on the 3rd of September, and it was hoped that the fresh air of the sea would have a beneficial influence on the health of the crew.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.

It will be in the recollection of your readers that in the last session of the States-General the Government plan for the emancipation of the slaves in the Dutch colonies was thrown out by a large majority, and this was one of the reasons which led to the Ministerial crisis and partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. Nothing daunted by the discouragement experienced by their predecessors in the late session, the present Government have prepared a new Bill on this philanthropic subject, and laid it before the Second Chamber. The principal features of the measure are as follows:—Six months after the passing of the Act all slaves in the colonies belonging to the Netherlands are declared emancipated and free men. The slave owners to receive compensation as follows; 375fl. (about £31) for each slave on sugar plantations, 260fl. on plantations of coffee, cotton, cocoa, and rice, 300fl. for slaves not employed on plantations; the emancipated slaves to be placed under the protection of the State, and the Governors of colonies to be empowered to take needful measures for their social comfort and moral improvement. The expense of the measure is estimated at 12 millions of florins, besides 2 millions to be employed in premiums for facilitating the importation of free labourers, for each of which the sum proposed to be offered is 150 florins.

H.N.M. screw steam-corvette *Montrado*, Captain-Lieutenant I. H. van Capellen, arrived on the 10th inst. at Helvoetsluys from the East India station, touching on her passage home at the Cape and St. Helena. The gallant commander, who is one of the King's naval aides-de-camp, repaired the following day to the Hague, to pay his respects to the King, who received him at a private audience. The *Montrado* left Batavia on the 5th July, so that the intelligence she brings has been anticipated by the overland mail. Her period of service having expired, it is expected that she will be paid off and undergo a thorough overhauling, and when this is completed, placed in the steam reserve.

Within the last few days a petition has been sent in to the King by the "Association for Dutch Emigration to foreign parts," under the presidency of a well-known philanthropic gentleman, Mr. J. Toussaint-Delincée, in which great stress is laid on the importance of directing the tide of emigration to Dutch possessions, and soliciting a grant of waste land for that purpose in the district of Djagu-Djaga, on the west coast of the Island of Sumatra.

The King has nominated the following gentlemen connected with the East Indian service to be Knights of the Order of the Netherlands Lion: Messrs. G. C. Schonck, late resident of Banjoemaas, retired from the service with a pension; C. van der Moore, resident of the Preanger Regencies; Lieut. Colonel G. Suermondt, commanding the "Schutterij," or local militia at Batavia; and J. H. Walbeehm, late of the Warehouse Department at Riouw, retired from the service with a pension and the rank of Assistant-Resident.

The steam corvette *Retah*, fitting out in dockyard basin for service in the East Indies, as mentioned in a former letter, is in such a state of forwardness that she has been taken out to make a trial trip, and test her machinery at sea. All accounts agree in stating the result as "highly encouraging and perfectly satisfactory." If this is really the case, it would appear that the

demands and expectations of the Dutch Government for the speed and general capabilities of their war steamers are exceedingly moderate, for the following is the result of the trial taken from the official report:—Under steam alone, at half-speed, 4½ knots; ditto, full speed, 7—7½; ditto with wind and tide (three fore-and-aft sails set), and half-steam speed, 8½; ditto, ditto, and full speed, 9 knots. Such a result would scarcely be termed "perfectly satisfactory" in England.

Fresh tenders for shipping to Java are invited by the Netherlands Trading Company. The vessels offered must be either such as have been chartered by the company subsequently to the 15th January, 1858, or new ships launched before 31st December, 1859. Those tendered in this country must be ready to sail on or before the 10th November next, and those now on the passage out, if accepted, must be placed at the disposal of the factory at Batavia by the 10th March, 1861. The company further advertises for offers to carry 500,000 Dutch pounds of blacksmiths' coal, 100,000 lbs. of coke, and seven tons of iron rails from Newcastle to Sourabaya Fifty working days allowed for loading and discharging. Freight payable when the ship sails.

The following table shows the wonderful annual steady increase in the use of the telegraph in Holland since its first introduction:—

Year.	No. of Telegrams.	Gross proceeds.
1853	45,674	51,862 florins.
1854	101,864	105,549 "
1855	140,011	157,382 "
1856	190,447	215,523 "
1857	224,803	254,911 "
1858	263,777	234,070 "
1859	388,473	307,194 "

P.S. The Netherlands Trading Company have just chartered the following ships:—*Delfshaven* and *Ida Elisabeth*, to sail from Rotterdam, and the *Vriendenstroom*, *Prince Mauritz*, *Eensgezindheid*, and *Cornelia Gertruda*, from Amsterdam. They also invite tenders for the passage of sixty-nine soldiers and eleven cabin passengers for Java, to sail on the 15th of November.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—12.

Our daily papers announce that the brig *Orbit* had returned to Vancouver's Island, from Hakodadi, without a cargo, as the Japanese would not observe the treaty. The French minister at Yedo had resigned, as his representations were all unattended to in respect to the treaty. The Japanese had concluded a new treaty with Portugal. The Russian war-steamers have been very active, moving about with large bodies of troops on board.

Accounts have been received from the Island of St. Paul de Loando, on the coast of Africa, of the arrival of the frigate *Niagara*, with the Japanese Embassy on board, on the 7th August. After coaling, &c., she would proceed to Mauritius on the 18th. The Japanese and all on board were well, but found the voyage very monotonous.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay has delivered a speech at New York, and after noticing the want of system and unity of regulation for ships of both nations on the high seas, he thus alluded to the vexed question of the American coasting trade:—

"England in 1850 opened her ports, and in 1854 all her coasting trade to American ships. One principle of these statesmen was reciprocity. While they opened the coasting trade and the trade to all their colonies, America prohibited England from her coasting trade, and also called the trade between California and New York a coasting trade. He thought this rather stretching the coasting trade. England might as well call the trade to Calcutta a coasting trade. Many British merchants felt this very keenly. Suppose an order was issued by England against all ships of non-reciprocating nations. There was such an order already passed, which might any day be put in force. He wanted that Americans should aid him in getting some reciprocation in our coasting trade. Certainly, America with her beautiful ships, need fear no amount of competition. This would greatly increase trade, and he thought America should at least make concessions in the coasting trade. England also has concessions to make. America makes no charges for the lights on her shores; England charges American ships for the lights on her coast, and also passing tolls; also, what are called local charges, and pilotage under her compulsory law, whether the ships take a pilot or not. American ships pay something like a million dollars for these four charges annually. He believed if America would make concessions in her coasting trade England would strike away these charges."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last there has been no great change noticed in East India goods. Teas have been quiet this week, and without change in prices of moment. A public sale was held on the 3rd inst., which was well attended. The greens were all sold, while some of the blacks were withdrawn. At private

sale 1,400 half chests green 1,600 do., do., and 800 do. Oolong, were disposed of at previous prices.

GUNNY CLOTH continues to rule dull; 500 to 600 bales have been sold (standard) in Boston, at 12c., 6 months.

INDIGO.—The stock of Manila has been reduced. The sales and resales of Manila since our last have reached 75 cases at 80c., and some 50 ditto at 75c. to 77½c. to 80c. in lots. Stock 1,443 cases, against 1,791 last year.

HEMP was in moderate demand, with sales of 400 bales of jute, in store, at P.N.I., 250 ditto afloat before arrival, at \$90, 6 months. At Boston, 400 bales Manila sold at about 6c., 6 months.

SPICES.—The sales have embraced 4,000 lbs. Number 1, nutmegs, in cask, at 40c.; 175 bags pepper, at 8½c.; 800 mats cassia, at 22c.; some 700 bags pimento, at 6½c.; and some cloves, at 8c.; and 500 mats cassia, by auction, at 22c., 6 months, and to-day 10,000 mats of cassia were sold on private terms.

TIN.—The market has become quiet, and sales of 200 slabs of strait were made, to arrive at Boston, at 31½c., 6 months; 150 to 200 Banca, at 32c. to 32½c. cash, and 500 ditto, to arrive.

TEAS.—We have nothing to add of moment this week. A public sale of some magnitude is announced to come off in a few days which checks private sales.

SALTPETRE.—The stock in market is quite light, and prices continue to rule firm, with limited sales at full prices. The stock in Boston, October 1, was 3,300 bags, against 9,854 at the same time last year.

SEEDS.—The late decline in Calcutta linseed has caused increased activity, and among the transactions within the past week have been 8,000 bags and 4,000 packets at Boston, to arrive there by different vessels at 172c. to 175c.; 9,000 ditto to arrive here by several vessels at 173c., cash, and 2,745 packets per *Lucretia* and *Highlander*, afloat here at 175c., sixty and ninety days, adding interest; and 3,500 bags to arrive here from Boston at P.N.I. The market at the close was firmer.

The stock of Calcutta linseed in Boston on the 1st inst. comprised 46,857 bags, against 56,159 bags and 700 packets at the same time last year.

SUGARS have been firm and active since my last report. The late storm in the State of Louisiana having injured the sugar-cane, the markets here became excited, and heavy sales were made at an advance of ¼ to ½ per lb. And on the 6th inst. 3,900 bags Batavia were sold for refining at P.N.I.

COFFEE continues firm, and stock moderate. The supply of Ceylon is light; Java continues firm, with sales of 1,600 mats at 16½c. to 16¼c.; 50 bags do. Government at 16½c. The sales have also embraced 6,902 bags Ceylon at 14½c.

ARRIVALS.—*Nautilus*, Elwell, at Boston, Sept. 28, from Manila; *Martha*, Lane, at Boston, Sept. 28, from Calcutta; *Polar Star*, Pearson, at Boston, Sept. 29, from Calcutta; *Highlander*, Sherman, at New York, Oct. 2, from Calcutta; *Lucretia*, Harding, at New York, Oct. 2, from Calcutta; *Hero of the Nile* (Br.), Pavey, at New York, Oct. 4, from Algoa Bay, C. G. Hope; *Union*, Small, at Boston, Oct. 3, from Calcutta; *Free-Trade*, Stover, at New York, Oct. 5, from Manila; *Clasmerdin* (Br.), Bennett, at New Orleans, Sept. 30, from Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, Remmonda, at Boston, Oct. 6, from Calcutta; *Geneva*, Barnes, at Boston, Oct. 8, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—T. G. Bunker, Cooper, from New York, Oct. 4, for Shanghai.

LOADING.—At Boston, Oct. 9.—Sea King, Barker, for Calcutta; Wm. Wirt, Power, for Melbourne; Rattlesnake, Hendee, for Bombay.

At New York, Oct. 9.—Independence, Crowell, and Eureka, Cutler, for Hong Kong; Cincinnati, Gladd; Adisonack, Burmeister, and Gray Feather, Mayo, for Melbourne; Crusader, Moore, for do.; Tybel, —, for Sydney, N.S.W.

MR. SCARTH ON CHINA.—A pamphlet has been issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., on China, written by Mr. John Scarth. We must reserve a notice of it until our next. The *Globe* of 25th ult. contains a letter from Mr. Scarth from which we extract the following:—"In the *Globe* of the 18th instant I notice that you refer to my pamphlet, 'Is our War with the Tartars or the Chinese?' and make the following quotation from it, omitting the words which I now underline. 'If our unwilling acts result, through the present war, in driving the Imperial power from Tientsin and Peking, and we still shun the chiefs of the revolution, we are merely extending the disastrous anarchy which at present exists in so many parts of the empire.' As the whole tenor of the pamphlet served to show that it is on account of our avoiding and rejecting all intercourse with the leaders of the rebellion we have now so many difficulties to contend with, and that by entering into friendly communication with them order might take the place of anarchy, you will observe that you made a most important omission, especially as you change my meaning, and make me condemn a result likely to arise from the present war, when such a result as the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty would, in my opinion, be of benefit to ourselves, and a blessing to China, if at the same time we did not oppose the attempts of the Chinese to form a new Government."

MR. MOFFATT ON CHINA.—In a speech at Honiton this gentleman said:—"Nor do I forget that we have at this time a war on hand, a very costly war, for which the nation have been already taxed to the extent of nearly four millions sterling. In this unfortunate war with China, I have never been able to discover any satisfactory reason why we have been embarrassed and involved in the co-operation of the French; that nation had practically no commerce with China; they had no high plenipotentiary in the country to be insulted by Commissioner Yeh—and surely we were sufficiently powerful to redress our own wrongs as against the Chinese—without this entangling and most inconvenient aid from France. I have no fear for the isolation of England, so long as she is true to herself."

GENERAL LEMERY has been gazetted Captain-General of the Philippines; and proceeds by the mail of December, vice General MacCronon, who died on his passage out (in the Red Sea).

It is stated to be the intention of the Unitarians of England to present Sir J. Bowring with a bible on the occasion of his marriage on Tuesday next, in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered their cause.

Naval and Military.

Detachments of the 2nd battalion of the 1st Regiment, 1st battalion of the 2nd and 67th, and the Army Hospital Corps, have arrived from China via the Cape of Good Hope, in the mail steamer *Athena*, and a detachment of the 59th Regiment also from Cape Town.

The *Sultana*, now loading with stores for Hong Kong, will take out detachments of the Army Hospital Corps, &c. Details will be given in our next. The *Chatham*, *Veloze*, and *Rajah of Saravak*, are also taking out stores.

Major Bunbury, in command of the Army Hospital Corps at Chatham garrison, has received orders to hold in readiness detachments for the Cape of Good Hope and China.

The field-day in honour of the visit of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, on Woolwich Common, took place yesterday, as previously announced. His Imperial Highness, attended by his personal staff, consisting of Messrs. Le Comte Levachoff, Le Comte Zouboff, Le Baron Wallen, and Le Capitaine Novitsky, entered the garrison precisely at 10 A.M., under a salute of twenty-one guns, fired from the Greenhill Battery. The Royal Standard of England was hoisted on the Royal Artillery flag-staff, and a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Field, was drawn up in front of the entrance to the mess-quarters, where the Grand Duke alighted from his carriage. His Imperial Highness, contrary to expectation, was accompanied to Woolwich by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by one of his Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Tyrwhitt; Lieutenant-general the Right Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-general to the Forces; Captain Ynge, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-general, &c.

On the subject of the steam rams and batteries *The Times* says:—

"So impressed are we with the importance of the new naval question that we cannot forbear from keeping it before the public eye while the subject is fresh, and the opportunities are all our own. It is of the utmost consequence that our position in this matter should be correctly apprehended, and that we should preserve ourselves on one side from the dangers of negligence, and on the other from the mischiefs of precipitation and alarm. Iron-cased ships must for the future, or at least until some new phase of marine architecture has been developed, enter into the composition of the British navy; but all our ships need not be cased in iron, nor is it quite certain what form the new discovery will ultimately take. We shall best elucidate the question by describing the progress of the invention itself. It is at least twenty years ago that the suggestion of sheathing ships of war in iron armour was first made, but the idea never received any practical expression till the Russian war, when floating batteries thus protected were employed by the allies against the works of the Russians at Kinburn. This experiment, in the opinion of many officers of good authority, should have been regarded as decisive, for it was shown beyond all doubt that the iron-plating of the batteries could resist and repel the shot from the Russian guns. Whether the vessels would have proved eternally or absolutely invulnerable may be another question, but as a matter of fact it was established by the best of proofs that ships might be protected even against heavy artillery, and at tolerably close quarters, by covering their sides with iron. Now, what the Emperor of the French has done is to turn this discovery to the best advantage. He saw in what respects the floating batteries were successful, and in what they were defective. They were successful in the main point of the theory—that is to say, they resisted hostile shot; but they were so cumbersome, so unwieldy, and so inconvenient in many respects, that the invention seemed hardly applicable to the general purposes of maritime war. Napoleon III., however, saw further into the matter. The French authorities were set to work, and the result, after two or three years of experimental efforts, is the production of the vessel of which so much has been said. The *Gloire* is a floating battery mobilized. There is the whole truth of the matter. The French architects, always among the best in the world, have contrived to eliminate one by one the faults of the original essay, until in the end they completed a model combining the solidity of a floating battery with the form and speed of a frigate. As soon as this was accomplished the Emperor saw his way. Orders were given for placing ten of the new vessels on the stocks, and the construction of line-of-battle ships on the old models was discontinued from that time forward. That is the whole story, and we must needs admit that it is greatly to the credit of the authorities across the Channel. We now know that the plates of the *Gloire* are in no degree superior to those which have been manufactured in this country, and we have been also apprised that the experiments conducted in France gave exactly the same results as were derived from our own. The only difference was in the conclusions, and here the French left us behind them. They saw, as well as we did, that under certain conditions a ship's armour could be perforated by cannon shot; but they saw also that, under conditions far more likely to occur, the shot would be repelled by the armour, and they seized the advantage without hesitation, although it was not shown to be quite absolute."

A number of the most intelligent of the Sappers and Miners of the Royal Engineers have been selected from among the companies at head-quarters, Chatham, to proceed to Australia, for employment at the Royal Mint at Sydney.

The completion of the *Warrior* is being pushed forward with as much activity as possible, and it is expected to be ready for launching in the month of December. The engines are to be of 1,250 horse-power, and their weight with boilers 950 tons. Her stowage for coal will be about 1,000 tons, and her total weight including armament and stores will be upwards of 9,000 tons. The speed expected is 14 knots, and there appears no reason to suppose that this rate may not be attained. The lines of the *Warrior* are remarkably fine and clean, and seem in every way suited for a fast ship. Her dimensions are 420 feet, over all, 380 feet between the perpendiculars, extreme breadth, 58 feet; extreme depth, 42 feet; tonnage, 6,100. She will be rigged as an 80-gun ship. The original intention of building the *Warrior* as a "ram" to run down other ships, and of disusing her real character by some artistic figure-head and false bows, has been abandoned.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"We are informed that at a Cabinet Council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor presided, it was resolved that important works should be immediately commenced, to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of *La Gloire*. Admiral Hamelin, Vice-Admiral Bouet-Willamez, and Rear-Admiral Dupony spoke in favour of these measures. There is a report current in naval circles in this country that *La Gloire* has proved a failure, and that during her late experimental trip to Algiers she was very nearly foundering. The decision at which the government of Louis Napoleon has arrived does not, however, support the statement."

Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., the New Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, arrived there on the 15th inst.

Lieut-General Sir James Outram is so far restored to health that he is able to leave Brighton for the moment on a visit to his friends.

Considerable activity now prevails at the storekeeper's department of the Royal Arsenal, in the preparation for shipment of elongated shot for rifled ordnance, shrapnel, and other shells, Minie rifle balls, and other war stores, for China, New Zealand, Gibraltar, and various foreign stations.

While at Corfu the *Himalaya* was ordered to proceed to Zante to take in 1,200 shells for conveyance to England. These shells had but recently arrived from England, and to England they were ordered to be conveyed, there being no guns at Zante suitable for them. The guns were on their way from England to Zante, but of this fact it is presumed the authorities knew nothing. The 1,200 shells were placed on board the *Himalaya*, and by her conveyed to Malta, where Captain Seccombe brought the matter under the notice of the admiral and the governor, and the shells were landed by their order to be again sent to Zante the first opportunity.

The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, screw, made her annual trial of machinery at Portsmouth, as one of the steam reserve. The ship steamed out as far as Sandown Bay. Every part of the machinery worked beautifully.

The launch of the *Ro-ario*, of 11 guns, took place at the dockyard, Deptford. Miss Ward, daughter of Capt. Ward, christened the vessel. The vessel glided into the Thames with the greatest possible ease. The following were present:—Mr. Fincham, the master shipwright of the dockyard; Capt. Thurnburn, Capt. Pierce, the master superintendent of the dockyard; Capt. Buckle, superintendent of the dock and victualling yard. The above gentlemen presented a bun each to the 1,400 children of the Deptford National School, who were drawn up on each side of the ship. The length of the vessel between perpendiculars is 106 feet; extreme breadth, 30 feet 4 inches; ditto, from moulding, 29 feet 6 inches; depth in hold, 15 feet 6 inches; burden in tons, 668 76 94. The following is the armament of the ship:—Ten 32-pounders of 30 cwt. and 6 feet in length, and one 30-pounder pivot gun, 58 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches in length.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief having directed that in future lieutenants of the Royal Artillery shall, before being promoted to the rank of captain, undergo an examination as to their qualifications in the same manner as laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," p. 71, paragraph 30, the same is notified for general information and guidance. The subjects on which the officers will be examined, in addition to those enumerated in the regulations referred to, will be chiefly of a professional nature, and a programme is in the course of preparation which will be published when complete. The examination will commence on the 12th of April, 1861, with the then thirty senior lieutenants, and will continue from time to time with every officer as he becomes the 30th from the top of the list of lieutenants.

Commander Hawker, R.N., acting in the absence of Commodore the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., at Woolwich, received information, on the 17th inst., of the successful issue of the course of trials on board the flagship *Royal Albert*, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, and other ships of the fleet, with Mr. W. H. Ward's "ocean marine telegraph." During the twenty-two days' cruise of the fleet, the ocean telegraph was repeatedly tested from ship to ship in thick and calm weather, and messages were transmitted under the superintendence of the Admiral, which were readily replied to over an ocean range as far as the ships' lights were visible. The invention is stated to have met with the entire approbation of the Admiral, a report to that effect having been forwarded to the Admiralty.

A vessel of immense proportions in the course of building upon Messrs. Palmer Brothers' extensive works at Jarrow is attracting a great deal of attention. The vessel is the iron-plated ram frigate *Defiance*, building under contract for our Government. She is intended to carry 36 heavy Armstrong guns. Her iron casing will be 4½ inches thick on the outside. Next that will be 20 inches of timber, and inside of that the iron framing of the ship.

Another valuable addition to our fleet has been made by the launch of the *Newcastle*, 51 guns, from Deptford dockyard. The weather was, unfortunately, very unfavourable, notwithstanding there was a large assemblage of the residents of the surrounding neighbourhood. At twenty minutes after two the signal was given that all was ready, the ponderous blows of the shipwrights' hammers were heard, and Mr. Buckle having dashed a bottle of wine against the bows of the vessel, and named her the *Newcastle*, hydraulic power was used, and in another instant the vessel glided into the river amid the deafening acclamations of those present. The *Newcastle* has been about two years building, and is a sister vessel to the *Forle*, launched from the same yard a few months since.

We much regret to have to announce that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., was, on the 29th inst., at his residence, Murchistoun-hall, Hants, seized with a sudden and severe attack of illness, which has caused serious anxiety to his friends.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL-MALL.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Captain James Ainslie, to be major, by purchase, vice Michael Stocks, who retires; Lieutenant Walter Balfie, to be captain, by purchase, vice Ainslie; Cornet William Lawrence Twentymann, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Balfie.

2nd Dragoons—Thomas Jessopp, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Herbert, who has retired.

4th Dragoon Guards—James Colquhoun, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Marriott, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Capt. Thomas Edward Gordon, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be capt., vice Chapman, who exchanges.

9th Light Dragoons—Assist.-Surg. George Carleton Clery, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Fuller, who exchanges.

10th Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Levett, to be major, by purchase, vice Richard Plane Smith, who retires; Lieutenant Eadailo Lovell Lovell, to be captain, by purchase, vice Levett; Cornet Thomas James Williams Bulkeley, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lovell; Cornet John Cecil Russell, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Bulkeley.

14th Light Dragoons—Capt. Frederick Barclay Chapman, from the 6th Dragoons, to be capt., vice Gordon, who exchanges.

17th Light Dragoons—Assist.-Surg. Samuel Fuller, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be assist.-surg., vice Clery, who exchanges.

18th Light Dragoons—Capt. George Harmer Perring, from the 21st Foot, to be capt., vice Gifford, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—Second Capt. Henry Renny, to be capt., vice G. R. C. Young, placed on temporary half-pay; Lieut. William George Martin, to be second capt., vice Renny.

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Col. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., on the Seconded List, to be col.; Brevet-Col. Edward William Durnford, to be col., vice Stothard, removed as a general officer; Brevet-Major Thomas Bernard Collinson, to be lieutenant-col., vice Durnford; Second Capt. Edward Nicholas Heygate, to be capt., vice Collinson; Lieut. Edward Harding Steward, to be second capt., vice Heygate.

Military Train—Lieut. C. W. Farwell, to be capt., by purchase, vice Wolridge, who retires; Ensign George Edward Brace, from the 69th Foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Farwell; Thomas Gerard Lockyer, gent., to be ensign, without purchase; Quartermaster-Serg. Frederick Luttrell, to be quartermaster, vice McCall, appointed to an ensigncy in the 94th Foot.

Military Train—Captain Charles B. Wynne, from the 90th Foot, to be capt., vice Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards—Ensign Charles James Herbert, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bridges, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Luke Edmonstone Miller, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Frings, superseded for being absent without leave.

2nd Foot—Ensign Thomas Kelly, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nicholletts, who retires.

7th Foot—Ensign Edward Wynne Griffith, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keyser, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled.

8th Foot—Ensign William W. Madden, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires.

9th Foot—Capt. Charles J. Cramer Roberts, from the 49th Foot, to be capt., vice Grimston, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Ensign Edward Henry Hare, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires.

12th Foot—John King Dooner, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fiddes, promoted.

13th Foot—Ensign Richard Fitzgerald King, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Henzell, superseded for being absent without leave; Lieut. Edward Lutwyche England, to be adjutant, vice Bond, promoted to an unattached company; Lieut. Aubrey Henzell has been superseded for being absent without leave.

18th Foot—Ensign Charles Henry Stevenson, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Theobald, deceased; Ensign George Augustus Nicholls, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bryant, promoted.

21st Foot—Capt. John Wynter James Gifford, from the 18th Light Dragoons, to be capt., receiving the former difference between a lieutenancy of cavalry and a lieutenancy of infantry, vice Perring, who exchanges.

27th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Henry Thomas King, to be assist.-surgeon, vice Cameron, appointed to the Staff.

29th Foot—Capt. Richard Coote, from the 46th Foot, to be capt., vice Gordon, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—The Hon. James Bruce Ogilvy, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cherry, promoted.

36th Foot—Lieut. Edward Dorrien Newbolt, to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Le Mesurier, who resigned that appointment.

40th Foot—Ensign John Thomas Whelan, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brooke, killed in action; Ensign Frederick Dudgeon, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whelan, whose promotion of the 4th of September, 1860, has been cancelled.

46th Foot—Capt. John James Hood Gordon, from the 29th Foot, to be capt., vice Coote, who exchanges; Ensign Richard Fletcher Armytage Howorth, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mullen, who retires.

49th Foot—Capt. Rolland V. S. Grimston, from the 9th Foot, to be capt., vice Roberts, who exchanges.

56th Foot—Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Williams, to be captain, without purchase, vice Baxter, deceased; Donald James Gordon Stewart, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Williams.

58th Foot—Ensign William James Hall, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. William Bolton, who resigns that appointment.

59th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Arnold Edward Burmester, to be lieutenant-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Henry Hope Graham, C.B., appointed inspecting field-officer of a recruiting district; Capt. and Brevet-Major Robert William Rorer, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Burmester; Lieut. Herbert Edward G. Crosse, to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Rorer; Ensign Charles Wollaston Hutton, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crosse.

60th Foot—William Warren, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Worsley, promoted; James Blakie Keith, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Meade, promoted. The appointment of Lieut. James S. H. Algar as adjt., vice Telford, resigned, to be ante-dated to the 7th of February, 1860. The second Christian name of Ensign Blunt is Scawen, and not Seaman, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 21.

70th Foot—Ensign Rodney Stuart Riddell, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crozier who retires.

73rd Foot—Major-Gen. Benjamin Oolando Jones, to be col., vice Major-Gen. Sir Michael Creagh, deceased.

74th Foot—Lieut. Robert Frederick Martin, to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles Wyldé Sherlock, who retires; Ensign Norman Magnus MacLeod, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Martin; Ensign Henry Smith Andrews, from the 12th Foot, to be ensign, vice MacLeod.

75th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Alexander Mackay, to be assist.-surg., vice Woods, who resigns.

76th Foot—Staff-Surg. Arthur Bell, to be surg., vice Surg.-Major Scott, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Hector S. Vandeleur, to be capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. J. F. Pennington, who retires; Ensign Fitz Roy Wilson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vandeleur; Anthony Cope, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Herbert, appointed to the Grenadier Guards.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign Robert Straker Turton, to be adjt., vice Lieut. George William Reade, who resigns that appointment.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Major Charles Carew de Morel, to be lieutenant-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. James Wells Armstrong, retired on half-pay.

UNATTACHED.—Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, from the 23rd Foot, to be major, without purchase.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Thomas Cochrane, to be major, without purchase, vice Major and Brevet-Col. Bird, promoted to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, without purchase; Lieut. Francis John Bolton, to be capt., without purchase, vice Cochrane.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant-Surgeon John McLeod Cameron, M.B., from the 27th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Bradshaw, placed upon half-pay; Surg.-Major Robert Thomas Scott, from the 76th Foot, to be staff surg.-major, vice Surg. Bell, who exchanges.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Chas. W. Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to be general vice Thackeray, deceased. Major-Gen. William Cuthbert Ward, to be lieutenant-gen., vice Sir C. W. Pasley. Col. Richard John Stothard, to be major-gen., vice Ward. Major-Gen. Charles Dixon, and Major-Gen. Sherburne Williams, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to be lieutenant-gens., in consequence of the promotion of Major-Gen. Ward, who stood below them on the Effective List of the Corps at the dates of their retirement, and Col. Thomas Hore, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to be major-gen., in consequence of the promotion of Col. Stothard.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign G. H. Bacchus, from the 12th Foot, to be cornet, vice O'Dowd, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—E. Bacon, gent., to be cornet, without purchase, vice Liebert, promoted.

Military Train—A. R. Warren, gent., to be ensign, without purchase.

11th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. F. Armstrong to be captain, by purchase, vice A. Martin, who retires; Ensign G. Coote to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong. The commission of Lieutenant F. W. Osborne, as adjutant, to bear date the 19th August, 1860, instead of 18th September, 1860, as stated in the *Gazette* of the latter date.

13th Foot—H. Hart, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice King, promoted.

14th Foot—Captain W. R. Russell, from the 58th Foot, to be captain, vice W. A. Dobie, who exchanges.

18th Foot—A. J. A. Jackson, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stevenson promoted; J. G. Butts, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Nicholls, promoted.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT to be COMMANDER on the Retired List.—John O'Reilly (1828), who entered the service in March, 1812.

ENGINEERS.—C. Bonwick, as Second Class Assistant Engineer to the Satellite.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANTS.—Henry W. Mist to be flag lieutenant to Rear-Admiral R. F. Stopford, for temporary service; Sackville W. H. Thompson, to the Diadem; Hamilton Dunlop, to the Trafalgar; David Boyle, to the Centurion; W. H. Elton, to the Miranda; Cornwallis W. Martin, George R. Bell, J. W. O. Grady, E. B. Richards, R. F. Broadrick, J. H. M. Calcraft, W. F. Gregory, G. R. Keene, W. G. H. Morgan, G. M. F. Molesworth, T. D. Williams, and B. H. Thompson, to the Marlborough, additional, for disposal; John Brazier Creagh, to be additional of the Royal Albert; T. C. Cholmeley, and G. R. Bell, to the Hawke; W. W. Howell, to the Formidable; C. E. T. Woodman, to the Asa; A. J. Cheek, to the Centurion; A. Salway, to the Donegal; R. Chambers, to the Southampton.

MASTERS.—H. W. Inglis, to the Mersey; J. C. Solfield, additional, to the Indus.

SECRETARIES.—Arthur Jones, to Sir Houston Stewart; Henry Perry to Vice Admiral Johnstone; Charles A. Pritchard, to Admiral Stopord.

SURGEONS.—Lewis Carmichael Urquhart, M.D., to the Conqueror; John H. Carruthers, to the Formidable; J. Andrews, to the Valorous; E. H. Cree, to the Orion; D. J. Durgan, to the Mersey.

PAYMASTERS.—James C. Meagher to the Desperate; Edward C. Tuomine (additional) to the Cumberland; A. Allen, to the Industry; H. Pengelley, to the Atholl; C. P. Pielow (additional), to the Chesapeake; C. W. Milman, to the Doris.

SECOND MASTER.—S. S. Sugden, to the Quail.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Robert Harding, to the Miranda; Wm. Johnston, to the Victory; C. H. Reason, to the Nile.

MASTER-ASSISTANTS.—John W. H. Allen, to the Mersey; Richard O. Jones and Arthur Douglas, to the Bacchante; W. Scriven, to the Himalaya; T. J. Morris, to the Miranda; T. G. Freeman, to the Dasher.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—J. G. G. Dunn, to the Desperate; J. H. Bishop, to the Miranda. Second Class: Richard H. Jenkyn, to the Indus, for charge of the Charm. Third Class: Thomas Lewis, to the Cumberland, for charge of the Cochin; William Watson, to the Indus, as supernumerary.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: W. Stacey, to the Mersey; John Snell, to the Asia, for service in the Blazer; James Ross, to the Indus, as supernumerary; Alexander McLeod, to the Curlew. Second Class: Thos. Edgar, to the Miranda; Thomas Brown, to the Colossus; H. A. Henri and H. Duncan, to the Desperate; John Singer, to the St. Jean d'Acre. Third Class: R. Oliver, to the Miranda; J. Daly, to the Desperate.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: J. McCool, to the Cornwallis, for the Fly. Third Class: J. Stocker, W. Rowley, E. H. Willey, T. Torkington, and G. Alexander, to the Indus, as supernumeraries; F. Holden, to the Desperate; G. F. Gossage, to the Miranda; A. Gillaudera, to the Donegal.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published at 3 P.M. on the day of the delivery of the Mails in London.

Subscription, including postage, payable in advance, to the "Express," Nine dollars per annum; to the "Telegraph," Five dollars.

In answer to inquiries in reference to the transfer of the Straits Settlements, we find that no further steps can be taken in the matter until the return of the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

R. T.—Captain Crockett, late of the steamer Chevy Chase, laid up at Hong Kong with damaged machinery, has taken command of the steamer Fiery Cross, vice Captain White, at present in England, we believe, on sick leave.

R. T.—In consequence of the intelligence received by the previous mail of the interference of Governor Edwardes, of Labuan, in the affairs of the Sarawak Government, it is the intention of Sir James Brooke to proceed to Sarawak by an early mail. It is also announced that Mr. St. John, the British Consul-General of Borneo, will proceed by the same mail.

The Court of Inquiry on the ship "Templeman," which vessel struck on a rock at Nagasaki, will appear in our next, as also a correspondent's letter from that port.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The long and interesting letter of our Correspondent at the Peiho has compelled us to give the shortest notice possible of other events in China, Japan, and other parts of the Far East. We shall be happy to supply, on application, any information we may have omitted.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1866.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

THREE facts stand prominently forward in the accounts which have reached us of the military operations in China. First, the British Expedition appears to have been despatched in a creditable manner, and to be suitably provided. Secondly, the French are scarcely entitled to make the same boast, and thirdly, the Chinese are not so contemptible an enemy as it has been the fashion to depict them. On the first of these facts we may observe that it is matter for congratulation that the lesson taught us with such severity in the Crimea has not proved an unprofitable one. All accounts agree that *this time* there is no lack of necessities for our soldiers and sailors—that they are neither ill-clad nor half famished, that their shoes are not rotten, and that their powder is not damp—that their military chief is a man of undaunted courage, and, as we believe, of very considerable ability; that, in short, our authorities appear on this occasion to have done all in their power to ensure success, and we are giving no approval to a war which, from its commencement we have denounced as iniquitous in saying that of this we are heartily glad. Without referring to the desire, which, in common with all Englishmen, we feel to complete

the restoration of that military *prestige* which our recent successes in India have done something to re-establish, we believe that being engaged in this war, there is no alternative but to bring it to a speedy and successful issue, and we shall be more likely to attain this result by keeping steadily in view our own efficiency, than by counting on the weakness of the enemy.

It is not perhaps expedient at present to dwell on the second fact to which we have adverted—the condition of our gallant allies. That the joint expedition is altogether a mistake is now very widely acknowledged, and we by no means dissent from the general opinion. In confirmation of this opinion, however, we have just received the statement of the difference in the plans of attack between the English and French Generals. Sir Hope Grant, we are told, thought an attack upon the Northern Fort immediately before him practicable, and that its possession would ensure that of the others. General Moutauban doubted this, but eventually agreed to send his forces to the attack, protesting, however, against sharing the responsibility of the plan of operation. To Sir Hope Grant's steady adherence to his own view we may attribute the success of the attack. We pass on, however, to the third fact we have referred to—that the Chinese are not so despicable an enemy as we have been in the habit of representing them. The letter of our special correspondent at the seat of war in the last issue of *The London and China Telegraph* informed us of the safe landing of the troops, their occupation of three forts at Pehtang and of a skirmish with the Tartar cavalry, in which about fourteen of our men were wounded. This skirmish was not so unimportant as it has been deemed. An eye-witness, and a most competent judge, writes that "The general impression is that it would have been better had it not taken place, and that 'The French had their flank nearly turned by the Tartar Horse on the occasion alluded to.'" We do not now refer to these statements for the mere purpose of pointing out how fully succeeding events have corroborated the views of our able correspondent, but because we are anxious that the relative positions of the Chinese and ourselves should be clearly understood; and because, moreover, we feel considerable doubt whether the policy which is now being pursued is the safest and the best. We cannot read of "five hours hard fighting," and of "400 of the allies being killed and wounded," without feeling assured that *the enemy is learning how to fight*. We are disposed to think that, although we are, as doubtless we expected to be, the victors, the Chinese have nevertheless fought better than in our experience they have ever fought before. But what is the result? As our contemporary *The Times* has remarked in a leading article, which does not, we suspect, reflect the policy of their "special correspondent,"—"we are as we were." The Taku forts are taken, and the ambassadors are at Tien-tsin. We shall not refer in this place to the particulars of their campaign, but we know from the Parliamentary Return just issued, that that this "victory" has cost us nine and a-half millions in treasure, and, as we learn with regret from the accounts just received, a very considerable sacrifice of life. We are all deeply concerned that this expenditure of treasure and of blood may not prove altogether profitless, but that it will secure for us the benefits of extended commercial intercourse and the establishment of a sure and lasting peace.

All accounts seem to agree that there will be no more fighting—we wish we could believe that, because the war may be said to be over, peace is therefore re-established. But the question which naturally suggests itself is—Have the ambassadors pursued, under the circumstances, the wisest course? We learn that they were "to start shortly for Peking, 'with a cavalry escort,'" and, moreover, that "the Chinese Government had promised them an honourable reception." We doubt not that they will have an "honourable reception," but we await the result with no little anxiety. Taking the facts as they at present appear, we confess that we think a more formidable demonstration at Peking than this cavalry escort, would make a new treaty more effectual and a new peace more permanent. We shall be glad to find our opinion an erroneous one: we shall be glad indeed to learn that our diplomatists are able to finish the work which our soldiers and sailors have so well begun: but certainly, the immediate termination of this dispute is not desirable without some guarantee of a longer interval of peace than the last.

We cannot conclude these remarks without calling especial attention to the unheard-of bravery of the Chinese troops, and the exposure of our men to the fire of forts which should have been silenced before the scaling orders were given.

RISING OF THE DUTCH TROOPS—MILITARY REBEL- LION IN JAVA—DUTCH COLONIAL POLICY.

It is now no longer a secret that the short-sighted policy adopted by the Government of the Netherlands in engaging the scum of other countries for military service in the East India Colonies has not failed to produce most bitter fruits. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that when the different foreign legions were disbanded, at the close of the war last year, numerous recruiting parties were sent out from Holland in all directions, who succeeded with very little trouble in enlisting between three and four thousand of these literally foreign mercenaries, chiefly Belgians, Swiss, and Germans. A conspiracy to seize the frigate doing duty as guard-ship at Batavia, and several attempts at open mutiny perpetrated on board ship whilst on the passage out (which it has been the unfortunate duty of our correspondent at Amsterdam to mention in his letters, from time to time), did not fail to open the eyes of the Government to the egregious mistake they had made, and the penny-wise-and-pound-foolishness of the system, as it proved at once the danger of committing the safety of such extensive and valuable colonies as those of the Dutch in the East Indies to a set of rabble, who are, in point of fact, not nearly so far to be trusted as the native colonial troops raised on the spot. It is true that an alteration of the system has already been partly effected, and in some of our correspondent's latest letters we have recorded the fact that the recruits received at the East India Military Depot at Harderwyk had been drafted, for provisional service, into different home regiments stationed at the Helder and elsewhere, to learn their duty and become acquainted with discipline and the rules of the service, as well as to keep them under close *surveillance* before shipping them off to their ultimate destination, and to give the officers an opportunity to watch their conduct and gain an insight into their characters, severally and individually.

We regret to state, that from accounts we have received from the most unimpeachable sources, there is every reason to believe that the late mutinous revolt of the Swiss troops at Samarang was of a far more alarming and formidable nature than was at first anticipated, from the tenor of the short announcement received by last mail. It appears that the mutineers, who had selected the so-called Wurtemberg Barracks as their headquarters, and the centre of the conspiracy, defended themselves there successfully from nine o'clock in the evening of the 17th August till 3 o'clock on the following morning, attempting repeatedly to break through the cordon of troops, consisting of native soldiers (Amboynese) and the *Schuttery*, or burgher guard, that were posted round the barracks. It was only after a long and bloody engagement, in which nine of the mutineers were killed and fourteen severely wounded, that the Government forces, after bringing up their artillery and scattering a plentiful distribution of grape and canister, were enabled to obtain the mastery and suppress the further extension of the rebellion.

As a matter of course and as a necessary precaution, the Indian Government immediately suspended the ordinary civil laws and proclaimed the introduction of martial law; a drum-head court-martial was appointed, thirty-five of the ringleaders were found guilty and hanged within an hour of receiving their sentence of death. Most providentially, the authorities became acquainted, in time to neutralise the result, with the intentions of the mutineers, by means of intercepted letters, which led to the discovery of a widely-spread conspiracy, which was to have broken out simultaneously at Djocjokarta, Ambavawa, and Sourabaya. In the latter city the preconcerted signal for the outbreak was the explosion of the powder magazine.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following translation of a private letter from a Dutch official of rank, which contains further particulars of this mutiny:—

"You are aware that the majority of the foreign troops lately arrived in this island from home were the Swiss who were formerly in the Papal service and disbanded after the affair of Perugia last year, as well as some of those who had been in the pay of the King of Naples. Although it is not known what grounds they had for being discontented with their position, certain it is that a widely extended conspiracy was formed, with ramifications even to some of the native chieftains. It was settled that the outbreak should take place at the same day (18th August) at Samarang, Ambavawa, Sourabaya, and Djocjokarta, whilst the natives should suddenly attack the Dutch at Amont Bay. It appears that a Swiss soldier, who there is reason to believe was at the head of the conspiracy, sent a telegram to another Swiss soldier at Ambavawa, containing the words 'at twelve o'clock.' The telegraph official who received it, being struck with the singularity of such a communication from one private soldier to another, very naturally became suspicious, and, instead of forwarding it to its destination, sent it to the military

commandant, who quietly took steps to ascertain the meaning, and obtained information from Sergeant Heenan of such a startling nature that he immediately had the barracks surrounded by his troops, and sent off three regiments to Ambavawa. At Samarang the mutineers were soon overpowered, with the loss of many killed and wounded; but at Ambavawa there was more serious fighting, the Swiss having barricaded their barracks, where they defended themselves till all their ammunition was expended, by which many innocent people who were passing by at the time were unfortunately killed. Most of the Dutch inhabitants took their hasty departure with their wives and families and what valuables they could save in the hurry of the moment. When the mutineers had no more ammunition left they were obliged to surrender, and were allowed to come out two at a time under due military precautions, it being intimated to them that should more than two come out at one time they would be fired upon, which in several instances was actually done. Military law is proclaimed in all the garrisons; a court-martial summoned on the spot sentenced thirty-five unfortunates to death, and they were immediately hung up on the surrounding trees in the presence of their late accomplices. Measures are now being actively taken by the authorities to ascertain to what an extent the conspiracy had been carried to the natives, and what chieftains were compromised."

REBELLION IN CHINA.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. HENRY MARSHALL, the United States Commissioner, &c., to China, arrived in Hong Kong on the 16th January, 1853, charged with a letter from the President to the Emperor of China, of which he duly informed the Chinese Commissioner Pih, and requested at the same time that the latter would, at an early date, name a suitable and proper place for a personal interview. To this the Chinese Commissioners Yeh and Pih on the 3rd February replied, congratulating Mr. Marshall on his appointment; the more so as they had heard that the honourable gentleman was mild and even-tempered, just and upright. But, although desirous of a mutual interview, the Commissioners of the Tah-sing empire are, on account of other engagements and pressure of business, prevented from naming a felicitous day for a pleasant interview; at which Mr. Marshall felt great mortification, and determined not to lower his pride as an American, he resolved to proceed to Nanking to deliver his letter, which, however, he was prevented from doing immediately on account of "certain circumstances," which, in short, was the refusal of a vessel by the United States Commodore, who reserved, as also did his successor, for himself the right to judge if it would be for the public interest to comply with his Excellency's demand for a national vessel to convey him—a proceeding which happens also between other naval and civil authorities, and may result in the former assuming the functions of the latter, and concluding treaties or conventions which are worse than useless.

His Excellency Mr. Marshall, however, obtained at last the services of a vessel, and arrived at Shanghai in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, on the 27th March, 1853, where he found the trade completely paralysed on account of the proximity of the rebels. He resolves to be guided by circumstances, and says,—“I now entertain a sanguine hope that, by judicious action, I shall succeed in procuring the consent of the Emperor to receive me at Peking.”

In his Despatch No. 13 (No. 12 has been lost with the steamer *Lauriston*, and its contents are not known, except so far as alluded to in this and subsequent despatches), the gallant Commissioner reports the proceedings of the *Hermes* up the Yang-tse-kiang an accomplishment which as he essayed in vain to perform with the steamer *Susquehanna*. He says:—“We were, however, not prepared to learn that Sir George Bonham had pursued the course I (Mr. Marshall) advised in a conversation with him, which is detailed in my last despatch (No. 12), though then he seemed to avoid it.”

In his Despatch No. 16 he forwards translations and notes of pamphlets and other papers issued by the rebels, and remarks thereon. The translations are worth perusal, and would be curious as republications. I send also a synopsis by the Rev. M. C. Culbertson, who supplies Dr. Parker's place during his absence.

“Very enthusiastic missionaries behold, in the doctrines avowed by the rebels, persuasive evidence that the moral bread which was cast upon these waters in bygone time is now returning after many days. They hail these declarations of religious belief as the aurora of a more enlightened civilization in China, and they believe that these papers afford convincing proof of the diffusion of a correct knowledge of the benign precepts of Christianity. The rebels avow their belief in one God who rules the universe; they accept, it appears, the statements of Genesis on the creation, but not more than Mahomet do they accept the Christian plan of salvation. They propitiate the Deity by sacrifices and by offerings in the temples; they permit polygamy; they are fanatical when their new religion is in question; the Christian sabbath is their day of rest; their king asserts his adoption by Deity, and proclaims by ‘authority’ the mandates of Heaven; he adopts the plan of Mahomet to inspire his followers with courage, and according to report,

with equal success. Their temporal code does not reflect any credit upon the discrimination of the new rulers, for it denounces death as the penalty equally for looking upon the empress or princess and for cutting the throat of a neighbour! I incline very much to believe that a cold and crafty agitator has revamped the matter contained in the religious tracts which, from time to time, the missionaries have published in China, and, without any exact idea of the nature of the new doctrine, has drawn around his standard of revolt the discontented spirits as well as the desperate of the provinces through which it has passed. The commentaries upon the commandments, for instance, must strike you as exceedingly absurd. How "opium smoking" can be considered a breach of the 7th commandment, passes comprehension. Could the rebels enforce the construction, they might well be hailed as the saviours of China, and would be entitled to the thanks of the United States, whose commerce with China is taxed in the prices of teas and silks to pay India for the poisonous drugs.

"I confess that I cannot anticipate any very salutary change from the success of these rebels, for the form and etiquette and spirit of exclusiveness which characterise the existing government seem to be retained, with a few unessential modifications. It may, however, be safely calculated that *this* is but the *initiative* of a revolution which, after successive efforts, will effect a great change in the condition of China, and will sweep away the ridiculous forms as well as the hoary vices of the despotism which for centuries has weighed China below her proper level in the family of nations.

"Whether it shall prove to be for good or for evil, the rebellion must thus far be regarded as a successful effort against the existing Government. How the dynasty will hold power remains to be seen; for, by the latest advices from the province of Kwang-si, a new rebellion against the government has appeared in great force, at the head of which movement are idolaters who condemn the religious fanaticism of the sect which possesses Nankin. The imperial government is almost powerless; its energies were soon exhausted; indeed, it possesses none of the elements of national strength, or if it had any, there was a gross deficiency of knowledge how to use them."

In a subsequent despatch, No. 17, of 30th May, he says:—

"The revolution promises a more rapid development than I anticipated in my last despatch. Scarcely is one phase perceived clearly before it is lost again in the movement which is hurrying China to a complete social and political disorganisation. I shall not be surprised to behold on this theatre within a twelvemonth a re-enactment of the worst scenes of the French revolution, or of those which characterised the dissolution of the Roman empire. Already one of the five open ports has fallen into the hands of the rebels. Amoy was taken on the 19th instant, and now is in possession and control of the insurgent chief who entered it; but it seems he is independent of the chief at Nankin, and disclaims all connection with him. The vice-consul at Hong Kong informs me that 'differences of opinion as to the form of Government to be established existed among those of the society who had charge of the funds intended for its expenses, and this uncertainty had resulted in the defection of some of the chiefs with their immediate commands, who had withdrawn from the body to the number of fifteen hundred men.'

"At Changchow, after taking the place, the rebels quarrelled with the inhabitants, and, before peace was restored, some eighteen hundred rebels were killed.

"At Tangwa, the inhabitants, after turning out the Mandarins, refused to admit the rebels, and proposed making it an independent town.

"These extracts from my private correspondence will prove to you the condition of the south. In a word—in my opinion, the fact is, that this ancient empire now disintegrates, and that the political edifice will fall from the absolute want of all the elements of strength, leaving this people a prey to every species of social disorder before quiet and good government can be restored. In all human probability, the Manchoo rulers will not again attempt, after this summer, to pass the Yellow River. The valley of the Yangtze Kiang, the Min, and the Hoangho, may fall to the Government at Nankin; while the southern and western parts of the empire may pass into other hands, in the subdivision of the lands and population that now constitute the Ta Tsing empire. These are matters, however, for speculation; my immediate purpose is to present to your consideration the facts existing, and without embellishment.

"Permit me to call the attention of the President to facts which are transpiring here, and upon which I should be glad to receive some general instructions to guide my course. American citizens in China have been induced, by promise of high pay, to assume commands in the Chinese naval and military services, and are now engaged against the rebels. These are very much irritated at the appearance of 'foreigners' in league with the Manchoes, and have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the head of a foreigner taken in the service of the reigning Emperor. Moreover, they cannot distinguish between foreigners, but regard all western people as forming a single class of 'barbarians.' Hence the enmity excited by the acts of a few operates against all, and jeopardises the lives and property of all. The American citizen who joins the rebel army would find death denounced as the penalty for his crime by the treaty. He places himself beyond the protection of his own country, voluntarily, when he enters the service of the Emperor to fight against the rebels. But shall he be permitted thus to throw off and resume his citizenship at pleasure, when the changes he makes to so great a degree involve the security of others? Again: it is the practice to acknowledge a government *de facto*, but shall the rebels in Amoy collect duties from American imports, while the government keeps in that port, and in all the open ports of the empire, consuls and a commissioner accredited to the reigning Emperor? The President will perceive that I may be called on at any time to decide between these parties on a question of duties. Should a detachment occupy the Custom-house in Shanghai, and demand the payment of duties to them, forcibly expelling the Custom-house officer, but not disturbing the governor of the province, or any of the provincial authorities who are engaged in the administration of the laws generally: should such an occupancy and such a demand be regarded as sufficient to authorise the payment of the duties to the rebels? It seems to me such a recognition of their right would be an indignity to the Emperor; yet the failure to pay might involve our commerce in disaster, and open difficult issues with the rebels. I throw out these suggestions to invite a general line of instructions from the department, so that I may regulate my course of action by the wishes of the President. While I am honoured with this mission it shall be my study to carry out the views of the department, and, in the absence of

instructions, to act according to the knowledge I possess, with an eye directed singly to the honour and good of my country.

"I enclose herewith extracts from a correspondence to which access has been kindly given, that you may have a more distinct view of the affair at Amoy than you will obtain, probably, from any other source.

"Should China separate into different kingdoms or free cities, the United States will be directly called upon to take position in regard to them. Now, I venture to suggest that a large margin shall be left to the Commissioner to act in that matter promptly, so as to secure commercial advantages.

"It may well be that the new government at Nankin, upon the withdrawal of the imperialist army from its present position, in order to add security to the throne, and to impress the people of China with the consistency, order, and solidity the new dynasty has already acquired, may be solicitous to form treaties of amity and commerce with western powers; to invite foreign ministers to reside near his court; to proclaim religious toleration within his realm, and certain securities to personal rights; to open additional ports of entry, and to throw open the navigation of the Yangtze Kiang. These points he may well agree to yield for the acknowledgment of his throne by western powers, since the moral influence such an act on their part would exert over the Chinese mind would effectually prevent further efforts by the Manchoes to regain the southern country, and might arrest a long career of misrule, anarchy, and the spilling of blood.

"There is another consideration which may well be suggested in this connection. The British minister has been to Nankin. His interpreter has revisited it since the departure of Sir George Bonham for Hong Kong. He goes to find out 'what the rebels are about,' and his intercourse with their camp and their princes has served to awaken in his bosom the warmest sympathy in their cause! The long articles in late numbers of the *North China Herald* (which I send you) are attributed to Mr. Meadows's pen. His position in the legation of Great Britain, his fluency in speaking and writing the Chinese language, lend every opportunity of assuming the protectorate of the young power to Great Britain, at least so far as to mould its first steps to suit the policy of that government. The vigilance of England will be nothing strange to communicate to the Secretary of State. The apprehension I have is, that Great Britain may obtain the opening of a western Chinese port (inland) from the new Emperor at Nankin, and the right to navigate the Yangtze Kiang closed from foreign commerce beyond the existing port of entry. I do not doubt that with that view her war with Burmah has been waged and her Indian empire extended. The portage from the Irawaddy to the Yangtze Kiang is very short. I suggest these considerations to you frankly, because they seem to me to point out the propriety of preparation to assume the part the United States may find it politic to take in face of an event now so likely as the dismemberment of this empire.

"N.B.—I have ascertained, from undoubted authority, that Sir George Bonham did receive at Nankin, from the high ministers of the new Emperor (the rebel chief), an imperial letter, which treated of the navigation of the Yangtze, expressed great good will towards western nations, and alluded to the willingness of the taipingwan to establish the most liberal commercial intercourse. Sir George Bonham never dropped even a hint to me of any such transaction, and doubtless has communicated it only to her Majesty's Government. My present knowledge is, beyond doubt, true; and it will serve to prove to you how essential it is that I shall have the means of moving from point to point. I hear from Captain Fishbourne, of the *Hermes*, that the rebels at Amoy do acknowledge allegiance to the chief at Nankin, and form part of the same combination.

"The news at Canton when the *Hermes* left was, that a body of fifty thousand rebels was organised to march on Canton. The British merchants at Canton had applied to Sir George Bonham to put British troops in the foreign hong. I have heard, also, this evening, that a detachment of four thousand rebels has lately left Nankin, and it is supposed they are marching on this section. This city is the military key of the whole country, and if it was in the hands of him at Nankin, the city of Peking would begin to suffer without much time lost. Events are crowding on each other at a wonderful rate, and the future of China breaks upon us with the deepest interest."

It is desirable to point out that the Catholics at Nankin suffered much at the sacking of that city in 1853, and it is probably owing to this that the French are so opposed to the progress of the rebels.

(To be continued.)

TRIALS OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—The intense heat of the Red Sea passage, which many of our readers will doubtless vividly recall, appears from late accounts to have been even more oppressive than usual. Sixteen of the passengers by the P. and O. steamer *Colombo* were so prostrated by the heat, that for some time they were not expected to survive; and, in consequence of the intense heat, three deaths actually occurred, viz., General McCrohon, Captain-General of the Philippines; Mr. J. McLaren, managing agent of the Libuan Coal Company; and a young lady whose name has not reached us. The body of General McCrohon was preserved in spirits and sent on shore at Aden, together with the members of his family, who purposed returning to Spain. Captain Dunn, of the *Colombo*, did all in his power to relieve the sufferings of the passengers by laying the ship for some time broadside to the light north wind, by which means the breeze was enabled to make its way through the open ports and cool the heated cabins and saloons. We are glad to learn that the company intend to provide ventilating fanners, worked by the engine, for the purpose of forcing a stream of cool air through the saloons and cabins below, in the hope of mitigating the sufferings and inconveniences of the Red Sea passage.

COST OF THE CHINA WAR.—A Parliamentary return delivered yesterday, shows the amount of grants made by estimates submitted to Parliament in the late session to meet the expenses of hostilities in China to be £4,206,104; the additions (as nearly as the same can be calculated) made to the army and navy estimates of the current year, on account of the contemplated operations—army, £431,320; navy, £680,600; votes to cover deficiencies in the estimates of last year, arising from the expense of preparing for these operations, £350,000; and votes of credit, £3,356,104; total, £9,524,128.

STATE DIPLOMACY OBSTRUCTING COMMERCE.

UNDER the above truthful heading, in reference to the present chief of our Foreign-office and his principal subordinates, the *Liverpool Daily Times*, of the 22nd inst., gives its readers an able and very instructive leading article in favour of the projected opening of the western half of China to commerce, from the port of Rangoon across Eastern Pegu. We regret that we cannot give space to the entire article, and that we are obliged to limit ourselves to the following paragraphs:—

"We have frequently attempted to point out the great advantages which may be expected to ensue from the adoption of the project for opening up intercourse with Western China, by means of a direct trade between Rangoon and Bamok. The proposal has been advocated for many years by Captain Sprye and his son, and lately by Captain Sherard Osborn. Our influential contemporary the *Times* also recently devoted a leader to a powerful argument in favour of the immediate prosecution of so grand an idea. As usual, the great obstacle in the way of securing a fair trial for this new route for our commerce in the East has been found in the ignorance of Government officials, and their shameful indisposition to take action in behalf of any movement that would disturb the antiquated routine of the Circumlocution-office. The subject, however, is gradually attracting greater attention, and the more it is discussed the likelier it seems to secure the approbation of those whose concurrence and support are all that is required to bring about for it at least a fair trial. The *London and China Telegraph* reviews the objections to the project as these have been stated, by a commercial authority of some standing, in a letter to the *Times*, under the signature of 'J. C.'"

It is clearly insufferable that a Government department, little capable of forming a correct opinion on a great commercial question, should be allowed much longer to act as an obstruction to the extension and development of so important a part of our trade.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL AND SIR GEORGE GREY.

THE following article on the late unseemly affair on board the *Forte*, alluded to in our issue of the 10th September, is from the *Army and Navy Gazette*. We may add that if the Admiralty cannot take notice of such private affairs they can at all events visit the offender in this case with a recall by his neglect of a proper respect to Her Majesty. Admiral Keppel, as the Admiral of the station, should have received his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and not have sent his Flag Captain to perform that office, and we have reason to believe that this is the view which will obtain at the Admiralty:—

"It gives us unaffected pain to allude to a subject painful enough in its nature, because it affects the reputation of a distinguished officer whose gallantry had made him a man of mark in the profession, and whose social qualities had secured for him the regards of many friends. But it would be a dereliction of duty to be silent in reference to that subject, because it is painful to the feelings of individuals to speak of it. If the story be untrue or exaggerated, it will put a stop to a gross public scandal everywhere spoken of, if the slanderers are refuted. We have recently heard a great deal of the New Articles of War and Naval Discipline Act of 1860. They are to work wonders in her Majesty's ships, when they come into operation on the 1st of April. We have been obliged to enter so many 'blackguards' from the shore, while the quarter-deck law was so gentle and gentlemanly, and flogging was so disliked by the public, that it became absolutely necessary to do something to restore good order, and stem the tide of laxity in the fleet—to raise the morale of the common sailor to the level of the tone which distinguishes the officers in her Majesty's service. That this high tone was endeavoured to be kept up we see from the awards of courts-martial from time to time, sentencing a few exceptional officers to reprimand, degradation, or dismissal from the service, for drunkenness, and other minor immoralities, 'unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen.' With officers of high character to carry out the new code, the naval service must be greatly benefited. The following is one of the clauses in the Naval Discipline Act of 1860, to which we have not thought it necessary previously to advert:—'All persons subject to this Act who are guilty of profane oaths, cursings, execrations, drunkenness, uncleanness, or other scandalous actions, in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners, shall be dismissed from her Majesty's service, or suffer such other punishment as is hereinafter mentioned.' Perhaps those who have lately read in the newspapers that Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., who was appointed commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope only some six months ago, is already about to be recalled, or transferred, rather according to other accounts, to another command, may imagine that till the 1st of April next there is no law under which a scandalous action, in corruption of good manners, in violation of the laws of hospitality and of social honour, attributed in clubs and in the streets to that very distinguished officer, can be adequately punished. But this is a mistake. The above clause of the Duke of Somerset's Naval Discipline Act exists *verbatim* in the old Acts of Parliament, which are still in force. If the gross delinquency to which we now publicly refer (as the details are in everybody's mouth) really took place, and is allowed to remain as a stigma on the pennants of England, it must be remembered that it is not because the Board of Admiralty are unable to do otherwise. This is not a case in which it may be said, 'Oh, we cannot take into consideration a man's private character, while he does his public duty faithfully.' Even this doctrine is very questionable, when private character becomes well known. With so long a list of unemployed flag officers, even private character might be regarded, at least as much as private connections, or titles, or political influence, as a motive for selection. But we waive these considerations for the present, because they do not apply. The offence we speak of was not private. It was perpetrated, it is true, against the private honour of an English gen-

tleman, who had the misfortune in a public capacity to be the guest of—we shall not shrink from saying, on the hypothesis that the charge is well-founded—a dishonourable British admiral; but as the relative position in which the two parties were placed arose out of their official and public status, we must claim on behalf of the governors of our colonies, of our ambassadors, and other functionaries, who, in the course of their public duties, are liable to be placed in similar positions as the guests of naval officers in vessels carrying the flag of England, protection against such wrongs as occurred on board the *Forte*. Besides, the offence was public in another sense. It was coarsely committed; and it is almost to be regretted that the interference of the officers of the ship prevented that summary vengeance, which even the law allows, when the greatest injury a man can suffer is inflicted before his eyes. If drunkenness and scandalous actions be proper grounds for dismissal from the service, as we occasionally see they are regarded in the case of subordinate officers, what shall we say of a man in the highest position who cannot, or will not, observe even decency in regard to time, or place, or person, in the gratification of his passions? The press is often eloquent on the subject of the law's inequality as regards the rich and poor, when mere fines are occasionally awarded for gross offences. We beg to assure the authorities that we should be regarded by the service at large—by those in whose hands the honour of their country, as well as of their neighbours' wives is safe—as very cravens, if we shrunk on the present occasion from demanding the same impartial enforcement of the laws for the discipline and good government of the navy, against an offender of rank as against subordinate officers or common seamen. The public remember some years since the scandal occasioned by the discovery of immoral practices in one or two convict ships. We blush to think the conduct of a Rear-Admiral on board her Majesty's flag-ship *Forte* has recalled such scandals to mind. The stain must be wiped out. The honourable K.C.B. must be replaced by a man of honour. If the same offence had been notoriously committed, and brought home to a common sailor against a messmate, he would have been discharged to the shore in disgrace, with the corner of his certificate (which is, as it were, his decoration) cut off."

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

THE Bishop of Victoria has arrived in London from New York. His lordship sailed from the Bay of Yedo last June, and accomplished the voyage from Japan to England (exclusive of eight days spent in San Francisco, and about six weeks in the United States) in seventy days, by the isthmus of Panama. He purposes returning to China at the close of next summer. During his stay in these places his lordship was not unoccupied. The letter written by him to Judge McAllister, at San Francisco, will be in the recollection of most of our readers. We can but hope that his able advocacy of the cause of the Chinese in the State of California may not prove ineffectual. Next we hear of his lordship in New York, where he preached at the St. George's Episcopal Church. His discourse is described by the New York papers as a most able and eloquent one, in which he dwelt at considerable length on the missionary labours in China and Japan. "He reminded his congregation that the Word of God had not gone out in vain, and that at the present time there were about 2,000 baptized Chinese converts as the fruit of their labour. This was but a small number; but when viewed as the first drop of the full shower, when God shall pour out His spirit on all flesh, it was one for which they might thank God and take courage." His lordship attended at the annual convention of the New York Diocese, assembled in that city under the presidency of Bishop Potter. He related in the address which he delivered on this occasion some interesting facts relating to his exploratory visit of ten weeks to the newly-opened cities of Japan, from which country he had lately returned across the Pacific, by way of California, to the United States. He had spent five weeks in the Buddhist-temple residence of their zealous missionary, the Rev. C. M. Williams, in the city of Nagasaki. He had in the course of his wanderings spent eight days in the capital city of Yedo. Japan was in many respects a highly-favoured land. Possessing a fertile soil, the most picturesque scenery, an industrious population, and an abundant variety of material blessings lavished in richest profusion upon that favoured country by the Almighty dispenser of good, she contained within her own borders everything necessary to human subsistence and the comforts of life, and was independent of foreign products and the luxuries of European lands. Hence it arose that the Government of Japan was not very desirous of an extended intercourse with foreign nations. The fear of revolution, the remembrance of civil wars, the disastrous history of intestine troubles caused by former European intercourse and especially in connection with the Roman Catholic mission in Japan, all combined in producing a wide-spread jealousy and prejudice in the governing class, and their desire to reduce to the lowest possible amount the privileges and opportunities of access conceded to foreigners.

SIR JOHN BOWRING.

In a speech at Exeter Sir John introduced the subject of the Ballot. *The Times*, in noticing this, says:—

"Sir John Bowring reappears among his countrymen as a political Rip Van Winkle. It is now a good many years since he fell asleep to English electioneering and review writing, and was wafted away to Hong Kong to dream of inculcating on the largest population of the globe the sublime principles which he studied in his dogmatic youth. He now awakes again in England, and seems to fancy the patriots of the *National* installed at the Luxembourg, and our own Chartists shouting for the five points. The "Philosophic Radicals," to whom Sir John Bowring boasts of having belonged, were a race whose achievements fall very far short of their pretensions or even of their reputation. They were looked upon by well-meaning people of thirty years ago with a mixture of dislike, fear, and admiration, which, to our thinking, were quite undeserved. We need not enter for the hundredth time on a discussion of the Ballot; it will be time when the subject is again brought seriously before the country. Probably by that time one or two of the Philosophical Radicals may themselves be wavering in the faith. Sir John Bowring himself is, to judge from his speech, much more Conservative than he was ten or twelve years ago; and the only man of genius of the school, Mr. Mill, has in these latter days gone so far in his dread of democracy as to have given his adhesion to a system of electing members of Parliament which is worthy of Laputa. These changes have arisen from a larger study of his kind on a closer observation of passing events, and though we may despair of a man, who, after being a politician for so many years, can talk such nonsense as that 'juries in our civil and criminal courts gave their verdicts while keeping secret their individual opinions, which they are bound by oath not to divulge,' still we can imagine that the knowledge of our situation and the survey of facts will have some effect even on the mind of Sir John Bowring."

Sir John Bowring wrote, in reply to this, to the editor:—

"Sir,—As in your leading article of the 13th inst. you accuse me of 'talking nonsense,' in having stated that 'in our civil and criminal courts juries are bound by oath not to divulge their individual opinions,' I beg to assure you that I made no such statement. My avowal was, that in courts-martial secret voting was specially provided for, and that the individual opinions of jurymen were protected by the habit of secrecy. You state that 'no man of genius' belonged to the 'Westminster Review School,' with the exception of Mr. Mill (John Stuart). May I remind you that among the early contributors to that *Review*, while under my editorship, were James Mill, John and Charles Austin, George Grote, T. L. Peacock, W. J. Fox, W. Tooke, J. A. Roebuck, Charles Barker, Henry Southern, Southwood Smith, Edwin Chadwick, Albany Fonblanque, Leigh Hunt, John Black, William Ellis, Dr. McCulloch, J. C. Hobbhouse, General Thompson, and a host of other men, to whom, if you will not award the honours of 'genius,' you may admit they have at all events obtained literary and political distinction. I need not mention Jeremy Bentham, except to add that on one occasion Talleyrand said to me, 'I have known many of the remarkable men of my day, but as a man of genius, Jeremy Bentham eclipsed them all.'"

Spirit of the Press.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

After long delays the allied forces were, towards the close of last summer, ready for action. The first intention was that the troops of the two nations should act separately, but either jealousy, or the means adopted to obviate it, determined that the campaign should be conducted by a combined force. On the 1st of August they reached the mouth of the Peiho river, and were informed by the inhabitants that the North and South forts were evacuated. The Allies accordingly landed at Peh-tang, and found that, in fact, no preparation had been made to oppose them. On the 12th a battle took place, which is described as nothing more than a skirmish of cavalry. The enemy was defeated, and an attack on the Taku Forts was in prospect. This enterprise was to be carried into effect on the 15th of August. To the great mass of our readers the telegraphic intelligence will probably convey no very definite notion of what is pending. It may be said, then, that the forts first spoken of are at the mouth of the Peiho, and that the Taku Forts lie a few miles up the river, and form, probably, the first of the series of defences which protect Peking, lying some 150 miles inland. In such a war as this it would be idle to speculate as to the chances of success in action against the enemy. That the Imperial troops will be defeated and dispersed whenever they venture to face the Europeans is a matter of course, and unless climate, or the nature of the country, or discussions between the Commanders of the two armies, or the unexpected accidents of war intervene, it is certain that within a very short time of the attack on the forts of Taku the Anglo-French forces ought to be under the walls of Peking. Such an event we can hardly picture to ourselves. It will be, perhaps, the most singular conquest, even in this age of revolutions. The celestial nation, so long divided from the rest of the world, the admiration of some, and the laughing-stock of others, is now evidently about to lose its isolation, and consequently its distinctive character. The coming invasion of the European race has cast its shadow before it. Rebellion, disorder, and ruin have already gained the mastery in the Chinese Empire. The Tae-pings have prepared the way for the dissolution of this old and exclusive monarchy, and for the supremacy of foreign civilization. If a Chinese campaign at all resemble those of Europe, a few days may bring the allied forces to the capital. But it is possible that they may then find that they have at their mercy an Emperor without authority, and a Government which commands little more than the neighbourhood of Peking. The perturbations which have affected Europe during the last thirty years have been felt to the extremities of the globe. It is a general remark that the "unchangeable East" no more deserves its name, and this breaking up of all Asiatic communities has extended itself to China in a most singular manner. In Mahomedan countries there is a dread of Christian Europe, and the people are affected unwillingly by the superior influence of their stronger, more active, and more civilised neighbours. It cannot be said that in the Turkish or Persian Empire, or in India, the Chris-

tian doctrines or the manners of Christendom have met with much sympathy. We owe all to the dread which the natives have of our strength and courage. They reverence the God of the Christians as the God of battles, who has always given the victory to His votaries. But the precepts, and still more the history, of the Christian religion have been treated by these races with invincible indifference and dislike. Strangely different has been the case with the Chinese. Certainly neither ourselves nor our missionaries have any reason to be proud of the result of so many years of labour, but still it is the case that this vast monarchy is now being broken up by a sect which pretends to take its teachings from our sacred books, and the doctrines of ministers of the Gospel. For years the rebellion has gone on. At first the Tae-pings gained advantages which made their name known throughout the world, and caused weak persons in every Christian country to believe that a great work was being done in the Eastern hemisphere. Then the tide turned in favour of the Imperial forces. The rebels were defeated again and again, and it may have been under the influence of these successes that the Court of Peking gathered confidence to defy the Western Powers. If so, the triumph has been short. Within the last few months the successes of the Tae-pings have been such as to endanger the very existence of the empire, and their last act surpasses in audacity anything that has been told of their mysterious fraternity. The latest news from China, later even than the news of the Anglo-French success of the 12th, is the account of the attack on Shanghai by the Tae-pings, made on the 18th of August. Shanghai is to Europeans by far the most important place in the Chinese Empire. The trade which in the old days was confined to Canton has now flowed Northward, and Shanghai, near the mouth of the great river of China, the Yang-tse-kiang, has every year obtained a large portion of the traffic between the empire and the outer world. Here the two great staples of tea and silk are traded for by nearly every European nation, as well as by the merchants of the United States, and the city, which is rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity, may be said to be as valuable to foreigners as to the Chinese. This great mart of the world's commerce was on the 18th of August attacked by the rebels, or, as from their number and their successes they may be called, the revolutionary forces. We are told that previously the town of Nan-Tsin, in the silk district, had been attacked, and the success of the Tae-pings had encouraged them to attempt the capture of the first port of the empire. The forces attacked the south gate of Shanghai, but were repulsed by the French; only temporarily, however, for at the departure of the mail their forces had again gathered about the town, and an attack might be daily expected. It need not be said that this imminent danger had entirely put a stop to all business in the threatened town. Perhaps the next mail may inform us that the communication between Shanghai and the rest of the country has been cut off, the transport of goods from the coast interrupted, and the trade of all the northern ports for a time abandoned. It is certainly a singular thing that while European nations are advancing from the sea-coast on the capital, an internal rebellion should aid them by extending its ravages from the inland provinces to the sea. No one, indeed, can doubt that the whole system of Chinese government is rotten, and about to pass away. It has lasted all these ages because no other element has been introduced to disturb it. No sooner have European ideas come into contact with the Chinese than the brittle old fabric has been shattered like one of their own vases. The speedy downfall or transformation of the monarchy is evidently at hand. Whether the English and French authorities make common cause with the Taipings or not, they cannot help co-operating with them so far as to insure the submission and humiliation of the Court of Peking. Our conduct between the two rival factions must be guided by circumstances. It seems absurd to say that while we are at war with the Tartar Emperor we should protect him from his domestic enemies, yet there can be no doubt that we have a right, and, in fact, are bound to defend the cities with which we trade from all enemies. Our wars are carried on, not for the purpose of siding with either party to defeat the other, but for the liberty of peaceful intercourse with the people, whatever rulers may be installed in the seat of government. We make war against the Emperor because he is the *de facto* representative of the Chinese State; we shall make a treaty with him because we find him in the palace of Peking. Should the Tae-pings get the upper hand, they must be content to carry out the stipulations of the treaty, or we shall quarrel with them a'so. In the meantime, we trust we shall remain neutral in the civil war so long as the rebels refrain from attacking the places which contain the persons and properties of British subjects.—*The Times*.

THE DRIFT OF OUR CHINESE POLICY.

The more we hear of the progress of events in China, the more confident we feel of the conclusion which we stated in these columns many months ago, that we shall have to choose between a complete change of policy and a career of territorial encroachments such as that which has founded our empire in India. This is a tremendous alternative, but it scarcely requires more than the most ordinary sagacity to see that it is fast becoming the only practical alternative for England. Even *The Times*, which has been by far the most powerful advocate of the aggressive policy, is forced to admit that all the fatal consequences to the central authority of the Chinese Empire which were predicted as likely to result from an attack on Peking by the Western Powers are now actually ensuing, and that, in fact, the fruit of our expedition must be the imposition upon us of all kinds of new responsibilities, both in relation to the Emperor of China and to his rebellious subjects. On the one hand, the duty of defending Shanghai, which has been already attacked, and the other coast towns where British commerce is concentrated, against the victorious rebels, is impressed upon us by *The Times*;—on the other, it is admitted that our invasion has just given the impulse which has turned the scale against the Chinese Government, and that but for us the revolutionary forces might not have gained head. We are now, then, placed under the double obligation of defending ourselves against the Emperor's enemies, and overpowering the Emperor himself. In what can this end, except some assumption of power on the part of England and France to put an arbitrary termination to the civil war in China as being inconsistent with our foreign trade? Nor can it terminate in any other way unless the whole policy recently pursued by England in China be reversed. It seems to us, therefore, that the policy on which we are now fairly embarked in China can lead to no good result. We have either done far too

much already, or we are quite blind to the magnitude of what we are about. If it was our object to keep our relations with China as distant as is consistent with friendly commercial relations, we ought to have endured much rather than embarrass and paralyze the Central Government. If, on the other hand, it is our object to spare no pains to open up the country to European enterprises, then nothing short of our present attitude would have been efficient; but then, also, we cannot stop here. We must be prepared to take every step that is needful to maintain and deepen the impression we have made—to win and keep a constant influence over the regular action of the Government. Nor can we do this in any divided Oriental country, full of misgovernment and the result of misgovernment—revolution, without being prepared sooner or later to accept the trust of a protecting Power, and the duty of constant tutelage. If there be any Englishman who thinks that in India we have not got enough and more than enough of this kind upon our hands, he may look without alarm to the present drift of our policy in China. But all who, with the majority of the nation, believe that the Government of India is a problem which tasks our resources to the utmost, if it is not quite beyond them, must look with something like dismay on the present posture of Chinese affairs, on the conjunction of circumstances which is at once making us a powerful instrument in the hands of the Taeping rebels, and also bringing us, at another point, into collision with those rebels, and into a kind of collision which shows us significantly enough that they will not be disposed to give us less, and probably far more trouble, than the Government which it is their ambition to displace.—*Economist*.

Monetary and Commercial.

The money-market is hardly in a condition to encourage loan transactions without the most clearly-proved necessity. In the course of the last ten days there has been a heavy drain of bullion, which has not only absorbed every successive arrival, but has drawn £1,250,000 from the stock held by the Bank, which amounted, at the date of the last return (Oct. 17) to £14,585,136. This drain has caused apprehensions of advanced rates of discount; and though the Bank Directors have, so far, abstained from adopting that course at present, it is commonly believed they will be compelled to resort to it within the next fortnight. Their present rate is 4 per cent.

The causes of the drain upon our stock of bullion have not yet been satisfactorily elucidated. The idea that it was produced by the *Comptoir d'Escompte* buying for transmission to China and the East is, however, exploded, and the general conclusion is that the purchases have been made on account of the Bank of France, and for the purpose of replenishing its stock, which, last month, fell off £2,800,000. through withdrawals for corn purchases. This view is confirmed by the fact that in the present state of the Exchanges a premium must be paid in order to get the gold. It is understood that there are orders now in the hands of various bullion holders for £600,000. This theory may prove incorrect. At all events it suggests a rational explanation of a perplexing operation, and one not at all inconsistent with the proposed operations of the *Comptoir d'Escompte* in China.

For the last few days an unsatisfactory movement has taken place in the Enfaced Indian Paper called Rupee Stocks. Partly through the resolution of the Government to enforce payment of the double Income-tax on these securities, and partly through a resolution of the Stock Exchange, which requires the buyers of this paper to pay the interest accrued up to the day of completing the purchase, they have fallen into disfavour. There is really no market for them upon the Stock Exchange, and the Indian Banks will buy only at a serious reduction. It so happens, too, that just at the time when the public mind is in this state, there are large supplies from Calcutta. Some houses, thinking them preferable to merchants' bills, bought them, say the Five-and-a-Half per Cents., at 102½ for remittance here. But to-day they could not be sold for more than 101½; thus a loss of 1 per cent. has accrued upon all operations within these limits. If the downward movement continues, purchases may probably be resumed, in order to send it back to Calcutta, where for a time it may command a higher price.

There has been a talk of the India Council inviting tenders for a new loan. At present the report cannot be traced to any definite source. It is probable, however, that a loan may be announced before the close of the year.

The produce of Japan has played rather a conspicuous part in our public markets. A sale of Japan saltpetre attracted a good deal of attention from its novelty. Unlike many first importations, the quality was most satisfactory, and the price realised (43s. 6d. per cwt.) was within 6d. of our highest quotation for the finest Bengal. A sale of Japan vegetable wax followed, and although not the first, was remarkable for its magni-

tude, offering 11,900 boxes or nearly 900 tons. Such is the increasing requisition for this article, that in the face of so large a quantity prices advanced from £2 to £3 per ton, about 300 tons being disposed of at £60 to £65 per ton, and for these prices the remainder is confidently held. It will be seen that this single parcel represents a value of nearly £60,000.

At a special meeting of the Oriental Bank, on the 29th ult., Mr. H. Gordon in the chair, a dividend was declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. It was announced, with reference to the question of the double income-tax, that an amicable suit has been instituted between the Bank and the Indian authorities, and that it will shortly come before the Court of Exchequer. The Bank has reason to expect a favourable decision.

The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company are at present negotiating for laying a new line to bring Malta into communication.

THE RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.

The screw-steamer *Queen Victoria*, of 2,000 tons, is now at Greenwich, to receive from the works of the contractors—Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co.—one portion of the cable for the line from Rangoon to Singapore, and will be despatched about the end of the month for Rangoon. Two other screw-steamer, named the *Rangoon* and *Malacca*, of 2,000 tons, have been built specially for the purpose by Messrs. Palmer, of Newcastle, and will be shortly ready to receive their respective sections. The entire length of the cable is 1,300 miles; and it is expected that the *Rangoon* will be despatched early in the ensuing month, and the *Malacca* about the end of the same.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

In reference to the statement made in a previous issue, that the differences between the Red Sea Company and Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, would be probably arranged without recourse to legal proceedings, it has since been arranged, through the interference of Government, to place the matters in dispute in the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown, for the purpose of obtaining their opinion on the points at issue.

The specie by the last mail was as follows:—Alexandria, £10,000 gold; Mauritius, £25,000 gold; Madras, £2,619 gold, and £14,800 silver; Calcutta, £15,100 gold, and £71,700 silver; Singapore, £350 gold, and £51,850 silver; Hong Kong, £304,939 silver, of which £200,948 was on account of Government; Foo-chow, £9,672 silver; and Shanghai, £148,246 silver.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The China advices of August 26 have had a more decided effect upon the tea market than any to hand for some time past. The increased interruptions of trade, and the possibility of their being prolonged by the fresh complication which the unexpected hostility of the rebels had intruded, have created an impression that, at least for the next mail or two, nothing can be looked for calculated to influence the market to the buyers' advantage. Many of the large dealers throughout the country have, therefore, been induced to replenish their stocks, which, in the protracted absence of business, must necessarily be much reduced. Public sales which followed the receipt of the mail, indicated a marked extension of demand, and full prices were obtained for all descriptions. Since these sales the buying has been very general, and some considerable parcels have been cleared off. The bulk of these transactions were at the extreme of previous quotations, but the market being relieved of many speculative lots that had been pressing on it, manifested increased buoyancy towards the close, and several of the later contracts were at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Any important rise in the value of black tea is not, however, expected, as the quantity on the way is considerable.

SILK.—The public sales commenced on 24th, and are concluded. The quantity offered was about 1,800 bales Bengal silk, 3,000 bales China, 1,000 bales Japan, and 300 bales Canton. As usual the whole was allowed to pass without biddings; but it was a meagre assortment, comprising very little really desirable in any of the respective classes. Trade continues as bad and as unpromising as ever; but the progress of the season naturally induces some of our manufacturers to be turning their attention to preparation for the spring, at present without any noticeable effect beyond their having availed themselves of the anxiety of importers to sell at the last unloading, to buy some small quantities at a reduction of another 6d. per lb.—unfortunately the steamer just arrived from China brings only 250 bales, instead of her usual complement; we are thus left to wait another week for a supply.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	Superior.	s.	d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2 . . .	23	6 to 25	6				
" No. 3 and 4 . . .	21	6	23	0			
" No. 5 . . .	20	6	22	6			
Taylam . . .	18	6	19	0	20	0 to 21	6
Ditto, long reel . . .	17	6	18	6	18	0	20
Canton . . .	9	0	17	0	17	0	19
Chinese thrown . . .	17	6	21	0	22	0	23
Japan . . .	18	0	20	0	22	0	30
Yucufa . . .	14	0	24	6			

SUGAR.—The parcels brought forward by auction have been comparatively unimportant. 1,891 bags unclayed Manila, of common quality, were bought in at 33s. 6d. The private contract transactions on the spot also are of limited amount, namely, 450 baskets of Java, at 44s.; 1,700 bags Clayed Manila, at 38s. 3d.

COFFEE.—No auctions have been held, and privately sales have been made at former quotations.

RICE.—Market has again become active at an advance of about 3d.; about 56 000 bags have been sold; fair old to good new Nakrenzie Arracan, 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; old Rangoon, Bassein, and Moulmein, 9s. 7½d. to 10s. 6d.; new Moulmein, 10s. 9d. to 11s.

PEPPER.—The market exhibits no change from its previous rather languid condition; in public sale, 560 bags Singapore were realised; fair quality at 4d. to 4½d.; also 757 bags Penang, at 3½d. to 3¾d.; and 600 bags good Aleppo, at 4½d. By private contract, about 1,000 bags Singapore have been sold, principally at 4d. cash, and a few Penang, at 3½d. White is scarcely saleable at former prices, and of 943 bags Singapore, at auction, only a trifling proportion was disposed of; fair, 5½d.; good, 6½d., but the remainder of the former quality has since been placed at rather less money.

SAGO.—Sales of about 250 boxes, at 18s. 6d. Sago Flour: Sales, 2,000 bags, at 16s. to 16s. 6d. Tapioca: Penang, sales at 5d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Auctions announce for the 29th quotations same as last. Cassia lignea: Sales of 583 boxes, at 86s. to 94s.; market active. Cassia buds firm, but no sales. Cloves: Sales at an advance of ¼d. Mace: A few cases of Singapore sold at 7d. to 1s. for very low quality. Nutmegs: Small sales at one-fifth to one-eighth for good to small medium.

HEMP.—Moderate sales of Manila at last quotations.

COTTON.—Market has continued firm, at an advance of 1s. 1d. for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—11,914 boxes offered, of which 1,200 were sold, block, at 60s. to 65s.; and saucer, 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—No change.

TIN.—Market dull at last quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber, market dull, parcels at auction, retired quotations, 2s. to 2s. 1d. Camphor, arrivals from Japan, and sales advertised; quotations nominal, at 140s. to 150s. Sapanwood, sales of Manila at a reduction, say £5 5s. to £6 10s.; and 2,000 tons of Siam, £7 12s. 6d. to £8 2s. 6d. for damaged. Soy, offered at auction not accepted. Rhubarb very firm, at last quotations, at which holders do not sell. Mother-o'-pearl shell, no transactions. Tortoise shell, sales of Manila, at 17s. 6d. Star anniseed, no sales. Stielac, 64 bales, at auction, retired. Gum Benjamin, operations have been important; the following recent arrivals having been brought to auction and all sold, viz:—47 chests, Siam, 1st quality, at £28 5s. to £32 10s. p r cwt.; 2nd, £19 to £27; 3rd, £12 10s. to £17 10s.; 4th, £9; and 31 cases Sumatra, at £14 15s. to £15 15s., for good to very fine second. 38 chests low Sumatra all retired. Rum, same as last quoted.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The variations in the markets for East India and China produce have been confined to one or two articles, but in these have been important. Large public sales this week of tea have resulted in an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. for Assam, and ¼d. to 1d. for fine green teas of China growth; but general quotations are unaltered, and the demand has to a great extent subsided since the receipt of the China news. Some considerable sales of Manila hemp have been made at 20s. per ton advance; Manila sugar has also advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Ceylon coffee, partly from heavy arrivals and partly from accounts of a large Brazil crop, has declined 1s. 6d. to 2s. for Plantation, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. for Native kinds. The quarterly sales of Ceylon Cinnamon have established a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Cassia Lignea is 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer. Japan wax maintains its value firmly. China camphor, after receding 10s. to 15s. per cwt., shows some indication of recovery. Both China and Bengal silk meet a steady demand, without change in value.

The shipments of specie by the Ripon, which leaves Southampton tomorrow, are as follows:—Alexandria (gold), £5,275; Madras (gold), £4,766, (silver), £17,420; Calcutta (silver), £9,520; Singapore (gold), £850. Hong Kong (silver), £98,860; Foochow (silver), £1,900; Penang (silver), £1,200; Shanghai (silver), £14,071. The total is £152,862.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 24, at Schelde, from Akyab, Echo: at Havre Roads, from Rangoon, Abbyla; 26, at London, from China, Julia, Capt. Carter; 24, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Vander Palm; at Flushing, from Akyab, Catherine; 12, at New York, from Penang, Borneo; 11, at Boston, from Manila, Romance of the Sea; 29, at Deal, from Hong Kong, Mercedes; at London, from Manila, Ethereal; from Foo-cow-Foo, Chrysoite; 27, at Texel, from Batavia, Medea; 31, at Plymouth, from Batavia, Duchess of Sutherland.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 25, from London, for Hong Kong, Raja of Sarawak; 24, from Deal, for Batavia, Nyverheid, from Cowes, for Shanghai, Bloise; 25, from Deal, for Batavia, Jannetje; 24, from London, for Hong Kong, Chatham; for Newport and Hong Kong, Huntress; from Deal for Batavia, Zephyr; 23, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Ophelia; 26, from Deal, for Batavia, Cornelia Jacoba; 28, from Deal, for Sourabaya, Julie; 27, from Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Petchelee; 29, from Deal, for Sourabaya, Passaroeng; from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Twee Anthony's; 25, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Bommerleerward; 26, for Singapore, Elise Susanna; 29, from Liverpool, for Batavia, Australia; for Singapore, Peter Symons; 30, from Gravesend, for Hong Kong, Monico; 30, from London, for Batavia and Sourabaya, George and Henry; 29, from off Portsmouth, for Batavia, Doggerbank; 27, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, General Michaels; from off Portland, for Penang, Vesta; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Jan de Witt; for

Hong Kong, Anna Digna; 28, for Manila, Jan Daniel; for Singapore, Henrick Jan; 29, for Hong Kong, Orion; 31, from Deal, for Batavia, Wilhelmina Alida Maria; 29, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Bernard Hertog von Saxe Weimar. Nov. 1, from London, for Cardiff and China, Kasar. From off Dover for Batavia, Prins Mauritz; from Liverpool for Batavia, Ferdinand Brumm; 30, from Ilfracombe, for Hong Kong, Gorilla; 30, from off the North Foreland, for Hong Kong, Emerald.

SPOKEW.—Cecilia, Batavia to Amsterdam, 33 S., 17 E.; Pioneer, Cardiff to Hong Kong, 9 Oct., 3 N., 17 W.; Tasmania, Batavia to Holland, 15 Aug., 26 S., 44 E.; Clemens (Bremen barque), Singapore to Falmouth, 12 Aug., 25 S. 53 E.; Casas, Manila to Queenstown, 8 July; Glencune, Foochow-Foo to London, 8 Sept.; off Cape of Good Hope, Adolph (Hamburg brig), Batavia to Hamburg, 29 Aug., 35 S., 23 E.; Schoonverbond, Batavia to Amsterdam, 30 Aug., 35 S., 22 E.; Anne Matilda (brig), Batavia to Amsterdam, 31 Aug., 33 S., 27 E.; Johanna Christina, Batavia to Rotterdam, 1 Sept., 35 S. 22 E.; Shakespeare, Liverpool to Hong Kong, 4 July, 33 N., 19 W.; Marco Polo, Hambro' to Hong Kong, 12 Aug., 21 S., 27 W.; Vater Smidt (Bremen ship), for Singapore, 44 N., 11 W.

AT TABLE BAY, Aug. 25, sailed for China, Ly-ee-Moon (s.s.)

AT ST. HELENA.—Sept. 21, from Foo-chow-Foo, Cyclone, Hossack; 20, from Hong Kong, Carnatic, McNeil; from Rangoon, Hooghly; 9, Medea, Laurens, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Rotterdam; Professor Schuringa, Speltjes, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Amsterdam; Koning en Vaderland, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Rotterdam; 15, Johanna, Picard, from Batavia, and sailed 22nd for Rotterdam; 18, Indianan, Smith, from Manila, and sailed 19th for New York; Eliza Hands, Lamb, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool 19th; Asia, Pens, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London 21st. From Mani'a: Cervantes, Aquirre, and sailed for Liverpool 22nd; Tigris, Fletcher, from Singapore, and sailed 24th for Liverpool; Rattler, Montechiaro, from Sumatra, and sailed 23rd for Gibraltar; 23, Michel Montaigne, Gachet, from Singapore, and sailed 24th for Bordeaux; Dina, Rademaker, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Amsterdam; 24, Sir Robert Peel, Pedersen, and William Gillies, Wilson, both from Penang, and sailed 25th for London; Martha en Jacoba de Vrils, from Tjilatjap, and sailed for Amsterdam 25th; Willem Daniel, de Meister, from Batavia, and sailed 27th for Amsterdam.

AT ST. VINCENT, Oct. 29, H.M.S. Hornet, from England, and left 2nd Oct., for China.

AT RIO GARDE, Sept. 17, for Singapore, Willy, Capt. Nagemann. At Bahia, Oct. 12, for Singapore, Procymatia, Capt. Loram. At Pernambuco Oct. 9, from China, Home Capt. Bassett.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 11	Deal	Kanagawa	Georgiana	Jones.
13	London	Shanghai	Sir Geo. Pollock	Withers.
15	London	Do.	Beverley	Carter.
18	Off the Start	Foo-chow-Foo	Claro	Jorgensen.
18	Off Falmouth	Do.	Maria Wilhelmina	Tomlinson.
18	London	Do.	Zaba	Abbes.
19	Falmouth	Akyab	Fanny Kirchner	Danneman.
20	Off the Lizard	Do.	Humboldt	
21	Deal	Do.	Thor	Lecran.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Hamlet	
21	Antwerp	Do.	India	Nicholson.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Roma Colvin	
21	Liverpool	Do.	War Cloud	Jago.
21	Plymouth	Do.	Menzies	Jarvis.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Eclipse	
21	Off Cork	Do.	Echo	
21	Queenstown	Do.	Catharine	Gill.
21	Liverpool	Do.	Kate Kearney	Attwood.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Win. Witherice	
21	Liverpool	Do.	Oriental	
21	London	Maulmau	Empress of India	Callender.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Thames	Reicke.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Myrrha	Humphrey.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Seinzapatam	R. Sea cable str
21	Liverpool	Suez	Imperator	
21	Brownshaven	Batavia	Koning Nedrids. Vt. Ch.	Larsen.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Elizabeth	Davidson.
21	Hamburg	Do.	Concurrent	Groot.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Carlotta	Stern.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Juliane	Tweehuys.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Canbon	Drent.
21	Texel	Do.	Gertruida Maria	Rubaak.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Gratstroom	Plas.
21	Texel	Do.	Vred	Englund.
21	Dabaro	Do.	Ludwig	Mellma.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Maastroom	Petersson.
21	Dabaro	Do.	Emilie	Soderberg.
21	Sandhamn	Do.	Sjapolen	Dobbie.
21	London	Sarawa's and Singap	Napoleon III.	
21	Texel	Sarabaya	Koning Willem III.	Bohn.
21	Texel	Do.	Marlaban	Ballingall.
21	Hamburg	Manila	Omeca	
21	London	Do.	Nautilus	
21	Liverpool	Do.	Elna	
21	London	Bassein	Fredon	
21	Liverpool	Do.	Bomarsund	Wilson.
21	Plymouth	Rangoon	Oregon	Johnson.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Abbyla	Wyth.
21	Falmouth	Do.	Bronielaw	Hogeman.
21	Weser	Do.	Sylphide	Nicol.
21	Falmouth	Bangkok	Oron	Muller.
21	Brownshaven	Padang	Robt. Hendricus	Van Zanten.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Com. des K. vder Heim	Landaver.
21	Texel	Do.	Capella	De Ligny.
21	Brownshaven	Do.	Fortuna	Steenfeld.
21	Texel	Tjilatap	Willy and Carol	Kap.
21	Do.	Do.	Ardojono	
21	Do.	Singapore	Zambia	Kirk.
21	Liverpool	Do.	Sebastian Cabot	Werry.
21	Do.	Do.	Jane Gray	Petersen.
21	Bremen	Do.	G. H. Wappeneus	Hutton.
21	Do.	Penang	Pilgrim	Montgomery.
21	Do.	Do.	Golconda	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 11	Southampton	China	Horizont	
13	Liverpool	Shanghai	John Norman	
17	Deal	Ditto	Adriatic	Barnes.
19	London	Ditto	Antagonist	Hill.
20	Cowes	Ditto	Eloise	Miller.
16	Cardiff	Ditto	Imperial	Westcott.
21	Liverpool	Ditto	Coromandel	Thompson.
11	Ditto	Hong Kong	Rapido	
13	London	Ditto	March of Londonderry	Smith.
15	Ditto	Ditto	Traveller	Ellis.
9	Ditto	Ditto	Strathallan	Paddle.
8	Off Portland	Bombay and China	Flying Spur	Ryrie.
16	Liverpool	Batavia	G. D. v. Twist	Hocksma.
17	Off the Wight	Ditto	Stad Assen	
19	Glasgow	Batavia and Singapore	Christopher Newbon	Wenzies.
22	Liverpool	Batavia	Friedrich	Godt.
22	Ditto	Macassar	Fidela	Hauschildt.
Sept. 8	Feneriffe	Manila	Reina de los Angeles	Tubon.
Oct. 10	Glasgow	Singapore	Sapho	
13	London	Singapore and Penang	Barracouta	Kemp.
11	Cardiff	Singapore	Vater Smidt	Langenberg.
16	Torbay	Ditto	Narcissus	Ros.
16	Liverpool	Ditto	Skiddaw	Owen.
17	Sunderland	Ditto	Dr. Arnold	Kayll.
12	Hamburg	Ditto	Cuba	Hamann.

IMPORTS FROM CUSTOM HOUSE MANIFESTS.

From KANAGAWA to LONDON, per Horgina, entered Oct. 16:—8 packages merchandise, 1 box toys, 150 bales silk, 70 bales galls, 3 tubs and 2 cases verdigris, 20 tubs camphor, 32 bales raw silk, 6 packages and 11 cases lacquered-ware, 4,175 tubs cod oil, 2,599 planks, 9,500 bundles fire wood—order: 4 boxes merchandise—E. B. de Fonblanque; 4 cases lacquered-ware—G. R. Collins; 10 cases paper, 1 case sweetmeats—S. Moss and Co.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per Sebastian Cabot, entered Oct. 15:—200 bags sago flour—Fielden and Co.; 2,494 bags sago flour, 1,195 bales gambier, 807 bags pepper—Henderson; 2,558 bags sago flour, 2,226 bales gambier, 1,231 bags sugar, 42 boxes nutmegs, 10 boxes mace, 10 baskets gutta percha, 165 buffalo hides, 88 cases, 1,136 boxes pearl sago, 3,696 bags pepper, 112 bags coffee, 42 bags tapioca—order.

From BANGKOK to LONDON, per Orion, entered Oct. 20:—5,777 bags sugar, 7,335 pieces sapan wood—R. and J. Henderson.

From SARAWAK and SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Napoleon III., entered Oct. 18:—375 tons antimony ore, 25 tons arsenical ore, 1,037 boxes sago, 510 bags sago flour, 1,750 blocks, 1 bundle and 18 baskets gutta percha, 1 box and 1 bag tapioca, 2 pieces wood, 4 boxes and 3 mats merchandise—R. and J. Henderson, from Singapore; 4,571 pieces sapan wood, 3,266 bags black pepper, 1,567 bundles rattans, 3,178 buffalo hides, 424 bags white pepper, 310 cow hides—R. and J. Henderson; 1 case cigars—J. Harvey; 6,615 buffalo horns, 49 bags, 153 baskets India rubber, 324 boxes tea, 350 bags pearl sago, 110 bags white pepper, 64 bags cubebs, 847 buffalo hides, 9,317 bundles rattans, 34 bags coffee, 1,950 blocks, 39 baskets gutta percha order, 779 bags black pepper—Faulding and Co.; 1 box, a clock—L. Stewart; 1 box sundries—Grindley and Co.; 125 baskets India rubber, 8 baskets gutta percha—Drake and Co.; 1 case ginger, 1 keg buffalo humps—Roper; 1 roll mats, 1 chest tea, 5 packages China goods, 1 piece silk—Master.

From SINGAPORE and AKYAB to LIVERPOOL, per Kate Kearney, entered Oct. 17:—2,168 pieces sapan wood—Henderson; from Akyab, 6,280 bags rice—Henderson.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per Jane Gray, entered Oct. 22:—15 boxes, 19 cases nutmegs, 8 cases, 6 boxes mace, 648 slabs tin, 743 bales gambier, 2,422 bags sugar, 3,449 buffalo and 1,039 deer horns, 93 packages tea, 14 bags, 95 baskets India rubber, 3,803 blocks, 127 baskets, 1 bag gutta percha, 8 cases nutmeg oil, 33 cases kaya peta oil, 37 bags tapioca, 13 bags coffee, 467 bags black pepper, 41 boxes sticklac, 55 boxes gum dammar, 1 case oil, 159 bags sago, 205 bundles canes, 216 bags cutch, 12 cases anniseed oil, 4 hogheads fish oil, 105 baskets sugar, 18 cases gum benjamin, 37 cases shells, 4 cases cassia buds—order; 23 bags white pepper—Just and Co.; 330 pieces sapan wood—J. Werry.

From PENANG to LONDON, per Pilgrim, entered Oct. 22:—2,254 bags sugar, 119 puncheons rum—Finlay and Co.; 1,625 bags sugar, 1,664 bundles rattans, 50 cases spices, 4 planks, 59 blocks, 18 bags gutta percha, 719 slabs tin, 2,430 bags black and 247 bags white pepper, 90 bags cutch, 120 cases merchandise, 31 cases gum benjamin, 44 cases nutmegs, 14 cases mace, 3 cases fish maws, 3,445 horns—order; 369 slabs tin—Fastre Brothers, and Co.

From PENANG to LONDON, per Goconda, entered Oct. 22:—3 cases nutmegs, 1 case mace, 5 cases essential oil—Forbes and Co.; 10 cases nutmegs, 1 case mace, 3 cases nutmeg oil—Gledstanes and Co.; 16 cases merchandise, 2 bags coffee—W. W. Shaw; 5,808 bags sugar, 39 puncheons rum—Arbuthnot and Co.; 2,106 bags sugar—Finlay and Co.; 4,452 bags black, and 77 bags white pepper, 259 cases nutmegs, 100 cases mace, 2 cases tapioca, 1,640 buffalo hides, 422 baskets India rubber, 150 cases gum benjamin, 146 cases fish maws, 4,600 buffalo horns, 7 bags gutta percha, 683 bags tapioca, 1,010 slabs tin, 2,368 bags, 2 barrels sugar, 2 boxes Japan ware, 725 bundles rattans, 5 cases cloves, 12 cases isinglass, 1 case shoes and caps—order.

From BATAVIA to LONDON, per Juliane, entered Oct. 22:—3,748 bags rice, 837 bags India rubber, 92 baskets sugar, 635 bags coffee, 180 bags black, 29 bags white pepper, 16 cases nutmegs, 2 cases mace—Finlay and Co.; 1,327 bundles rattans—Master.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Julia, entered Oct. 27:—3,885 chests and 1,655 packages tea—order; 23 packages tea—Master.

From MANILA to LONDON, per Ethereal, entered Oct. 29:—1,580 bales hemp, 40 cases segars, 10 cases indigo, 20,800 bags sugar, a quantity sapan wood, 8 cases merchandise—order; 20 cases segars—Bomer and Co.; 1 case segars—W. H. Miller; 3 cases segars, 2 cases merchandise—T. Hamwood; 1 case merchandise—S. Carroll; 1 case merchandise—W. M. Scott; 1 package merchandise—W. S. Lindsay. In transit, 80 cases segars—Reynvaan and Co.; 25 cases segars, 100 bales hemp—order; 4 cases merchandise—Hermann and Co.

From HONG KONG to LONDON, per Mercedes, entered Oct. 30:—100 cases soy, 1,000 boxes preserves, 116 boxes ginger, 1 box and 27 cases merchandise, 52 boxes vermilion, 242 cases cassia, 55 bundles deer skins, 100 rolls matting, 1,348 pieces sapan-wood, 2 cases and 9 bales tobacco, 1 case musters, 10 boxes cassia oil, 134 bags rape seed, 18 boxes anniseed oil—20 cases silks—order; 7,490 bales sugar—Huth and Co.; 2 boxes table, mats, &c.—J. Wise; 20 boxes anniseed oil—J. P. Friederichs; 1 case anniseed oil, 1 case vermilion—H. and D. Sharpe; 1 box merchandise—C. de Murrieta and Co.; 1 case merchandise—J. Dawkill; 7 cases lacquers and curiosities, 5 bales wool, 1 box oil—Baron and Co.; 8 packages merchandise, 13 boxes tea, 4 packages pictures, 1 package China ware, &c.—Master.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Chrysolite, entered Oct. 30:—5,735 chests, 1,354 half-chests, 233 packages tea—order: 4 half-chests, 3 boxes, 3 packages tea, 21,500 partridge canes, 3 boxes preserves—Master.

EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 15, INCLUSIVE, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

COTTON STUFFS: Shanghai, 1,227 bales, 767 cases, 1 truss; Hong Kong, 243 cases, 524 bales; Batavia, 62 bales, 340 packages, 1,234 cases; Singapore, 535 cases, 6,021 bales; Manila, 1,031 cases, 80 bales; Sourabaya, 5 cases. COTTON TWIST or YARN: Singapore, 59 bales; Hong Kong, 2,001 bales; Batavia, 65 bales, 4 cases. COTTON STUFFS and TWIST: Batavia, 13 bales, 34 cases. THREAD: Batavia, 66 cases; Singapore, 16 cases; Sourabaya, 1 box. HATS: Batavia, 1 case. LINEN CLOTH: Hong Kong, 1 case; Singapore, 38 bales, 18 cases; Manila, 8 cases. WOOLLEN STUFFS: Hong Kong, 60 trusses, 12 cases, 9 bales; Singapore, 5 cases, 12 bales; Manila, 321 bales; Shanghai, 10 cases. WOOLSTED STUFFS: Singapore, 4 bales, 1 case; Hong Kong, 12 trusses, 6 cases. BAIZE: Batavia, 4 bales. HARDWARE: packages, Hong Kong to Singapore, 24; Batavia, 87; Manila, 67. COPPER: Batavia, 84 cases; Singapore, 16 cases. BEER: Hong Kong, 26 barrels; Shanghai, 50 cases, 150 cases; Singapore, 213 barrels; Manila, 8 barrels, 17 cases. PIG LEAD: Shanghai, 5 tons. BAR AND BOLT IRON: tons, Manila, 34½. ROD IRON: tons, Manila, 14½; Singapore, 125. FLINT GLASS: Batavia, 7 cases, 1 case; Manila, 1 case. EARTHENWARE: Batavia, 100 crates; Singapore, 60 crates; Hong Kong, 20 hhds. SOAP: Shanghai, 270½ boxes, 120½ boxes, 180 1-11 boxes; Batavia, 2,800 1-14 boxes. COALS: tons, Woosung, 1,243; Shanghai, 20. BEEF: Singapore, 66 tierces. PORK: Singapore, 10 barrels. WINE: Manila, 20 cases.

EXPORTS FROM GLASGOW.

To SINGAPORE, per SAPHO, CLEARED OCT. 6.—450 gals. white wine, paper, paper books, cut paper, and envelopes, value £160; 1,088,678 yards plain cottons, value £8,180; 407,600 yards coloured cottons, value £980; 386,908 yards printed cottons, value £5,468; 43,000 lbs. cotton yarn, value £2,517; 44,800 lbs. coloured cotton yarn, value £5,022; 11,000 lbs. cotton twist, value £800; 450 lbs. cotton thread, value £79; 22,733 yards coloured calicoes, value £250; dogs, value £5; hardware, value £33; preserved beef, value £11; cordage, value £589; findons, value £1; stationery, value £17; earthenware, value £91; portable water closets, value £40; 4 cwt. wrought iron chain, value £12; 57 yards woollen cloth, value £23; 225 yards silk carriage lace, value £12; soap, value £2; washing soda, value £1; oatmeal, value £6; split peas, value £1; 69 cwt. iron casting, value £34; 11 cwt. wrought iron beams and scales, value £48; wooden scales, value £6; 275 cwt. yellow metal sheathing value £1,207; 15 cwt. yellow metal nails, value £82; 14 cwt. composition nails, value £72; 17,200 yards coloured woollens, value £1,100; flint glass, value £90; 131 tons bar iron, value £900.

To BATAVIA and SINGAPORE, per CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, CLEARED OCT. 18.—78 barrels and 3 gals. beer in bottle, value £308; 112½ gals. red wine, 1,287 gals. white wine, 416,050 yds. plain cottons, value £4,810; 13,850 yards coloured cotton, value £10,936; 231,916 yards printed cottons, value £4,108; 50 tons pig iron, value £130; 13 tons malleable iron plate, value £131; 41 tons 13 cwt. cast-iron pans, value £350; 46 tons bar iron, value £310; umbrellas, value £115; felt hats, value £135; 11,070 yards coloured calicoes, value £123; twine, value £50; 57,000 lbs. cotton yarn, value £2,690; granite monument, value £10; earthenware, value £507; wearing apparel, value £5; 18,000 lbs. cotton twist, value £2,160; 4,203 yards linen canvas, value £154; 21 cwt. wrought-iron hoops and rivets, value £3; medicines, value £40; 18 tons 9 cwt. galvanised sheet-iron, nails, &c., value £450; 25 tons malleable iron, value £175; 275 cwt. cast-iron columns, value £100; 50 tons nail-rod irons, value £375; 79 tons coals.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Chrysolite, Julia. For Hong Kong and Canton: Star of the North, Runnymede. For Hong Kong and Foo-chow-Foo: Falcon. For Shanghai: Sir Ralph Abercromby, Ziba, E. of India. For Singapore, Labuan, and Manila: Yarra. For Singapore and Penang: William and Jane. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Etha.

At GLASGOW.—For Macassar: Sophie.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Macassar, Ceres. For Batavia: Alliance. For Hong Kong: Esmeralda. For Nicolayefsky (Amoor): Amzone.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Bolderdyk. For Padang: Johanna, For Singapore and Japan: Martha Theresia.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Paul Johan, Triton, Delft.—For Sourabaya: Cherbon. For Macassar: Benin.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Soberano, Nueva Engracia, Julio. For Shanghai: Egean, Allison, C. Novello. For Hong Kong and Siam: Wampoa: E. Rodger. For Sourabaya and Samarang: Australia. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Ferdinand Brumm, Java; Seaforth. For Batavia and Singapore: Britannia. For Singapore: Jeddo (s.), Peter Symons, Kamehameha IV.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Kate Kleather.

From CHINA.—At London: Intrepid, Carica, Carnatic, Asia, Mercedes, Cyclone, Julia, Griffin Chrysolite, Glencline, Cornelia, Southern Cross, Leichardt, Robin Hood, Jubilee, Hero, Gleaner, Polmaise, Dewa Gangad-hur, Northfleet, Langdale, Fairy, H. Liduna, Veronica, Wellington, Mary

Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Flying Cloud, Maggie, Westminster. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Romeo. At outports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparkes, Boska.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Commodore, Rewar, William Stewart, Gals, Hawthorn, Prince Alfred, Victor, General Wyndham. At Liverpool: Eliza Hands, Tigris, Versailles, Conference. At Falmouth: Imina Brons, Medora.

From MANILA.—At London: Ethereal, Carnarius, Amoor. At Liverpool: Cervantes, Idas. At Cork: Casas.

From PENANG.—At London: Sir Robert Peel, William Gilles, Rob Roy, Jalawar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simps'n. At outports: Chili. At Falmouth: Oscar I, General Jacobi.

SPOKEN.

PRINS MAURITZ, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 4, 44 N., 26 W.
VALPARAISO, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 20, 1 S., 23 W.
MYSTERY, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 6, lat. 9 N., long. 26 W.
WEST LONDON, to Batavia, Sept. 9, lat. 16 N., long. 27 W.
WOODMAN, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 15, 37 N., 38 W.
HELENA JACOBA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 25, 42 N., 22 W.
ANTONIO, Batavia to Falmouth, Sept. 26, 40 N., 31 W.
C. W. EDUARD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 25, 7 N., 26 W.
HOLLANDIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 25, 5 S., 25 W.
ZOUAVE, New York to Shanghai, Aug. 29, 2 N., 38 W.
ANDES, Boston to Hong Kong, Sept. 20, 41 N., 67 W.
DON JUAN, Havana to Macao, Sept. 12, 32 N., 35 W.
PATHFINDER, Swansea to Hong Kong, Sept. 15, 10 N., 25 W.
ANNE PITCAIRN SHARP, Singapore to London, Oct. 10.
JAN VAN SCHAFFELAAR, Sunderland to Singapore, Aug. 31, 28 S., 30 W.
DOROTHEA, for Batavia, Oct. 8, 48 N., 8 W.
ELBE, Hamburg to Batavia, Sept. 2, 27 S., 27 W.
BEZOLLE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 23, 2 S., 20 W.
LOUISA ROELFINK, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 30, 13 N., 25 W.
VISION, Cardiff to Shanghai, Aug. 11, 15 N., 32 W.
GERTRUIDA MARIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 7, 45 N., 19 W.
OCTAVIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 1, 27 S., 23 W.
LEPANTO, Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 1, 14 N., 26 W.
MERCEDES, Bordeaux to Hong Kong, 10 N., 20 W.
MELANCTHON, Shields to Hong Kong, Sept. 7, 18 S., 31 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The Sultana, belonging to Messrs. Dunbar, has been chartered by Government for the conveyance of about 100 troops, and stores, for Hong Kong. The rate has not transpired, but it will be about £15 for the troops per head, and 42s. per ton for the stores.

A good business in tonnage to China is expected, as the Allied Army will remain on the spot until a substantial settlement of the dispute is obtained, and during that period a good deal of tonnage will necessarily be employed in ministering to the wants of the forces. Under these circumstances out-ward freights may be maintained.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 60s. per ton dead weight; 45s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 45s. to 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement. At the United States: to Shanghai, coal and measurement goods, \$10 to \$12.

Coal is being shipped for Shanghai at 65s., to Hong Kong at 60s., and to Singapore at £42 per keel. During the last four months, 156,000 tons of coal have been shipped from this country to China and the East Indies.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Oriental, which arrived at Falmouth 9th Oct. from Akyab, had thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The Alma (barque) of Nantes, Pelien, from Java to Nantes, arrived at Surinam Sept. 20 from Cayenne, where she was condemned and sold. Her upper works seem to have been a little strained, otherwise the vessel appears to have little the matter with her.

The Macassar, Rip, from Shields to Singapore, arrived in the Downs Oct. 10, and was supplied with an anchor and chain from thence.

The Becho, which arrived off Cork Oct. 14 from Akyab, had run aground in the preceding night, but got off with the succeeding tide and proceeded for Antwerp.

RISE IN THE P. AND O. CO.'S RATES.

THE directors of the P. and O. Company have given notice that the rates for all passages booked by the Company's steamers sailing on and after the 1st January, 1861, will be as follows:—From Southampton to Aden, £70; to Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, or Reunion, £100; to Madras, £105; to Calcutta or Penang, £110; to Singapore, £115; to Hong Kong, £130; to Shanghai, £150. These rates are exclusive of the charge for transit through Egypt, viz., £7 for each first-class, and £3 10s. for each second-class passenger; and are about ten per cent. higher than those ruling at present.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—Per Royal Netherlands Yacht Club, Captain Zaack, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Messrs. W. Parkinson and H. van Hengelaar, Mrs. Block, and two children; four military invalids. Per Konink Willem III., Captain Zeylstra, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. W. A. Ploegman and daughter, Miss Koenen. Per Fortuna, Captain de Ligny, at Brouwershaven, from Padang: Mr. Driesen and family, Kloppeburg and child; two military invalids.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "ALHAMBRA."—The screw steamer, Alhambra, Captain J. D. Stewart, lately engaged in the mail service between Marseilles and Alexandria, and subsequently in the conveyance of French troops up the Mediterranean en route for China, has arrived at Southampton.

EXPORTS FROM LONDON, PER CUSTOM-HOUSE RETURNS.

Ship.	For	Date Cleared.	Calicoes, plain.	Calicoes, Printed and Dyed.	Cambries and Muslins.	Long and Short-cloths.	B. Linen.	Hosiery, &c.	Woolens, &c.	Cottons.	Twist and Yarn.	Sail Cloth.	Cordage.	Gunpowder.	Beer in Bulk.	Bottled Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Steel.	Spelter.	Glass.	Tar.	Candles.	Silk Manufactures.	Iron.	Sardines.	Dried Fruit.	Refined Sugar.	Perfumed Spirits.	Sundries.	
West Australian	Hong Kong	Sept. 5	2645991	57000	Yards. ...	£ 4195	£ 107	Doz. 8	£ 6886	Yds. 24000	Lb. 157500	£ 150	£ 240	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	Gals. 13653	Gals. 13653	Tons. ...	Tons. ...	Cwt. ...	Brls. ...	Cwt. 2	£ 147	Tons. 30	Cwt. ...	Cwt. ...	Cwt. ...	Cwt. ...	Gals. ...	Hides, 5 cwt.
Roseau	Singapore & Penang	—	686355	1100	Yards. ...	£ 340	£ ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	26400	... ..	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	Gals. 555	... ..	8	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	Beef, 160 cwt.; Pork, 180 cwt.
Cornelia	Batavia, &c.	Aug. 31	...	...	Yards. ...	£ ...	£ ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	1977	1326	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	Perfumed Spirits, 29 gals.
Geertuida	Shanghai	—	...	...	Yards. ...	£ ...	£ ...	... ..	... ..	£ 30	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	1973	1273	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	23	... ..	... ..	15	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	Perfumed Spirits, 8 gals.; Paper, 23 cwt.; Tobacco, 350 lbs.
Hartway	Hong Kong	—	...	...	Yards. ...	£ ...	£ ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	2458	1029	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...
Vanguard	Hong Kong	—	...	...	Yards. ...	£ ...	£ ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	...	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...
British Empire	Hong Kong	Sept. 7	3131000	12000	Yards. ...	£ ...	£ ...	... ..	... ..	... ..	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	...	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...
Sea Belle	Singapore	—	299000	65000	31200	£ ...	£ 250	... ..	£ 64	... ..	...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	677	138	60	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...
George Washington	Shanghai	Oct. 4	1150634	97800	Yards. ...	£ 1064	£ ...	30	20	... ..	...	£ 360	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	£ ...	...	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...

Those vessels marked thus * are supplementary returns.



MAPPIN AND COMPANY

GUARANTEE THAT ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE HAVE A STRONG DEPOSIT OF PURE SILVER, ACCORDING TO THE PRICES CHARGED, AND THAT THEIR CUTLERY IS THE BEST THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED.

Gentlemen leaving for Military and Civil Appointments in India and the Colonies can select from the LONDON SHOW ROOMS, opposite the Pantheon, Oxford-street PLATE AND CUTLERY of every description, ready for immediate delivery.

Estimates submitted, with full particulars for furnishing with Plate and Cutlery Public Institutions, Regimental Messes, Hotels, and all large establishments.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S OAK AND IRON-BOUND CANTEN CASE, WITH HANDLES COMPLETE, £18.

Containing 12 Electro-Plated Table Forks, 12 ditto Spoons, 12 Dessert Forks, 12 Dessert Spoons, 2 Sauce Ladles, 1 Gravy Spoon, 4 Salt Spoons, 1 Mustard Spoon, 1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 1 Pair Fish Carvers, 1 Butter Knife, 1 Soup Ladle, 6 Egg Spoons, 2 dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles, 1 dozen full-size Cheese ditto, 1 Pair of Regular Meat Carvers, 1 Pair of extra sized ditto, 1 Pair Poultry Carvers, and 1 Steel for Sharpening.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c., &c., PRE-EMINENT FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY AND FINISH, IN LARGE STOCK FOR EXPORTATION.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

MAPPIN AND CO. HAVE NO CONNEXION WHATEVER WITH ANY FIRM OF A SIMILAR NAME IN LONDON.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

THE Proprietors of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" are prepared to execute orders for Eastern produce, for Europe or America, and information can be supplied as to the probable cost, &c.

Shippers to China, Japan, and other Eastern markets, can be introduced to Consignees, and informed as to the class of goods suitable for the respective markets, by the Commercial Editor, who has been long resident there in connection with commerce.

Parties about to proceed to China, &c., can be informed as to the route, expenses, and other details.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS GASFIITERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.

Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Steam Gauges and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.

Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatuses.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH & SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.



FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'S TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

CAUTION.—FRENCH, P. Royal Exchange, London, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, established 1810, has NO CONNECTION whatever, and never had any, with the CITY OBSERVATORY, carried on by Mr. Jacob French, since 1854, as jeweller and watchmaker. Mr. Jacob French sold his premises in July last to Mr. Bennett, of 64 and 65, Cheapside. The words "Late French" in his advertisements being calculated to mislead the public, renders this caution necessary.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-

FUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER. Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole proprietor of the "Rose of England."

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maid's Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Embazoned for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT
"College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker.

T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-

sedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

A SUMMARY OF

EUROPEAN, BRITISH COLONIAL, AND AMERICAN NEWS,

INCLUDING COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, IMPORT AND EXPORT MANIFESTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, COCHIN-CHINA, SIAM, BORNEO, JAVA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED ON THE 10th AND 28th OF EACH MONTH FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST VIA MARSEILLES

SUBSCRIPTION, 36s. PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appointment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in their studies for the University or the Civil Service Examinations. He will not object to pupils whose education has been neglected. Terms moderate.

Address, S. H. N. Post-office, Northw., by Barnet (N).

THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE and OCEAN TELEGRAPH. A record of the movements and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad. To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occasional supplements, price 4d.

Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowwell-court, Strand, W.C.

MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPING JOURNAL.—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published every Friday morning. Price 3d. per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—The most reliable intelligence from these colonies is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER gives the latest intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold Fields; also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c. Price, post free, 5d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail, giving the latest information from the South African Colonies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR 11, Clement's-lane, City.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MELBOURNE.—We are authorised to accept MARINE RISKS and GRANT POLICIES on behalf of the above Company to Ports in the Colonies and the United Kingdom.

A. ELLISSEN and Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW, A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of information, and comprises only original and condensed matter.

THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW"

PUBLISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and Financial Topics of the day.

Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money Market, and kindred matters.

Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and in Public Securities of every kind.

Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home and Foreign.

The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet with special attention.

Each Number contains a full and correct City Article, forming a Resume of the Week.

Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the Manufacturing and other Districts.

Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to the whole of the community interested in Trade and Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial, Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (13s. and 26s. Unstamped, 15s. and 32s. free by Post, both payable in advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent disappointment.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to FREDERICK WILLIAM FENNESSY.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE,

23, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

May be ordered of all News-agents.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, All-place

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,

ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND

MACHINERY AGENT,

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.,

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c Their construction superintended or contracted for.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered for Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

F. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

SUGARMAKING MACHINERY

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS,

CONNECTED WITH THE SUGAR COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & CO.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,

COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY, (OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,

ABERDEEN),

25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,

LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machinery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway, Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

First Class Awards at the London, Paris, and New York Exhibitions for

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA, SCURVY.—This class of complaints not only afflicts the individual, but is too frequently transmitted to the offspring, entailing on the innocent victims unmerited misery. How important, under such serious consequences, it becomes thoroughly to eradicate strumous taints from the blood and glands must be as evident as it is incumbent on all sufferers. Holloway's Ointment and Pills uproot all such latent corruptions. The Ointment applied over the affected parts passes to the glands and blood, circulating round about, and completely cleanses both. This soothing Ointment possesses the power of ejecting the seeds of all virulent eruptions and ulcerous distempers from the system. Holloway's Pills generally be taken while his Ointment is being used.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.



To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE, AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, at Madras, to his Brother, at WORCESTER, May, 1861

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea and Perrins, Worcester; Chase and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,

26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company.
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Colliers,
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is necessary).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

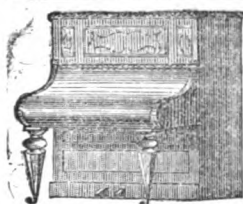
WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.



JACKSON & PAINE,
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:
Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES,
MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.
Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of
Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography,
Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.
WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 130th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Folies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK: SOLD BY HINMAN, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS and APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

FOR HONG KONG direct (under charter to the Lords of the Admiralty), the fine, fast-sailing, British-built ship **CHATHAM** (belonging to Messrs. Somes, of Blackwall), A 1, 539 tons register; loading in the West India Dock. Has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Lachlan and McLeod, 62, Cornhill.

HOLLAND — JAPAN — FOR Kanagawa via Singapore and Nagasaki, to be despatched early in Nov., the splendid new Dutch clipper **MARTHA THERESA**, J. VISSER EZN, Commander. For terms and particulars apply to DE CONINGH and CO., at Amsterdam.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, the celebrated A 1 clipper ship **STAR OF THE NORTH**, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, 934 tons register; loading in the London Docks. This magnificent vessel, well known for her fast-sailing qualities, presents a favourable opportunity to shippers, and has very superior accommodations for passengers.

Newman's Court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON 5th DECEMBER. LAST SHIPPING DAY.

FOR HONG KONG and FOO-CHOW-FOO, the splendid British-built ship **FALCON**, A 1 13 years, 794 tons register, J. MAXTON, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

REGULAR LINE OF SHIPS.

FOR HONG KONG and CANTON, the well-known British-built ship **BUNNYMEDE**, A 1 11 years, 720 tons register, T. H. RICKABY, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged. **FOR BATAVIA and SOURABAYA**, with liberty to discharge cargo at an intermediate port on the coast, after leaving Batavia, the fine clipper barque **ETHA**, RUSCHMANN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Dock. For terms of freight apply to Cleid and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.; or E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

WITH QUICK DISPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

FOR SHANGHAI, the British Clipper ship **EMPEROR OF INDIA**, A 1 13 years, 699 tons register, W. BROWN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Docks. For freight or passage apply to Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 139, Leadenhall-street.

FOR HONG KONG and CANTON, to sail 26th November, the celebrated Aberdeen-built clipper **CHRYSOLITE**, 471 tons, A 1 14 years, ALEXANDER McCLELLAND, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship **NAPOLEON THE THIRD**, A 1 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, R. DOBBIE, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill, or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Sir Ralph Abercromby	Few days.
Shanghai	Zebra	Nov. 10.
Hong Kg. & Whampoa	Julia	Nov. 10.
Bombay	Julia	Nov. 10.
Calcutta	Camelock	Nov. 10.
London, St. Michael's House, St. Cornhill, or York-chambers, 65, King-street, Manchester.	Cumberland	Nov. 10.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

WILL ADAMS, THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN, A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY

WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
SHANGHAI.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

BILLIARD TABLES.
THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONG KONG.

Agents for the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES AND HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.
Price Lists sent free on application to 3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and 47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne, London, 2, Salter's-hall-court, and 16, St. Swinith's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s.; Single, at 13s. 6d. per dozen. Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.

The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE
LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.

WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE
PLANT, STOCK, and PROPERTY of the Largest Ropery and Ship Chandlery in the Country, Messrs. Frost, Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION of Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents of which were consumed.—See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON,
Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.

Gentlemen.—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

FROST, BROTHERS.
Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocuous as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

NO KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE is Genuine unless it has my Trade Mark upon each label and capsule, also my name and address upon each bottle. Price 1s. per Bottle. CALEB SOUL (the only successor to the late H. Trinder), 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, London. Can be ordered through any of the India Agency Houses; also of Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL, London.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS and COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.

SEYMER & CO., 22, BATHING, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.
THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL

was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 23s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 6s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON AND CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK AND CO.
Bombay	CHRISTIAN AND WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & CO., Singapore.
Penang	LOREAIN, SANDILANDS, & CO.
Bankok	CHARLES GRANT AND CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, Houghton, AND CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow.	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME AND CO.
Foo-Chow-foo	HEDGE AND CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG AND CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN AND CO.
Nagasaki and Kanagawa	FRIELINK & CO.
Japan	GORDON AND GOTCH.
Melbourne	E. D. WATERS.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all Newspapers in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODYALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEDDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, Nov. 3, 1860.
The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. II.—No. 48.] LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1860.

Single Copy, 9d.
Annual Subscription, 18s.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER
COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 4 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	545	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	549
LIST OF PASSENGERS	545	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	552
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	545	LITERATURE	553
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		LEADING ARTICLES:—	
JAPAN	548	THE THIRD CHINA WAR AND	
CHINA	548	THE COOLIE TRADE	556
PHILIPPINES	—	THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN	
COCHIN-CHINA	—	JAPAN	557
SIAM	—	NON-TREATY RESIDENTS IN JAPAN	557
BORNEO	—	LONDON GAZETTE	561
JAVA	—	NAVAL AND MILITARY	561
MALACCA STRAITS	549	MONEY AND COMMERCIAL	562
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX- CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP- PING INTELLIGENCE	542	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	563

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Aug. 25
Kanagawa			Sept. 9
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			
Shanghai	July 26	Sept. 12	" 19
Ningpo			" 18
Foo-Chow-Poo			" 20
Amoy			" 20
Swatow			" 20
Hong Kong	Aug. 10	" 19	" 28
Canton			" 26
Macao			" 26
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 21	" 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			Aug. 5
SIAM—			
Bankok			Sept. 22
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Aug. 25
Surawuk			Sept. 20
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 24
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 27	" 30	Oct. 6
Penang	" "	" 28	" 8

On the 6th inst. it was currently reported that Messrs. Matheson and Co. had received a telegram announcing that in consequence of the Chinese Commissioners failing to arrive at Tien-tsin to meet Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, hostilities would be re-commenced. On the delivery of the Bombay mail on the 8th this intelligence was not confirmed.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Marseilles: Messrs. Magniac, Challeit, A. Collett, and Geo. L. Beag. For Southampton: Major Lane, Mrs. Burcham.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ripon, 4th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Lieut. Trimmer, Mr. L. Rosenshal. 12th Nov.—From Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heineken and infant, one lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cunningham.

Per P. and O. str., 13th Nov., via Bombay. From Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. J. Malcolm. To Singapore: Mr. Mooyer. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Mayor, Mr. Lind. From Marseilles, 20th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. L. Bowman.

Per P. and O. str. Pers, 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: M

Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington, Messrs. Herdrick and Ler. To Singapore: Messrs J. Watson, R. Henderson, W. H. Petter, S. Johnson, St. John, and Mr. Paul, Sir Jame Brooke. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson. From Marseilles 28th Nov., to Hong Kong: Mr. Meard. To Singapore: Mr. Kerkoven, Mr. Curz. To Shanghai: Mr. Moncrieff.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th Nov.—From Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay Mr. Van Cleef. From Marseilles, 5th Dec., to Shanghai, via Bombay:—Mr. Phipps.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Paymaster Pope, Mr. F. H. Barker, Mr. Freeman. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Mr. F. David. To Hong Kong: Mr. Weiner, General Lemery and two aide-de-camps. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao and lady.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Baldwin, Mr. H. G. Howlett.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupontes.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant, three children, Miss Symons, and governess.—To Penang: Mrs. Letten.—From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Singapore: Captain Dicey, Mr. W. Van Lennep, Mr. R. Santhageno.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell.

Per Strathallan from London, Oct. 9, to Hong Kong: Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Veitch, Captain Montgomery, Assistant-Surgeon Pulwasser and 35 men of the Army Hospital Corps.

Per Banian, from Liverpool for Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Brimelow and child.

Per Runnymede to Hong Kong: Mr. Rosselel.

Per Yarra to Singapore: Mr. George Usher.

Per Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Shanghai: Mr. W. B. Simms.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per mail steamer from England, &c.—Messrs. Annesley, Fulton, Uniacke. Assistant-General, Deputy-Assistant Ross, Surgeon McDonald, Mitchell, Miss Hindu, Miss Belling, Robert Dry, Mr. Ellois, Capt. Palebury, and eight men on deck. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Marsh, Messrs. Grose, Jolly, and M. Alibert. From Suez: Mr. Escude. From Point de Galle: Messrs. Challet, M. A. Challet, and J. S. A. Ewbury. From Singapore: Mr. E. Williams. From Bombay: Lieut.-Col. Holcombe and one native servant, Mrs. Sutton and English servant, R. Habbihoy and two native servants, R. Solomon and two servants, Sergeant John Walsh. Per Elbe, from Singapore: Messrs. Grube and Jacob.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

ADVANCE UPON PEKING.

The following telegrams were published in yesterday's papers:—

A telegram was received on Sunday afternoon from Her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, stating that it was reported from Hong Kong, on September 26, that the negotiations with the Chinese had not been brought to any satisfactory point, and that the Allied army had commenced its march upon Peking.

The settlement of negotiations is delayed owing to the question of the money indemnity. The Allied troops are marching on Peking, where Sang-ko-lin-sin is reported to be present with a large force. There is difficulty in providing carriage, as the coolies are deserting. Two thousand men protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin followed the troops on the 9th of September.

The rebels are inactive at Shanghai.

Trade is obstructed at Canton by the rebels.

The *Morning Post* and *Globe* yesterday gave out as authentic, and backed up the same with leading articles to remove any doubts on the subject, that "peace had been concluded," and that a telegram had been received by Government from Sir Hope Grant, dated 26th Sept., to the effect that he was preparing to embark his forces. The fact of our latest dates from Hong Kong being only up to the 28th Sept. by the present mail, and that by the most rapid conveyance, advices could not be received from Tien-tsin under ten days, should have been sufficient for the writers of these statements, that the thing was simply impossible. It turns out now that the telegram from Sir Hope was an old one of Sept. 4.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S LETTER.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 12, 1860.

In continuation of my last I may add a few items:—

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

With reference to the performances of the Armstrong guns, they certainly have shown capacity for firing at long ranges with tolerable precision, but to suppose, as not improbably will be done by many at home, that the campaign on the Peiho has been in any way shortened through their agency, is a mistake. The very satisfactory results which have been attained are mainly owing to our overwhelming force of artillery, and to the cautious and judicious use made of it by Sir Hope Grant (in conjunction with General Montauban, whose artillery was always in action in line with ours)—and in saying that the same results would have been equally readily attained had the Armstrong batteries been common field artillery (such as Desborough's or Stirling's batteries), I am writing the unprejudiced opinion of one who has been a pretty close observer, and who, if he had a bias at all, it was one strongly in favour of the Armstrong guns. In a word, these guns unquestionably have many advantages over guns of the ordinary description, but they would appear also to be not altogether free from defect, apparently being delicate weapons, requiring more delicate handling, than probably can always be secured them in the excitement of quick firing in a general action; in proof of which I will merely mention the fact, that at the bombardment of the Taku forts on the 21st of August one of these guns was disabled from one of the concussion shells bursting in the breech—the result simply of the slight jar it received on being introduced into the breech-loading chamber, prior to the cartridge being put in. This, however, it may be argued, is more a defect in the projectile than the gun, and could not occur if shells with the ordinary, time fuses were employed.

THE CHINESE COOLIE CORPS.

At a period when the re-organisation of the Indian army is occupying so large a share of attention on the part of the legislature, and the difficulties found to be so great in replacing the old Sepoy army of Bengal, is it not worth while entertaining the possibility of making China an enlisting field for a force for Indian service, and it appears to me that a grave error will be committed if these men are disbanded without an effort being made to form those who are willing to take service as soldiers into an experimental Anglo Chinese Corps to be called—say—The Regiment of Hong Kong. This question of coolie enlistment is one still worthy serious consideration, more especially at a time when we have a prospect of having to expend annually some thousands of English soldiers in garrisoning a country to the climate of which, from their habits, they are unequal. The habits of the English soldier are those pre-eminently unsuited for a climate like India—he eats largely of animal food, consumes freely intoxicating liquors of the worst kind, and narcotises himself with the strongest forms of tobacco, dreads the sun, takes no exercise, and swelters in a state of drowsy imbecility in his barrack-room during the greater portion of the day—the practical result of which is that in a short time he either dies, or has to be invalided, and a vast expense entailed on the country in replacing men thus annually requiring removal from India, from causes more the result of vicious habits than climatic influences. The last thing, as a general rule, the English soldier thinks of in India is saving money—he only does so when he cannot find an opportunity of spending it, and when the opportunity comes what has accumulated usually all goes in one grand bout of sensual enjoyment. With Chinamen, enlisted as soldiers and serving in India, I venture to predict that the chief thing which would occupy their attention would be the saving of money—partly with the view of making remittances to their friends, gently looking forward to the time when their terms of engagement would expire, and they would be able to revisit their native country with the accumulated proceeds of their frugality. This propensity on the part of the lower orders of the Chinese to save money operates powerfully against their giving way to those habits which act so injuriously on the contributions of English soldiers in the East, and in saying this I do not attempt to make out the lower orders of the Chinese in the mass to be less vicious than English soldiers in India. I simply say that when earning dollars, from whatever source these dollars come, they are much better up to taking care of them than English soldiers as a general rule are,

and which chiefly result from the faculty of self-denial which they appear to be more capable of exercising, under certain circumstances, than English soldiers are.

I will briefly allude to what appears to me to be the greatest paradox of this most paradoxical of wars. On the 24th of August (three days after the fall of the Taku forts) news came up from Shanghai of the attack on the Chinese town by the rebels, and of its successful resistance by French and English troops—reinforcements of whom had been procured from Chusan—but as the rebels were still maintaining a threatening aspect, further reinforcements were requested, without loss of time. The 44th Regiment were forthwith embarked from Tan-Koo at an hour's notice, and sailed at once for Shanghai in the York and Athletae transports, towed by the Impertriz and the Urgent steamers, and Govern's battery of the Royal Artillery was ordered to follow as soon as it could be put on board. Full particulars of the proceedings at Shanghai will be found in the *North of China Herald*, and I will merely observe that at the very time the French and English troops were storming the Taku forts and bayonetting the Imperial troops on the banks of the Peiho, another body of the English and French troops were mounted on the walls of the Imperial city of Shanghai, and side by side with the Chinese soldiers, were repelling the fierce onset of the Emperor of China's rebellious subjects, with the Chinese Commander-in-Chief standing on one leg in extasies of delight at the fearful havoc which McIntyre's howitzers of the Madras Artillery, were making amongst the rebels.

The English Garrison at Shanghai at present consists of the 44th Regiment, the Regiment of Loodiannah, the 11th Punjaubees, 200 Marines, 1 Company of the 99th, 1 Company 19th Punjaubees, Govern's Battery, and McIntyre's Battery of Golan-dauze Artillery. The detachments of the 99th, 19th Punjaubees and Madras Artillery, were brought over from Chusan on an emergency, and they will return immediately, owing to fears being entertained of the rebels attacking Ningpo, and then making a hostile movement across on Chusan.

TIEN-TSIN, 12th Sept., 1860.

The concluding part of my last informed you of the arrival of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros at this place, and indeed everything looked *couleur de rose* for a settlement of all the difficulties. I reported that Lord Elgin would proceed to Peking with a cavalry brigade as an escort, at once. A change soon came over the spirit of the dream, and it does appear that the Chinese have been at their old cunning tricks again. After a delay of five days the special Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hung-fuh arrived, and matters seemed to be progressing satisfactorily until the questions of indemnity arose; this was on the fourth day, when the Commissioners declared they could not consent, and must refer to Peking, &c. This, with other appearances of trifling, induced Lord Elgin to end all negotiations abruptly, and declare he would now only agree to the conditions of peace within the precincts of the Imperial Court, and that the conditions should receive the immediate consent of the Emperor, with the "vermillion pencil."

Now, I have good reason for stating, that the Allied Generals had advised the Ambassadors, when they occupied Tien-tsin, that it would be desirable, if possible, after their brilliant success so far, to proceed no further as an hostile army, and no doubt this consideration weighed with them, and induced them to wait the arrival of the Commissioners five days, and lose four more in discussion. It is a matter of surprise that Lord Elgin did not moot at once the question of indemnity, and thus have cut the matter short; indeed, it was expected, for in my last I advised you of a report that eight millions would be stipulated for, and it was current that it had been agreed to.

On the 8th Sept. the army was therefore put in motion, leaving a garrison of about 2,000 men at Tien-tsin, and orders for those in the rear in the Peiho to follow on, leaving the Naval Brigades in charge of the Taku forts. Gun-boats, with stores and ammunition, have also been ordered to follow on; in fact, everything has been put in trim for attacking Peking, and there is reason to fear that resistance is intended by the Imperial Court. If so, the misery and suffering of people will be truly grievous. The troops will encounter considerable difficulties which have, indeed, already commenced, the natives becoming less willing to work for us, as we approach the capital. Several of the hired coolies and mule-drivers having decamped, how we are to get up the *personnel* of our army I cannot see at present, but that it's got to be done is sufficient for British troops. It is intended to halt and recon-

notre our position at Tung-chow, about ten miles from Peking, which place we hope to reach on the 18th Sept.

Things were progressing so smoothly that the final distribution of the troops had been determined on, and the following is stated to have been the arrangements: namely, that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 60th, and 87th Regiments were to have been sent home forthwith; that the 31st, with some artillery, were to have remained in garrison at the Tien-tsin forts, with the view of keeping the screw on until the terms of the Treaty were ratified; and that, as a reserve, in case of any contingency occurring, the gallant 44th and 67th (the two infantry regiments that have borne, in conjunction with the Royal Marines, the brunt of the war) were to have been stationed near Chee-Foo, a town between the entrance to the Gulf of Pecheli and the Shantung Promontory, where a small French force was also to be retained. These arrangements, of course, are now all altered, and it is quite impossible to speculate on what the consequences will be should the Emperor of China (in the event of such a person being found really to exist) adopt passive resistance, and make off into the interior on the approach of the army to Peking. Should such unfortunately occur, it is difficult to see what are the elements out of which a better one is to be constructed—the rebels, or an Anglo-Gallican protectorate? It is a question the solution of which had better be avoided, if we possibly can.

The hospital-ships at the Peiho are filling fast, and an hospital has been established at Tien-tsin, in which sixty patients had been admitted, and 120 more were expected in an hour, from amongst the troops that had marched towards Peking. Lieutenant Palliser of the Royals, Lieutenant Breedon of the Buffs, and Veterinary-surgeon Cleaveland of the Artillery, have died since the last mail left.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

WITH THE FLEET OFF THE PEIHO.

A portion of the following letter, dated from off the Peiho, was written prior to the known reception between our Ambassadors and the Chinese Commissioners:—"Lord Elgin leaves for Peking on the 10th, he will take with him as an escort and guard of honour, 1,000 cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery, mounted as horse artillery, and 60 men with 6 officers (600 in all), from each infantry corps. Lord Elgin has had a very gorgeous chair of state made to travel, it will be transported by relays of coolies, for whom he has had made very handsome uniforms, with her Majesty's cipher and the crown embroidered all over it. Admiral Hope is not going up, as he feels some delicacy in going, but he has sent Rear Admiral Jones to represent the navy, and we are all to have leave to visit Peking, after Lord Elgin has had his interview with his celestial Majesty.

The Chinese have consented to everything and anything. They are to pay over to us seven millions of taels, which is two millions and a quarter English, and the French have had the impudence to ask the same to be paid to them. Canton is to be given up, and the factories rebuilt on a large wharf, built out into the river, which will be defended in the rear by a wide ditch and wall. The troops will be withdrawn from Tien-tsin in about six weeks time, and those left will occupy the Taku Forts; the remainder will winter at a place called Tangchow, about thirty miles westward of the French camp at Chefoo. The 3rd Buffs, 1st Royals, and 87th Royal Irish, return to England, but what regiments garrison Taku Forts, I cannot say. It is said the 67th and 44th who are recalled from Shanghai now the row is over there. The wounded are all doing well, several of the officers, who are chiefly of the 67th, go home invalided by this mail. Chaplin, an ensign of 67th, is very badly wounded, he was carrying the colours, and behaved most gallantly, having been the first on the walls at the assault. I believe he is recommended for the Victoria Cross. Another, Lieut. Burstem, of 67th, is spoken highly of, he was badly wounded. The heat is excessive, and many fever cases showing in both services.

The fleet are nearly all here, the *Pioneer* takes this mail down, the *Acteon*, *Cruiser*, *Algerine*, and *Dove*, are gone to complete the survey of this Gulf before the bad weather comes in, which will soon be now. A number of the transports, some 30, will be paid off at once. Fresh provisions of all kinds, capital fruits, and vegetables, are brought in readily now, and regular markets established near the camp, at a fixed tariff, ice also is to be had in plenty. Underneath all the forts are large stores of it. The French and English commission have been sitting in the Forts to divide the guns, stores, &c., and the French now have the North Forts and we the South. The engineers are busily em-

ployed undermining the forts, ready to destroy them when we do abandon them. The French will make but a poor show alongside our troops entering Peking, for our cavalry and artillery are in superb order in everything, and such fine men—their's miserably horsed and opposite; as for their infantry they are still worse, and they have no cavalry only a few dirty looking orderlies, and yet you see they will take all the credit of everything to themselves.

Since my last to you I have learnt why the Admiral only sent in four of our gunboats to attack on the morning of the 21st of August, it was because the French had only four to send in, and they did not like the idea of our having more than they had to do in the business. However, we beat them about the rocket boats, for they had more to send in. I only hope whatever we have to do in future, may be done without the French as we invariably have all the hard work to do, and they get all the credit. The arrangement of the fleet will be much the same as the army; some will winter here, some at Tangchow, and some go home. *Sampson*, *Fury*, *Inflexible*, *Highflyer*, *Robuck*, and *Adventure*, being amongst the first for England. Lieut. Symons, commanding H.M. steamer *Coromandel*, tender to the flag-ship of Admiral Hope, has received promotion, since the affair at the Taku Forts.

A SUDDEN CHANGE.

SEPT. 13.—I wrote the foregoing some days before as I intended to try to go to Peking, but the whole face of affairs is altered, all negotiations broken off, and the whole army *en route* for Tangchow, ten miles from Peking.

I am glad it has so turned out, as now the treaty must be done at Peking, and from our own camp, for there is no faith to be put in those rascally Chinese. The heavy siege train goes up by water, on flat kind of barges, in charge of Capt. Dew, of the *Encounter*, and Capt. Barnard, of R. M. Artillery, with a party of seamen and marine artillery. Now I believe there is a canal communication from Tien-tsin to Peking, which they will be able to go up. Notwithstanding the beautiful weather we have had, low fever is very prevalent amongst the man-of-war particularly. I put it down to the boat work they have had, as all the boats have been away from the ships for weeks now. There are no less than thirty fever cases on board this ship.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT AT CHUSAN.

A correspondent from this place writes:—

The force left here to keep possession of the island and guard the stores consists of about two hundred English, about the same number each of French, and Indian troops. Two or three small gun-boats are about in the vicinity taking pirates, conveying despatches, &c. The French are engaging in the conveying business on a small scale, and adopting other petty means for making a little money, much to the annoyance of the Chinese.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT AT HONG KONG.)

Your correspondents at the Peiho will of course have advised you fully of the change from peace to war, and of course the corresponding effects are being felt here. Two vessels lately arrived from Bombay with horses were on the eve of returning when orders arrived from the North to send them forward to the Peiho, which looks like making every preparation for further hostilities. The expense of this expedition will be something fearful—I believe we are at present spending half a million a month on transport alone.

Our horse transport has proved a complete failure, the horses have died in the mud, like a second edition of Balacklava, and but for the wonderful energy and efficiency of the Chinese Coolie Corps, the whole expedition would have been at a standstill, for want of the means of moving. Major Cooper, the Commandant of the Military Train, is blamed for the failure, and has been deprived of his command and sent to England by the last mail; but the true cause of the failure has been the reckless way in which purchases of horses have been made, the little care that has been taken of them, and consequently the utterly inefficient material that Major Cooper had given to him to organise a Land Transport Corps out of; but in course of time about this plenty will come out.

The *Lammermuir*, a beautiful clipper ship, has sailed for the Cape with 180 invalids, preceded by the *Epsom* a few weeks before with about the same number.

The Sanitarium at Kowloon that we have heard so much of, and on which it has been proposed to erect new hospitals and

barracks for the garrison of Hong Kong, has become unhealthy, and fever is reported to be rife amongst the European troops stationed there. The 99th Regiment was the one detailed for the garrisoning of Hong Kong and Kowloon, which latter it is our intention permanently to retain.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

The following is the letter of our correspondent from this port, dated 22nd August, and excluded from our last owing to the want of space:—

A great deal of serious inconvenience has of late been entailed upon the British and other merchants at Nagasaki, by the unjustifiable interference of the Custom-house authorities with various matters in which they have no right whatever to meddle. Foreigners residing here are constantly obstructed in the most ordinary affairs of everyday life by the interference of the officials, and to such an extent is this inquisitorial system of supervision carried that we are harrassed by a perfect plague of Custom-house interpreters, whose daily visits to make impertinent inquiries and attempt ridiculous extortions, are an intolerable nuisance.

The treaty, in one of its clauses, provides that British subjects resident in Japan shall be at liberty to hire natives of Japan to be their servants, or to perform any lawful services. But the Custom-house takes upon itself to abrogate this wholesome rule by prohibiting boatmen from towing foreign vessels in and out of the harbour, unless boats are hired from the Custom-house and a most disproportionate amount of remuneration paid to one of the officials who styles himself "boat master," or something of that sort. The harbour being quite land-locked and surrounded by high hills, ships are often unable to move from their anchorage without some such assistance, being quite becalmed, although there may be a fine breeze blowing outside the mouth of the harbour at the same time. In consequence of this, two vessels out of every three that leave here require to be towed outside by boats, and notwithstanding constant remonstrances through the Consuls it is impossible to hire them, except through the Custom-house, and then only by submitting to much trouble and delay. In numerous cases ships have suffered detention in this way; and lately the *Win-deck* was kept 24 hours in port, the officials having not only forbidden the owners of the tow-boats to go off to her, when they were perfectly willing to do so, but absolutely refused to supply boats themselves, or to allow the ship to be towed out at all.

The case of the *Templeman* (particulars of which you will find in the minutes of Naval Court forwarded herewith) is one in which from the same causes arose much more serious results. The boatmen in this case also would, if allowed, have willingly performed the services required of them, and would have been glad to have placed their boats at the master's disposal for the liberal payment offered. But they were not allowed to tow the vessel at all without a Custom-house official in charge, and in consequence of his misconduct she was stranded. There can be no mistake as to the meaning of the decision of the Naval Court—and yet no redress can be obtained.

Another serious cause for complaint is the reluctance of the Government to inflict proper punishment for theft and other offences. Robberies are of daily and nightly occurrence, warehouses broken into and property stolen, not only at night but in broad daylight; yet no steps are taken to check the evils, and although the officials declare that they punish thieves whenever they catch them, it is quite certain that robbing a foreigner is looked upon as a venial offence, if not indeed as a meritorious and deserving achievement.

The Custom-house itself—the focus in which are centred all our official relations with the Japanese Government here—is by no means behindhand in endeavouring to fleece us to the greatest possible extent. Although the Treaty establishes a fixed rate at which dollars are to be received in paying duties, the officials have lately deliberately endeavoured to set this aside, and establish a rate which would defraud us to the extent of some 50 per cent. This having failed, they are now trying a similar extortion on a smaller scale, to which, of course, we oppose a steady resistance, and are consequently always in hot water with the Customs.

The representations that are constantly being made to H.B.M.'s Consul on these and other grievances are destitute of any effect whatever; and we have now to carry on business as well as we can under a complication of obstructions and difficulties that daily increase, the end of which we have almost ceased to look for or hope for.

The following is the evidence given by Captain Balmanno, of the *Templeman*, which vessel struck on a rock going out of the harbour:—

"I was yesterday towed out of the anchorage by Japanese towboats, having engaged them to tow me clear of the islands. The officer in charge of them told me that was a second stage, and the men demanded more than the double fare—they asked \$15, to which I consented; however they stopped towing the ship about a mile this side of Paponberg, when she was drifting on shore, so I set the foretopsail and wore the ship round. My only alternative was to run back into the anchorage, or work out, which I determined to do as a breeze had sprung up. I was working out of the passage according to my Chart, with no danger marked near, except the Barracouta Rock, of which I was keeping well clear, when the ship struck. This was about noon. The Chart I used was Richard's corrected Chart of Liebold's Nagasaki Port, 1855, corrected to 1858."

The following is the award of the court:—

"It is the opinion of the court that the ship *Templeman* struck upon a rock not marked or erroneously placed in the Chart—that there is no reason to attribute negligence in the navigation of the ship; but there seems little doubt that the calamity was entailed upon the ship by the misconduct of the towboats supplied by the Japanese officials. Signed, Geo. S. Morrison, consul; C. B. Templer, Lieut. I.N., agent for Transports; W. Dundas Cloete, master P and O.S.S. Cadiz."

A notification has been issued by the Consul-General at Yedo in consequence of the complaints of the Japanese that foreigners had visited the Sacred City without right or permit. In the notification of Captain Vyse, the acting consul at Kanagawa, promulgating this for general information, he says:—One of these transgressions was committed by the editor of the *China Mail*.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

From Shanghai the latest news is the 19th instant. The insurgents had looted all the villages between Kading and Paoshun, and encamped at Nansza. Refugees had come to Shanghai, whose tails had been cut off by the rebels. Four rebel spies had been executed at Shanghai on the 12th; they confessed their crime, and said that the looting party were only about 1,500. On the 14th the insurgents were reported at Woosung; they are supposed to intend visiting the island of Tsung-ming, which is crowded with refugees. The rebels at Kading were said to be constantly corresponding with those at Tsing-poo, in hopes of effecting a union, but the latter cannot move from fear of the country people, who are in arms against them. They had planned an expedition in foreign clothes as soon as they had united, which has not, of course, come off. The Taiping Wang at Nankin wanted funds badly, and had applied to the Chung Wang at Soochow, who in consequence ordered plundering parties to go about. The latter is reported to have been promoted by Tsien Wang, because he made friends with the foreigners at Shanghai and elsewhere. The local militia have got up a crusade against the inhabitants of San Chieu-li for siding with the rebels. The rebels at Sung-keang, after plundering and looting about the country, have taken Chang-yen-Cheu after some resistance. All about Shanghai gratitude is expressed for the repulse of the rebels by the foreigners, and a monster vote of thanks is being got up to the Ambassadors. The insurgents have established a Custom-house at Soochow, taxing silks at 6 taels per bale.

NINGPO.

A correspondent from this place writes:—Ningpo at present is in a very disquieted state, in consequence of a recent large influx of piratical Cantonese. Some are direct from Canton, and others are from Suchow, ripe for engaging in the same scenes of murder and pillage here that they were engaged in there. This city has no adequate force to oppose them hence is in constant jeopardy. At present, however, the Cantonese are quarrelling among themselves, several collisions having taken place in which lives were lost.

The insurgents are making, of late, great headway against the imperial forces. They have firmly established themselves in Choo-chow, one of the ten ruling princes of the rising dynasty making that city his place of residence. It is now ascertained that their recent taking of Hangchow was a stragem to decoy the imperialists from which was closely beset, and near being taken. The insurgents are again about to try to retake Hangchow, which if they succeed in doing they will

undoubtedly hold permanently. They hold firmly the two original ideas with which they commenced their revolutionary operations, viz., the destruction of idolatry, and the institution of the worship of the one true God; and the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty, and the establishment of a native Chinese dynasty.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Dates from Foo-Chow are to the 20th Sept. A missionary had rented a house inside the city, but the Mandarins insisted on his withdrawing, as the treaty makes no mention of foreigners residing within the city. The British Consul has taken up the subject, and protested against such a narrow view of the treaty being taken. The native authorities have collected a fleet to prevent the Canton boatmen from going up to Foo-Chow.

SWATOW.

Dates are to the 13th Sept. Since the arrival there of the gunboat *Weasel*, a feeling of confidence had been experienced. There were still evident signs of hostility to foreigners, however, on the part of the natives. A proposed new site had been marked off for foreign residences by the Mandarin, but about 2,000 men from Swatow turned out on the ground, and on the first favourable opportunity offering pulled up the stakes. A fresh placard had been also issued against the "undutiful barbarians." Foreigners cannot show themselves at Swatow without being stoned; and persons landing on the North bank of the Han are subject, if they chance to meet a party of natives sufficiently strong, to be pelted back to their boats. The *Taoutae* had left for Canton, to see the Governor-General Laou on the above subject.

HONG KONG.

The *Friend of China* was to be established in Canton by Mr. William Tarrant, on the 1st Oct. last.

The Caldwell and Hong Kong Abuses Enquiry was still proceeding, and would occupy many more sittings of the Council.

An action had been tried by a native Indian firm against the owners of the steamer *Scotland*—W. S. Lindsay and Co.—for non-delivery of cargo, on the ground of insufficient security for freight alleged by the captain's agents, Messrs. Russell and Co. The Court ruled that the security offered was sufficient. The amount of damage sustained by the plaintiffs is about £1,000 to £1,500. A new trial has been granted.

We learn that the Portuguese concluded a commercial treaty with Japan on the 3rd August. It is signed by his Excellency I. F. Guimaraens, the Governor of Macao, and Midzgoetse Sanoekine Kami, Sakai Okino Kami, and Matsdaira Dzirrobe, and came into effect on the 1st October.

The French steamer *Weser* left on the 20th Sept. for Suez, calling at Saigon and other places *en route*. She will keep up the line.

CANTON.

The Imperialists gained an important victory over the rebels in the Lokcheong district on the 29th Aug., by the *Taoutae* Wu, and the district city was also recaptured on the 3rd Sept. As the rebels have been obstructing the passage of teas to Canton for some time from Hunan, it may now be expected that they will come down freely, as the passes are clear.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The following statement of the trade of the Straits we extract from the *Straits Times* :—

Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Imports and Exports.		1849-50.	1859-60.
Singapore.			
Imports	Rupees	27,232,744	47,199,139
Exports		21,086,269	47,199,139
		48,319,013	103,713,024
Prince of Wales' Islands.			
Imports		5,745,791	15,800,000
Exports		6,953,081	11,500,006
		12,698,872	35,300,000
Malacca.			
Imports		736,065	5,748,887
Exports		580,149	3,452,396
		1,216,214	9,201,283
Total	Rupees	62,234,099	148,214,307

The disturbances at Sungie Ujong appear to have been finally settled, and the miners are beginning to return to their occupation.

Intelligence has been received of the discovery of some new coal mines at Siam.

It has been announced that the Bishop of Labuan will be raised to the See of Singapore on the transfer of that place to Singapore.

The *John Buchanan*, chartered to convey the officers and men to Labuan, on account of the Labuan Coal Company, sailed from this on the 28th Sept.

The Swiss rebellion in Java had quite subsided.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BURNETT—At Singapore, on 27th Sept., Mrs. S. Burnett, of a daughter.
 FINDLAY—On the 6th inst., at 15, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, the wife of George Findlay, Esq., late of Hong Kong, of a son.
 GEE—At Spring Gardens, on the 25th Sept., Mrs. H. H. Gee, of a daughter.
 GUBDAY—At Shanghai, on the 6th September, Mrs. A. M. Gubday, of a son.
 HUTTON—At Canton, on 9th Sept., the wife of the Rev. S. Hutton, Wesleyan Missionary, of a daughter.
 WONGSA—At Bangkok, on 7th Sept., the wife of H.R.H. Prince Krom Luang Wongsa, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BOWRING—CASTLE—On the 8th inst., at the Unitarian Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. B. Apeland, Sir John Bowring to Miss Deborah Castle daughter of Michael Hinton Castle, Esq.
 GILFILLAN—ARMSTRONG—On 22nd Sept., at Singapore, by the Rev. A. D' Nicolson, Samuel Gilfillan, Esq., to Isabel, daughter of the late John Armstrong, Esq., of this place.
 SPEIDEN—McKEEVER—On the 17th ult., at the Cavalry Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, William Speiden, junr., of Hong Kong, to Marion, daughter of the late Commodore J. McKeever, United States Navy.

DEATHS.

- BARRAS—At Sin-Yuh-Shin, Shanghai, on 5th Sept., Mary, infant daughter of John Renwick and Susan Barras.
 BAUMGARTEN—At Malacca, on 17th Sept., after a lingering illness, Charlotte Luberta, the beloved wife of William Baumgarten, Esq., aged 36 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.
 BELL—On Saturday, the 25th Aug., at half-past 1 P.M., from congestion of the brain, caused by sunstroke, at Fort Macao, China, whither he had gone from Canton for the benefit of his health, Lieutenant Alexander Bell, of H.M.'s 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, in his 31st year, son of the late Alexander Bell, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, Member of Council, most deeply mourned by his widowed mother, and sincerely lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.
 BURHORN—On the 25th Aug., J. H. Burhorn, Master of Bremen barque *Julie*, aged 35 years.
 DARLING—At Hong Kong, on the 16th Sept., John Darling, Esq., of Canton.
 HANCOCK—At Shanghai, on the 9th Sept., Edith Elais, second daughter of Herbert Hancock, Esq., aged 4 years.
 MARQUES—At Hong Kong, on 24th Sept., Mr. F. Marques, Book-keeper at Messrs. Smith, Kennedy, and Co.
 MCGREGOR—On the 11th Aug., at Hong Kong, Capt. Alexander E. McGregor, 31st Regt.
 PEREIRA—At Hong Kong, on the 10th Sept., at 1 A.M., Ignacio D'Almeida Pereira, aged 39 years.
 ROZA DE SENNA—At Macao, on 24th Sept., Miss Idalina Roza de Senno, aged 24 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA.—EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai the settlements consist principally of Japan sorts. Settlements are reported of two chops of Ningchow congou at 33 taels; 2,000 chests Shanghai packed at 15 to 20 taels. In green teas the market has been better supplied, but all have been purchased for the United States. These settlements comprise 6,000 half chests and 2,500 10 catty boxes Pingsuey and Hoochow teas, besides which 1,300 half chests Japan leaf have been taken. The stock for sale on the market is computed at 1,000 packages Hoochow; 10,000 ditto Japan, and some Shanghai packed. There are prospects of the new teas coming forward soon, the rebels having retired. At Foo-Chow-Foo there is a good supply of all descriptions, settlements have been 20,000 chests and 15,000 half chests of congou, at 15 to 22 for middling, up to 25 for Kysows. Souchong have been settled at 20 to 27, and Oolong, from 15 to 24. The unsold stock left upon the market is stated at 65,000 chests of Congou (of which one-third are Hohows and Ningchows, which are held for extreme rates.) 5,000 chests Souchong, 1,000 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 5,000 half chests Oolong, chiefly Foochow packed. At Canton, the rebels are intercepting supplies but a few chops of Ningchows would be placed on the market shortly. Four chops of which are reported to be settled at 28 taels. GREEN TEAS.—2,500 boxes Gunpowder and Imperial at 22 a 24 taels, 300 half chests Hyson at 27 taels, and 220 half chests Young Hyson at 22 taels.

SILK.—At Shanghai holders have shown more desire to ship off, and this, with the advices from home, have brought the rates down about 10 taels. Tassles, however, still fetch 430 taels, and Tysams 340 to 359. Total settlements being about 4,000 bales since last mail, leaving a stock of about 5,000. The present mail will bring about 2,400 bales, and about 8,000 bales are in course of shipment by sailing vessels.

DRUGS.—Cassia Lignea is quoted at Canton, \$17 75c. to \$18. Supplies are expected at Macao, where \$16 50c. is talked of. Cassia buds: None. \$32 to \$33 the quotation. Cassia oil: It will be seen from the tables that large shipments have been made; 30 piculs are being offered at Macao, at \$290 to \$300. Star Ainsseed can be had, at \$15 to \$16. Ainsseed oil has also been shipped largely, \$170 to \$175 is about the figure; the article is abundant. Vermillion: Canton, Sunshing chop, \$38 per box. Fire Crackers: 85c. per box, of 40 packs of the best quality. Matting: Canton, linter cargo, 10c. per yard of four quarter white, and 11c. for four quarter checked.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

At SHANGHAI.—Business has somewhat recovered, and sales are announced of grey shirtings, 22,000 pieces; white shirtings, 3,500 pieces. T-cloths, 7,000 pieces; white broads, 1,300 pieces (at 1t. 9m. to 1t. 9m. 5c.); spotted shirtings, 3,500 pieces (at 1t. 9m. 5c.); chintz, 500 pieces (at 1t. 9m. 5c.); damasks, 240 pieces (at 4t.); velvets, 404 pieces (at 1m. 3c.); American drills, 20,000 pieces; long ells, 1,000 pieces; camlets, 50 pieces; lead, 300 piculs; iron, nail rod, 1,000 piculs.

At HONG KONG.—Cotton yarn 223 bales, market advancing; grey shirtings 9,250 pieces, in improved demand; white ditto, 1,500 pieces; T-cloths, 50,000 pieces, market better; long ells 850 pieces, in good demand; Spanish stripes 400 pieces, in heavy stock; lastings 360 pieces, stock heavy; lead 1,200 piculs, demand improving; tin plate 50 boxes, stock heavy; iron and window glass in excessive stock and very dull. Coals, the stock is small, but the demand being very slack. English steam have been sold at auction at \$9 to \$10; Sydney at \$6 to \$7. Provisions, ship-chandlery, &c.—All articles under this heading are in excessive supply; flour has declined, Gallego being quoted \$11; beef and pork are lower, and in less demand—it is difficult to give a quotation.

MANILA.

EXPORTS.—Current Clayed Sugar: No transactions reported, the nominal quotation is \$5.62½ per pecul. Unclayed sugars have been a trifle cheaper, Zebu and Iloilo having been sold at \$3.59½, to \$3.62½ per pecul. Some Taal now for sale is held for higher proportionate prices, but may be quoted \$3.50 per pecul. Hemp is rather easier again, in consequence principally of the absence of tonnage available for the United States: the quotation is \$4.18½ per pecul for current quality.

IMPORTS.—There has been little doing and if, as expected, the bad weather that set in a few days ago should continue, purchasers will not care to increase their stocks. It will, however, be a long time before any direct importations are received though the Amistad from Singapore will bring up some of the surplus stocks held there. No portion of the American goods ex Golden City have yet been placed. A few more, 2,000 pieces grey drills and sheeting, have been received per Mugli.

SINGAPORE.

EXPORTS.—There has been a moderate demand for produce during the fortnight, and such articles as are procurable have been taken freely at about former quotations, but the continued scarcity of pepper, coffee, sugar, &c., which are only coming in in very small quantities, tends to make the amount of business done in the aggregate smaller than usual. Tin has been purchased steadily at last mail's rates.

IMPORTS.—The non-arrival of the native fleet, and consequent want of demand for export, have rendered the past fortnight an exceedingly dull one for almost every description of goods.

STOCK OF IMPORTS AT SINGAPORE ON THE 30TH SEP., 1860

Grey twist, No. 16-24, 1,323 bales.	Long ells, 1,016 pieces
Do. do. 30, 404 "	Camlets, 947 pieces
Do. do. 40, 446 "	Lastings, 1,563 pieces
Do. do. 50-60, 10 "	Orleans, 2,602 pieces
Turkey red twist, 504 bales.	Flannel, 452 pieces
Imperial red do., 150 bales.	Beef, 179 casks
Other colours, 384 bales.	Pork, 175 casks
Grey shirtings, 87,650 pieces.	Beer in wood, 629 casks
" long cloths, 3,660 pieces.	Do. in bottle, 22,154 dozens
" madapollams, 20,888 pieces.	Iron, flat, round and square, 34,318 piculs
" T. cloths, 42,269 pieces.	Iron hoop, 1,420 piculs
" drills, English, 13,731 pieces.	Iron, nail rod, 13,516 piculs
White shirtings, 90,547 pieces.	Iron, Swedish, 3,250 piculs
" madapollams, 2350 pieces.	Steel, 3,436 tubs
" cambrics, 63,922 pieces.	Lead, 1,030 piculs
" jacanets, 60 pieces.	Copper sheathing, 1,134 piculs
Dyed shirtings, 4,502 pieces.	Yellow metal do., 1,597 piculs
Figured shirtings—white, 7,600 piculs.	Spelter, 3,794 piculs
Do. dyed, 2,568 piculs.	Tin plates, 1,035 boxes
Brocades—white, 2,600 pieces.	Cannon (in number), 4,415
Do. dyed, 9,939 pieces.	Cannon shot, 1,145 piculs
Damasks—white, 100 pieces.	Anchors, 2,899 cwt.
Do. dyed, 11,877 pieces.	Chains and cables, 8,380 cwt.
T. red cloth, 18,720 pieces.	Muskets and bayonets, 385 corges.
" mulls, 6,700 pieces.	Paints, 1,422 cwt.
" dimities, 5,579 pieces.	Glass, 1,805 boxes.
" brocades, 1,500 pieces.	Glassware, 601 packages.
" prints, 5,166 pieces.	Cordage, 1,085 piculs.
Handkerchiefs, 27,715 dozens.	Canvas, 4,033 bolts.
Cotton velvets, 3,332 pieces.	Biscuits, 566 barrels.
Prints, 42,049 pieces.	Flour, 1,090 barrels.
Sarongs imitation bugis, 9,271 corges.	Brass wire, 536 piculs.
Do. printed, 2170 corges.	Tar, 373 casks.
Sewing thread, 323 cases	
Spanish stripes, 2,884 pieces	

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael).	6s. 6d.	6 6½ to 6 6½
Ditto	3 ditto	...
At Foo-chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...
At Canton	...	...
At Hong Kong	4 6½	4 9½
At Macao	...	...
Ditto	3 ditto	...
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 9½ to 4 10
Ditto	3 ditto	4 10½
At Manila	6 ditto	4 2
Ditto	3 ditto	4 2½
At Batavia (guilderd.)	6 ditto	...

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 312 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228 per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai 10:50 per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 6½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75½ cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	1,067,135	7,564,900	7,743,825	16,625,860	12,430
Comparative period last season.....	2,744,583	4,912,056	2,364,600	10,021,238	10,148
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	2,231,100	942,159	5,561,159	Piculs. 188
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	4,078,895	560
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	624,700	Bales. 97½
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	496
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	Packages. 2,638	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	2,113,300	260,640	Total lbs. 3,352,340	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	2,030,400	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	18,604
" 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	22,143
" 1847 to 1848.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1849 to 1850.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,990
" 1851 to 1852.....	...	...	...	92,210,300	50,480
" 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	63,789,792	83,136
" 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	85,560,152	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Celestial from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 1, for London, 465,700 lbs. tea.
 Per Queen of the Ocean, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 18, for London, 852,100 lbs. tea.
 Per Mary Ann Wilson, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 17, for London, 1,156,500 lbs. tea.
 Per Magnet, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 2, for New York, 673,000 lbs. tea.
 Per D. Godfrey, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 6, for New York, 203,200 lbs. tea.
 Per Conradine Lackmann, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sep. 1, for Australia, 439,500 lbs. tea.
 Per Gabelle, from Shanghai, Sep. 11, for Melbourne, 226,600 lbs. tea.
 Per Bellarat, from Shanghai, Sep. 9, for London, 479,886 lbs. tea, and 3,188 bales silk.
 Per mail steamer Emeu, from Hong Kong, Sep. 12, 4,643 bales silk.
 Per Lucknow, from Shanghai, Sep. 12, for London, 193,262 lbs. tea, 1,683 bales silk, and 16 piculs cocoons.
 Per Jessie Beazley, from Canton, Sep. 14, for Liverpool, 647,690 lbs. tea.
 Per Kelsa, from Canton, Sep. 18, for London, 707,400 lbs. tea, and 32 boxes sweetmeats.
 Per Fort George, from Canton, Sep. 19, for London, 913,067 lbs. tea, 223 boxes sweetmeats, and 117 packages sundries.
 Per Ocean Steed, from Hong Kong, Sep. 20, to New York: raw silk, 148 piculs; cassia, 30; fire crackers, 14,450 boxes; fans, 629; matting, 3,165 rolls.
 Per Fleetwing, from Hong Kong, Sep. , to Boston: cassia, 700 piculs; sugar, 13,000; sweetmeats, 1,500 boxes; fire crackers, 200; cassia oil, 40; anniseed oil, 60.
 Per Falcon, from Hong Kong, Sep. 2, for London: sweetmeats, 338 boxes; anniseed and cassia oil, 428; soy, 101 packages; sundries, 697; matting, 200 rolls; camphor, 69 piculs; galangal, 220; cassia lignea, 980; rape seed, 703 bags; coffee, 285.
 Per H. von der Luke Sildemow, from Hong Kong, Sep. 23, for San Francisco: tea, 2,156 packages; sugar, 300 piculs; rice, 4,670; opium, 91,900 taels; China goods, 3,229 packages.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Oryx to London.—Gambier, 1,039 piculs, gutta percha, 1,020, India-rubber, 291, white pepper, 118, sago pearl, 388, flour, 217, sugar, 142, teel seed, 250, tin, 227, ebony, 840 piculs.

Per Queen Mab to London.—Benjamin, 90 piculs, gambier, 4,339, gutta percha, 160, buffalo horn, 136, India-rubber, 109, pepper black, 1,796, white, 179, teel seed, 212, tin, 360.

Per Rose for Liverpool.—Gambier, 2,528 piculs; hides, 59; pepper black, 199; rattans, 287; sago pearl, 411; flour, 3,480; sapanwood, 118.

Per Zambese to Glasgow.—Gambier, 797 piculs; hides, 75; nutmegs, 13; pepper black, 709; sago pearl, 760; flour, 4,471; sapanwood, 534.

Per C. Brockelmann to Bremen.—Coffee, 617 piculs; gambier, 4,524; buffalo horns, 75; pepper black, 3,106; white, 194; rattans, 68; sago pearl, 2,901; tin, 100.

Per Medora to Falmouth, for orders.—Coffee, 27 piculs; gambier, 2,324; pepper black, 1,829; rattans, 352; sago pearl, 1,828; sugar, 136.

Per Magi to New York.—Rattans, 153 piculs, tin, 71.

Per Dolphin to Boston.—Coffee, 285 piculs; gambier, 1,686; hides, 97; pepper black, 1,890; rattans, 102; sago flour, 251, sapanwood, 155; sugar, 2,173; 1,823 boxes tea.

Per Versailles to Boston.—Gambier, 1,770 piculs.

Per Revely to New York.—Cubeles, 25 piculs; pepper black, 207; rattans, 536; sago flour, 302; sugar, 1,864; tin 716.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Menam to London.—Hemp, 2,108 piculs; sugar, 7,203; sapanwood, 220; M.O.P. shells, 66; cigars, 827 mila.

Per Monsoon to Liverpool.—Sugar, 12,698 piculs; Hemp, 8,000; sapanwood, 1,103; M.O.P. shells, 86; cigars, 106 mila.

Per Matilde to Liverpool.—Sugar, 8,150 piculs; hemp, 3,240; sapanwood, 510; M.O.P. shells, 176; cigars, 100 mila.

Per Fearless to New York.—Hemp, 8,174 piculs; sugar, 7,000; sapanwood, 350; hides and cuttings, 126; cigars, 360 mila.

Per Boston to Boston.—Hemp, 6,712 piculs; sugar, 4,800; sapanwood, 400; hides and cuttings, 809; cigars, 200 mila.

Per Olympia to Melbourne.—Sugar, 8,852 piculs; cordage, 1,990; cigars, 1,023 mila.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Sept. 16, Jamna, Premier. From New York: 8, Swordfish.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Sept. 14, Herculean; 23, Great Britain, Clara; 24, Kathay. From Southampton: 21, Elbe. From Newport: 23, Eva Johanna. From Newcastle: 25, Cleveand. From Sunderland: 25, Columbine. From New York: 21, Maury. From Boston: 21, Sancho Panza.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Sept. 27, Birch Grove. From Plymouth: Oct. 1, Beatrice. From Glasgow: Sept. 22, Asia. From Newport: 27, John N. Cushing. From Cardiff: 21, Guwitjee and Maria; 29, Cornelia.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Sept. 7, Ballarat; 12, Lucknow.

From Foo-chow-foo.—For London: Sept. 3, Ceylon; 5, Maida, 17, Mary Ann Wilson. For Belfast: 3, Celestial. For Cork: 18, Queen of the Ocean. For New York: 8, Magnet.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Sept. 18, Lamermuir; 20th, Crystal Palace; 18, Kelso; 19, Fort George. For Liverpool: 11, Jessie Beazley. For New York: 27, Fleet Wing.

From MANILA.—For London, Sept. 5, Menam. For Liverpool, 8, Monsoon; 20, Matilde. For New York 17, Fearless. For Boston, 18, Boston.

From SINGAPORE.—For Falmouth, Oct. 5, Johanna Kepler.

From PENANG.—For London, Sept. 4, Germanie.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Assyrian Beemah, Kate, Carnie, Livingston, Ocean Mail, Wynaad. For New York: Phantom.

At Foo-chow-foo.—For London: Earl of Windsor.

At AMOY.—For Hamburg: Juno. For New York: Anne, North Wind, N. B. Palmer.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Caroline Chisholm, Xulla, Patriotess, Friar Tuck, James Vinicombe, Janet Willis, Mary Lee, War Eagle. For Havre: Le Lion. For New York: Hotspur, Ocean Steed, Sea Serpent. For Havana: J. Wakefield, Live Yankee, Rael Oceano. For San Francisco: Columbo, Early Bird.

At MANILA.—For Cork: Arizona, Clifton, Recorder. For Boston, Albero, Golden City. For Melbourne, Neptune, Peru.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Atalanta, Captain Cook. For Liverpool, J. N. Cushing. For New York, Quickstep.

At PENANG.—For London, Three Bells, Beucleuch, Toronto. For New York, Revely. For Boston, Versailles.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

The Siamese Crown was totally wrecked on the 26th August, and while on the rocks part of her crew were murdered by pirates, the captain, mate, and remainder of crew being picked up by the Sydney. Contrary winds caused her to anchor, and on its coming on to blow, she drove on shore.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A typhoon was experienced on the 21st September, in which the Eagle fouled the Mandarin, the former losing foremast, jibboom, and bulwarks forward. The latter sustained no damage.

SINGAPORE.

The wreck of the Sir James Brooke (S.) has been sold for 1,050 dols., and the cargo remaining on board for 270 dols.

The Benjamin Sanier, laden with cotton, from Bombay to China, struck on Alligator Island during a heavy squall, on the 21st September, and became a total wreck. Her cargo is being got in, but all damaged.

The Africa, from Cardiff to Shanghai, with coals, struck on a nick in the Macclesfield Straits, on the 4th September. The Eva Johanna and Kendricka were close by at the time, and remained in company for two days, after

which she was abandoned, having thrown overboard three hundred tons of coals, but of no avail. The captain, mates, and men were then taken on board the other two ships.

PENANG.

The Burnham drove into the Henrietta during a heavy squall, on the 21st September, doing considerable damage.

The Marguard Family has been righted, the water being pumped out by the fire engine of the Municipal Commissioners of Police.

HONG KONG.

The Panic, from Bombay, with cotton, while in this harbour, was found on fire on the 16th September. Assistance was soon to hand, when she was got under all sail, and lashed to the steamer Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, which towed her down to East Point, and beached her, where she soon filled. Only 50 bales out of 2,000 on board could be recovered on the first day. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. Reports since say she has been raised, and is undergoing repairs.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, £3 for tea, and £5 to £7 for silk. For New York \$12 tea, \$20 silk. Shipping is rather more valuable than was anticipated, the transports not having been discharged so soon as was expected. The principal settlements are the Loch Lomond to Amoy and Swatow for \$3,500 with 30 lay-days; the Auguste and Meliore to Foo-chow-foo for \$1,350 for 20 lay-days.

At AMOY.—Good employment is still to be found for small craft. Vessels, however, are abundant.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £3. There is a moderate supply of shipping, the rates being depressed by the anticipation of the transports being discharged; still a good business has been done, with a demand for small vessels. The most important settlements are—Xulla, Lord of the Isles, and Friar Tuck, for London, at £3.—The Lion, for Havre, at £6, and in Coast Charters.—President Turner, for three months, at \$1,000 per month.—Vater Gruner, to Shanghai and back, for \$2,700.—The Caroline, to Ningpo and back, for \$1,700 in full.

At MANILA.—There are no signs of higher rates being obtained for Europe, though tonnage is scarce. The Recorder loads at £2 15s. for United Kingdom, with 5s. extra for London; the Olympia for Melbourne at £3 for light weight.

At SINGAPORE.—The rates offered are still low, but with a fair demand for shipping, there being but few disengaged vessels in harbour. Current rates are £2 10s. to £3; to New York \$9 to \$11. The Benledi has been settled to load at Bangkok to a port in the United Kingdom, £3 10s. and 5s. extra if laden inside the Bar, and 10s. if ordered to the Continent. The Balaklava for London at £3 all round, to load at Sarawak and Singapore.

At PENANG.—For London £2 15s. for dead weight, £3 5s. light, and £3 10s. for measurement, at which rates the Beucleuch, Three Bells, and Toronto are loading.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Sept. 11, Antonia Gertruida, Marinus Willem, Charra; 13, Tung Ya; 14, Britannia, Bato; 18, Chance; 17, Bride of the Seas; 16, Sebastopol; 22, Spiridon, Hesperus, Sir Isaac Newton. From New York: 21, Snow Squall. From China to England and Continent: 9, Wellington. To New York: 22, Christopher Hall. To Bombay: 13, Gertrude. From England and Continent to Singapore: 11, Guwitjee and Maria, Asia, Cornelia, Birch Grove; 12, Almonde; 17, John N. Cushing; 21, Beatrix. From Boston: 10, Quickstep. From Singapore to England and Continent: 13, General Wyndham. From Manila to New York: 12, Don Quixote; 16, Annie Berden. To Boston: 14, Arab. To Havana: 22, Emigrante. From England and Continent to Batavia: 12, Esther; 18, Pauline, C. Eleonore.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, Mee Lee, Zingari. American: Pak Wan, Willamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY, FOO-CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Chusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtze; Mr. Lapraik's Undine.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month, and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of books or pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The postage on books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.			VIA MARSEILLES.		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
" " 1 oz.	1	0	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz. ...	1	0
" " 2 oz.	2	0	" 1 oz. " " " 1 oz. ...	1	9
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0	" 2 oz. " " " 2 oz. ...	2	0
			Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz. ...	2	0
			Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.			BOOK POSTAGE.		
1 oz.	0	4	Not exceeding 1 oz.	0	6
4 oz.	0	8	Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz. ...	1	0
1 lb.	1	4	" 8 oz. " " " 1 lb. ...	1	0
2 lb.	2	0	" 1 lb. " " " 2 lb. ...	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.			" 2 lb. " " " 3 lb. ...	3	0
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2	Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. ...	1	3
			NEWSPAPERS (over ½ lb.)	0	3

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 24 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 23	

Arriving in London, via Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and via Southampton five days later.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

General de Montauban has, it is said, been named a senator as a reward for the skill he displayed in preparing and executing the attack on the Chinese positions. The modesty with which he speaks of himself in his official report is the subject of general remark.

The *Moniteur* publishes a second series of decrees granting rewards for distinguished services in the late affairs in China, the recipients on this occasion belonging to the army. General of Brigade Collineau has been promoted to the rank of General of Division, and Colonels O'Malley and de Bentzman to that of Generals of Brigade; a number of other promotions have been made from colonels down to sub-lieutenants. In the Legion of Honour there have been three promotions to the rank of commander, six to that of officer, and sixty-six nominations of knights. Among the last-named is the drummer Fachard, of the 102nd Regiment, whose gallant conduct was particularly mentioned in the official despatch of General Montauban. The list closes with the names of sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates on whom the military medal has been conferred.

I extract the following from the *Lithographic Sheets* :—

"The letters of the correspondents are most impartial as to the brilliant part the French troops performed in the signal victory gained on the banks of the Peiho, which opens the gates of Peking to English and French interests. *The Times*, as usual, distinguishes itself by the abundance and clearness of its documents. It is a perfectly exact photography of the deeds and movements of the generals and soldiers."

Although the letter of the special correspondent of *The Times* has been principally quoted, or rather made use of, by the press here, I am happy to inform you that your correspondent's letter and "plan of attack" has been much sought after, and the copies you sent your agent here, Mr. Fowler, were soon used, and no doubt you have had a demand for "more."

The latest advices from Shanghai (states the *Patrie* of the 7th), announce that Kwei-Liang, Advising Mandarin to the Imperial Cabinet, and Hang-fou, Viceroy of the province of Cheh-li, the Commissioners Extraordinary, appointed by the court of Peking to carry on negotiations for a Treaty of Peace with the Ambassadors of France and England, arrived at Tientsin on the 6th September. We are assured that by the last accounts the treaty had been signed in that town, and that the exchange of the ratifications would take place in the very capital of China, according to special ceremonial, which was to be the object of a separate negotiation and convention.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.

Since my last letter the time and attention of the Second Chamber has been much devoted to the affairs of the East India Colonies. Your readers will recollect that during the month of May last the Chamber passed resolutions affirming that the regulation of the sugar contracts at Java should be settled by a law on the subject. To this measure the Colonial Minister was strongly opposed, declaring that he did not feel himself bound in any way by their vote, and that he should continue to act in the affair without the co-operation of the States General. This he has done, and the royal decree has been executed in the East Indies and the sugar contracts renewed according to the plan laid down by the Minister. The Chamber then appointed a commission of five of its members to examine further, but when they presented their report it was signed by only three of them. Notwithstanding this irregularity, the Chamber passed a fresh resolution by 34 votes to 8, confirming their previous conclusions of the 11th of May, against which M. Rochussen, the Colonial Minister, again entered his formal protest, alleging, moreover, that as the contracts have been renewed, it would be unwise and indeed impossible to disturb them now.

The Netherlands Trading Company have chartered the Dutch frigate-built ship *Bilderdyk*, Captain Loeschen, to convey 69 soldiers in the steerage, and 11 officers as cabin passengers to Java.

By the last mail copies of a little work were received here, printed at Sourabaya, and entitled "The Second Boni Campaign," which is deserving of notice, as it is published for a charitable purpose, the profits arising from the sale being destined for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew of the Dutch war-steamer *Onrust*, which vessel, it will be re-

membered, was treacherously overpowered by the natives, and the officers and crew savagely butchered.

A letter from Harderwyk states that a detachment of foreign recruits for the E. I. army has been sent to the depot of the 2nd Regiment at Gonda to receive their equipment, after which they will be sent to Flushing and incorporated with the field and service companies of that regiment, to learn their drill and military duties previous to embarking for their destination.

I am enabled to inform you that the King has signed a decree by which the Recruiting-office hitherto existing at Biberick, on the Rhine (in the Duchy of Nassau), and conducted by Colonel Scharren, is definitively closed and given up, it being the intention of Government, after the late melancholy experience how little these foreign mercenaries are to be trusted, to alter the system of filling up vacancies in the E. I. army, and no longer to enlist promiscuously any ragamuffins who may offer themselves. The safety of the colonies and the dignity of the Dutch standard alike render such a proceeding indispensably necessary.

The steam-corvette *Reteh*, Lieut. de Kock, has received orders to leave Nieu Deep for her destination (the East India station) on the 10th inst.

Nothing daunted by the ill-success attending the ministerial liberal reform of the tariff of last session, which passed the First Chamber, but was thrown out by the Lower House, the Government has verified the promise held out in the late opening speech from the Throne, and again submitted the modified tariff to the Second Chamber for their approbation. Great credit is due to the Cabinet for their untiring exertions in the cause of free trade, and it is to be hoped they will not be disheartened by the clamour of the ignorant and prejudiced, but continue the good fight of a liberal and enlightened commercial policy against the benighted and antiquated system of protection and privileged monopolies.

According to the proposed alterations, the import duty on raw articles is to be abolished altogether, that on half-manufactured articles reduced to 2½ per cent., and on manufactures it is not to exceed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The protective duty on earthenware, glass, and woollen manufactures is to cease by degrees, being reduced for the first year to 10 per cent., for the second to 8 per cent., for the third to 7 per cent., for the fourth to 6 per cent., and finally for the fifth year and for the future 5 per cent. The import duty on all descriptions of grain is proposed to be 1½ florin per last of about 10 quarters, whilst that on tea—as an article of luxury—is to be raised to 25 florins per 100 lbs.

An important feature in the new tariff is that all articles not specially enumerated are to be imported duty free, among which the following will be included :—chemicals, drugs, dyeing materials, borax, camphor, dried ginger, &c.

The duty on exports is to be abolished, with the exception of three articles—bones, rags, and cattle. The Minister of Finances estimates that the duties levied according to the new tariff will produce 146,398 florins more than hitherto.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

It is designed to establish a regular line of clipper ships between New York and Kanagawa, Japan. The chief promoter of this line is R. H. Gallaber, a merchant of New York, having a house in Japan. The first ship was announced to sail at an early day, between twenty and thirty passengers, and nearly one thousand tons of freight, consisting of machinery, frame houses, and assorted merchandise, having been secured for transportation on her outward voyage. Among other things depended on for a return cargo is a quantity of Japanese seed wheat, which has been ordered and is said to be of a superior quality.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN CHINA.

(From the *New York Times* of Oct. 20).

A special correspondent of the *London Times*, who accompanies the British in their China expedition, has sent home a long letter enumerating the causes that led to the present war, and upholding the course that the Allies have thought proper to pursue in their dispute with the Celestial Emperor. We can hardly ask the *Times* correspondent to endorse the peaceful diplomacy of the United States while he is under obligations to justify the very opposite policy of his own Government. But we have certainly a right to expect that a correspondent placed in so responsible a situation would at least steer clear of deliberate misrepresentation. He says, in regard to Mr. Ward's visit to Peking, about a year ago, that— "This is all incorrect, and widely different from Mr. Ward's own version of his journey to Peking. It differs, too, very materially from the accounts published at

the time in British journals. Every possible respect was shown the American envoy while in the Chinese capital, and the arrangements for his visit were made under an Imperial order. It is true that his movements were closely watched, but proper allowances should be made for Chinese prejudices and exclusiveness, and for the fact that Mr. Ward had only recently parted from the British and French Ambassadors, then at open war with the empire. Mr. Ward, after the Anglo-French force had been repulsed on the Peiho, took a practical and business-like view of his position. Finding that he could not pass Taku, he applied to the Government of China to give him access to Peking; and the request was granted. American diplomacy, up to this time has effected much more in China than the arms of France and England combined; and while the independent attitude of the American minister has obtained for him the confidence of the Chinese on the one hand, and the Anglo-French party on the other, that same attitude will enable him, when the proper time arrives, to mediate between the belligerents, and save unnecessary bloodshed. The position of the American minister could not be more honourable than it is, and as the favoured nation clause is in our treaty, it will be impossible for either France or England to acquire any privileges by the present war that will not equally accrue to citizens of the United States.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

There has been a fair business in East India goods during the week, but at irregular prices for most descriptions. Teas have not been active, yet prices have been sustained. Spices have been steady, with sales to a fair extent. Indigo and Java coffee have been without change of moment.

TEA.—The public sale held on the 16th inst. was well attended, and the lots brought full prices. There was nothing of moment doing at private sale. Another auction sale was held on the 19th inst., and with a very large attendance. The greens were all sold at slightly improved prices; blacks also brought full rates, no Oologs being sold below 38c. At private there is nothing of moment doing. An invoice of 10,000lbs. fine Japanese Oolong, per *Urania*, via Shanghai, the first and only parcel of fine quality ever received here from that country, has been disposed of on terms not made public.

COFFEE.—The market has remained firm. The sales have embraced 2,000 packets Java at Boston, 16c., with some lots in bags here at 16½c., and 100 bags Ceylon, at 14½c. The stock embraces 550 mats and 750 bags.

HEMP.—The market was steady, but not active. The sales at Boston have embraced 500 bales Manila, at 6c., and 600 ditto Jute, at \$92. 50c. to \$95.

INDIGO.—The market is quiet. About 40 to 50 cases Manila have been sold at 85c. to 85c., and 15 chests Bengal sold on private terms.

TIN.—The market remains without change of moment. Sales, 3,000 slabs Straits at Boston, 32c. account, and some lots at 31c. cash, and 100 slabs Banca at 31½c. cash.

SPICES.—The demand has been moderate. The sales embrace 1,500 bags pepper at port, We notice sales of 200 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, in lots, at 40 to 42½ cents.; 62 do. Mace, before arrival, 37½; 554 bags Pepper, part 8½ to 8½; 1,000 mats Cassia, 22, 6 mos.; 50 bags Pimento, 6½; and 50 bales Cloves, 8, cash.

COTTON.—The export of cotton goods from the port of Boston for the month ending Sept. 30 has been as follows:—

	Packages.	Value.
To East Indies	100	\$5,500 00
Smyrna	190	12,038 69
Cuba	6	400 00
Hayti	103	13,116 00
British Provinces	491	23,611 81

THE ICE TRADE.—The export of ice from the port of Boston for the month ending September 30 has been as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
To China	550	To Cuba	415
Bombay	950	Porto Rico	150
Ceylon	1,010	New Orleans	5,173
Brazil	233	Mobile	250
Antigua	100	Savannah	305
Port Spain	226		
Total for September			9,362
Previously, since January 1			113,177
Total			122,539

ARRIVALS.—Borneo, barque, of Greenock, Nichols, at New York, Oct. 12, from Penang; Romance of the Sea, Clough, at Boston, Oct. 11, from Manila; Goddess, Crowell, at Boston, Oct. 12, from Calcutta; H. M. Hayes, Elliott, at Boston, Oct. 17, from Bombay, for Liverpool, put in in distress; Mattapan, Dunbar, at Boston, Oct. 18, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—Adirondack, Burmeister, from New York, Oct. 10, for Melbourne; Crusader, Moore, from New York, Oct. 10, for Melbourne; Don Pedro II., Lewis, from Boston, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong; Rattlesnake, Hendee, from Boston, Oct. 11, for Bombay; Ariel, Jelly, from Providence, Oct. 15, for Zanzibar; Independence, Crowell, from New York, Oct. 17 for Hong Kong; Coringa, Ward, from Boston, Oct. 19, for Batavia; Philippe Delanoye, Terry, from Boston, Oct. 20, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.—At New York.—For Hong Kong: Eureka, Cutler. For Melbourne: Grey Feather, Mayo; James Littlefield, Potter; G. W. Bailey, Koopman. For Sydney, N.S.W.: Cincinnati, Gladd.

AT BOSTON.—For Calcutta: Geneva, Crocker; Mary Ann, Remmonds; Sea King, Barker. For Melbourne: Crystal Palace, Hammond; William Wist, Power. For Hong Kong: Nautilus, Elwell.

HONG KONG POST OFFICE.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—“A correspondent from China has written to us complaining of the irregularities existing in the management of the post-office at Hong Kong; and strange enough his own letter brought conviction to our minds as to the truth of his statements, for on the envelope distinct directions were written that the missive should be forwarded to us *via* Marseilles. These were utterly disregarded, and the correspondence, which might have been useful to us had it been sent by the channel indicated, was comparatively valueless when received by Southampton.”

Literature.

Is our War with the Tartars or the Chinese? By John Scarth. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

There are not perhaps many of the opinions in this pamphlet which we should be prepared to endorse, but we are nevertheless bound to welcome it as a clear and forcible statement of the views of an able and, we are well assured, an honest writer. There is no possibility of mistaking Mr. Scarth's meaning—neither his policy nor his style is enigmatical. He has, right or wrong—what few men seem to have on questions relating to China—precise and definite notions; and he tells us, without circumlocution, the policy he would have us pursue. The substance of the pamphlet is indicated by the question with which we are met, almost at its commencement. “Does it not appear strange,” asks Mr. Scarth, “that the efforts of British diplomacy have been directed to uphold the present Tartar dynasty of China?”—Possibly it may; but we are not quite sure that we should be pursuing a much wiser course were we “to uphold” the rebels. We are not yet, we confess, altogether satisfied of what Mr. Scarth terms “the righteousness of their cause.” In other words, we do, unfortunately, *doubt their Christianity*. We are convinced that our only safe policy, as between the Tartar dynasty and the Tai-ping revolutionists, is strict neutrality. Our relations with neither of these contending Powers are at present very satisfactory, and we shall have enough to do without either assisting the Emperor to exterminate the rebels, or the Tai-ping insurgents to overthrow the Tartar dynasty. The pamphlet before us contains many fearless and sensible remarks on the opinions Lord Elgin is known to entertain respecting this revolutionary movement, as well as on the policy formerly pursued by his lordship under the influence of his “advisers-in-chief” Messrs. Wade and Lay. It contains, moreover, some truths which we hope are as deeply impressed on the minds of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros as they undoubtedly are on the mind of Mr. Scarth.

PAPER AND BAGS IN CHINA.—From a paper by Dr. Macgowan, in the *Technologist*, we extract the following:—“The graceful and useful bamboo is the source of paper supply in China. The paper made from its culms is sufficient to meet the demands of the Chinese. It is, for the most part, of a quality unfit for European books and newspapers. In some places the article is manufactured with such care as to answer even for foreign writing paper. The Anglo-Chinese newspapers, however, find it best to import their material from England. The paper mulberry also contributes to the paper demand in China, and so does rice-straw. Do you ask what becomes of the cast-off, or rather fallen-off garments of the uncounted millions of China? The world of letters can derive no aid from Chinese rags, until leather becomes more abundant in that country. Crispin claims them all for soles; the shoes of China have soles an inch thick, formed of suitably-prepared rags, faced with a thin strip of leather.”

THE COOLIE TRADE.—A meeting of the Court of Policy at Demerara was held on the 24th ult. In a report of the Auditor-general on the transactions of the Immigration Loan Commissioners, it was stated that during the season there had been fifteen arrivals of Coolie transports, with 4,786 immigrants, at a cost of \$232,523 42c. Of these people seventy-one died in hospital, six were still there under treatment, thirteen orphan children had been either placed with their relatives or sent to the Orphan Asylum, and the remaining 4,696 had been sent to the estates. On its becoming known that hostilities with China had been determined on, the rates of passage-money rose immediately. For the twelfth vessel taken up an agent in Calcutta paid £12, but for the remaining three he had to pay at the rate of £14 for each statute adult, thus causing an additional outlay of \$18,313 42c. for the same.

INDIGNATION AT THE WAR.—A correspondent of the *Morning Star*, signing himself Frederic Rennard, says:—“Permit me to say that I concur in every line you have written in condemnation of the iniquitous Chinese war, and have read, with feelings of disgust, the article in *The Times*, in which the writer seems to gloat with delight over the power which the Armstrong gun gives of carrying certain destruction to so many human creatures, our brethren, to whom we ought to have carried messages of peace, mercy, and goodwill, instead of murder, rapine, and robbery. It makes one's blood boil with indignation to read such atrocious articles as those in *The Times*. To be consistent the writer ought to praise the acts of such criminals as Mullins and Rush for their bloodthirsty propensities.”

THE RED SEA RAILWAY.—It is said to be the intention of the Egyptian Government to carry the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea, as far as a point closely adjoining Cape Guardafui, which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The coast is said to be a dead sandy level nearly the whole distance, offering no impediments whatever to the laying down of rails, of which the work would almost entirely consist, and as any amount of forced labour could be brought to bear upon the undertaking by the Pacha, it would not take long to complete. When this project is carried out, the overland journey will be shortened by five days; the danger of the Red Sea navigation will be avoided; passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the P. and O. Company will save the great cost entailed by the present necessity for keeping up a coal depot at Suez.

A long review of Captain Sherard Osborn's recent work on China appeared in *The Times* of the 9th inst. The Mr. Meadows Taylor referred to by the reviewer is doubtless intended for Mr. T. T. Meadows.

It is rumoured in military circles that the French are going to have a medal struck for the Chinese campaign.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Nov. 2.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 3.

The following despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from the Earl of Elgin, her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China:—

Steam sloop *Granada*, Pehtang, Aug. 20, 1860.
(Received Nov. 2, 8.15 P.M.)

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose translations of three despatches which I have received from the Governor-General of this province, with a copy of my reply.

The rapidity with which these missives succeed each other is evidence of the desire of the Chinese authorities to arrest our military operations. It was not in my power to reply with corresponding celerity, because I thought it right before so doing to confer, not only with Vice Admiral Hope, who is on the spot, but also with Lieut. General Sir Hope Grant, at the headquarters of the army, and with Baron Gros, whose residence is at the anchorage in the Gulf. No reference is made in these despatches to the demands conveyed in Mr. Bruce's ultimatum. It is, of course, impossible to listen to overtures which are marked by so significant an omission. Moreover, I think it important, after all that has occurred, that the occupation of the Peiho forts by our military force, and the opening up of the river to Tien-tsin, should precede any serious negotiations for the re-establishment of peace; and with this view I have deemed it my duty to signify to the commander-in-chief my anxious desire that they will expedite to the utmost their measures for effecting these objects.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c.

HANG, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CHIH LI, &c., MAKES A COMMUNICATION.

Whereas the Powers along the seas that trade with, or while they trade with, China, are always held to be at peace with her; since the arrival of the British minister he has been daily moving troops (or engaged in hostilities), the Governor-General cannot say with what intention. Himself looking up and identifying himself with his Majesty the Emperor's bounteous love for all living souls, on the receipt of the British minister's communication, he at once acquainted his Majesty with the truth (or made true report of its contents to his Majesty), and he has this day the honour to receive an Imperial decree, to the effect that his Majesty the Emperor has appointed a minister to await in the capital the British minister's arrival there, in order that they may confer together. In obedience to his Majesty's decree (the Governor-General) makes this communication, to which he hopes (the British minister) will be so good as to reply. A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency Lord Elgin, &c. Hien Fung, 10th year, 6th moon, 23th day (August 14th, 1860). Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

HANG, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CHIH LI, &c., MAKES A COMMUNICATION.

On the 23th inst. (August 14), the Governor-General, as the records show, wrote to apprise the British minister that he had had the honour to receive an Imperial decree to the effect that his Majesty had appointed a high officer to await in the capital the arrival of the British minister to confer with him and settle matters. The officer sent in with this, on his return, reported that a white flag was flying in the British camp, showing a desire for the suspension of hostilities (or indicating an intention to suspend hostilities). Evidence so complete of the British minister's desire to maintain friendly relations unbroken is extremely gratifying. Although it was not the Governor-General who negotiated the treaty of the 8th year (1858) with the British minister, still as his Majesty has been so good as to appoint a minister to await the British minister's arrival in the capital, negotiations could at once be entered on. It will doubtless be right, however, now that peace is solidly established between the two nations, that arms should be laid aside for evermore. As soon as the Governor-General shall receive the British minister's reply, he will send an officer to learn what day it will suit him to fix for an interview at which everything may be discussed. A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency Lord Elgin, &c. Hien Fung, 10th year, 6th moon, 29th day. August 15, 1860. Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

HANG GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CHIH LI, &c., MAKES A COMMUNICATION.

The Governor-General has twice addressed the British minister, and has as yet received no reply. On the 13th instant (16th August), about the hour of eight, he had the honour to receive an Imperial decree, to the effect that "his Majesty had instructed an Imperial commissioner to proceed (to this place) to negotiate, and that he will arrive immediately; respect this!" It becomes his duty to communicate this to the British minister, who, he trusts, will instruct the military and naval commanders in chief to suspend hostile operations, and so prevent any loss on either side, as this might occasion a breach of friendly relations. He therefore writes a necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. Hien Fung, 10th year, 6th moon, 30th day (August 16, 1860). Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

The undersigned, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in China, has received three despatches from his Excellency the Governor-General of Chih Li, under date respectively the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant. The Governor-General announces, first, the appointment of a high officer, who is to await the arrival of the undersigned in Peking, subsequently the immediate approach of an Imperial commissioner, and requests him to call on the commander in chief of her Britannic Majesty's forces to desist from further hostilities. In his despatch of the 8th instant the undersigned apprised the Governor-General that the military and naval commanders in chief had been called upon to act, in consequence of the unsatisfactory reply given by the Great Council to the demands of the British minister, conveyed in his letter to the Council in March last, they are engaged in taking possession of the Taku forts, and opening up a passage for the undersigned to Tien-tsin; until this object shall have been accomplished, and sufficient as-

surances given of the resolution of the Chinese Government to concede the points demanded in the letter in question, the undersigned cannot call on the military and naval commanders in chief to suspend their operations.

(Signed)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Tien-tsin, Aug. 26, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the translation of a despatch to me from the Governor-General of the province of Chih Li, which was sent on board Admiral Hope's vessel when he reached this place on the 24th instant; also of a despatch to me from Hang and Wan, announcing the appointment of Kweiliang, with whom I negotiated the treaty of 1858, and Hang Fuh, the Governor-General of the province of Chih Li, to be Imperial commissioners to treat with me at Tien-tsin. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c.

HANG, A PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF WAR, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF CHIH LI, MAKES THIS COMMUNICATION.

I beg to inform you that I, having in the first instance retired from Taku to Tien-tsin, have now caused to be withdrawn from the latter place all the troops forming its garrison, and also to be removed the guns from all the batteries. As we are now establishing friendly relations between our two countries, I hope that when your excellency comes to Tien-tsin you will not bring many vessels of war, which I fear might excite alarm in the minds of the inhabitants; to this end I address you. A communication. To his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. Hien Fung, 10th year, 7th month, 7th day. (August 23, 1860.)

WAN, BY IMPERIAL APPOINTMENT MINISTER RESIDENT OF SENEING, AND HANG, BY IMPERIAL APPOINTMENT, MINISTER CONTROLLER GENERAL OF THE HOUSEHOLD, &c., MAKES THIS COMMUNICATION.

(Translation)—On the 9th day of the 7th month (25th August) we received at Tien-tsin an Imperial decree, dated the 8th day of the month, in the following terms: "We hereby appoint Kweiliang and Hang Fuh Imperial High Commissioners. Let Kweiliang proceed by express to join his colleague, and transact business. Respect this."

On the same day we received another decree, as follows:—"Let Hang-ki remain at Tien-tsin, to transact business under the orders of Kweiliang and Hang Fuh. Wantsun is to come immediately to the capital. Respect this." We make known the above to your excellency, and we request that you will await the arrival of his Excellency Kwei, Imperial High Commissioner and a member of the Council, who is to come to Tien-tsin, and in concert with his Excellency Hang, Imperial High Commissioner and Governor-General of the province of Chih Li, conduct negotiations with your excellency. This is important. A communication. To the Earl of Elgin, &c. Hien Fung, 10th year, 7th moon, 9th day.

Steam sloop *Granada*, Tien-tsin, Aug. 26, 1860.

I have the honour to inform your lordship that I arrived last night at this place. My despatches enclose translations of several communications which I have received from the Chinese functionaries. A perusal of these various documents will, I think, satisfy your lordship that the Emperor of China desires peace, although he has not quite yet made up his mind to concede all that I am instructed to demand. His reluctance to do so will, no doubt, be surmounted in due time. Vice Admiral Hope and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Grant have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the calamities of war from falling with severity on the peaceable inhabitants of the country. This course is recommended by policy as well as by humanity, for here, as in other parts of China, the people, when unmolested, prove to be the most useful purveyors for the wants of the army. The cavalry brigade, consisting of two squadrons of King's Dragoon Guards, and Fane's and Probyn's horse, with Stirling's 6-pounder battery, have just arrived. They performed the journey from Peiho to this place by land. Mr. Wade, who, at my request, accompanied them, reports that their march has been most prosperous; that the people, though greatly alarmed at their appearance, took heart when they found that they were not maltreated, and offered readily for sale such supplies as the country affords. Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant has found a suitable encampment for them in the vicinity of the town. The persons (gentry of this place) who were appointed to procure supplies for Sang Kolinsin's army have, at Mr. Parkes's instance, undertaken to perform that service for us. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c.

Tien-tsin, Aug. 26, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the copy of a very interesting report which I have received from Mr. Parkes, who, at my request, accompanied Vice-Admiral Hope when he advanced upon Tien-tsin on the 23rd inst., and who has, since the admiral's departure, been rendering the most useful services in making arrangements for the reception of the Allied troops and Ambassadors at this place.—I have, &c.

(Signed)

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c.

Tien-tsin, Aug. 26, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to make the following report to your lordship of particulars which have come under my notice during the proceedings of the last three days.

After quitting your lordship on the morning of the 23rd instant, I joined Admiral Hope, who proceeded up the Peiho in his tender, the *Coromandel*, accompanied by a division of five gunboats. At half-past 2 p.m. the forts of Shwang-keang were passed, and found to be deserted. The people of the various villages on the banks of the river turned out to look at the steamers as they passed along, and far from evincing any feeling of hostility, gave proof of their goodwill in hauling, entirely of their own accord, at the hawsers or ropes that had occasionally to be landed, and also in bringing fresh fruit and vegetables to the boats that were sent ashore on this service. At 7 p.m. our small squadron anchored at a point ten miles below Tien-tsin, and I had an opportunity of conversing with a number of respectable persons

who represented themselves as a deputation sent by the people of the city to pay their respects to the Allied commanders. From them I learned that the authorities entertained no idea of defending the extensive works recently thrown up by Sang Kolinsin for the defence of Tien-tsin, and that both garrison and guns had been withdrawn. That Sang Kolinsin himself had passed by the place the previous day (or within twenty-four hours of his abandonment of the Southern Peiho forts), but only with a small body of one or two hundred jaded horsemen, and that he himself was too dispirited to enter the city. The Viceroy, Hang-Fuh, they said, had also arrived from Tak this day at noon. Admiral Hope having determined, upon receipt of this intelligence, to occupy Tien-tsin with the small force he had with him, the gunboats pushed on the following morning, and having landed parties of marines at the two forts which command the approach to Tien-tsin, arrived off the city about 9 A.M. Several subordinate officers came off with polite messages from their superiors, in reply to which the admiral requested the Viceroy to come himself to the *Coromandel*. His Excellency complied without hesitation, and was accompanied by Hange and Wantanen, the officers commissioned by the Emperor to escort your lordship to Peking. Admiral Hope informed them that they must consider Tien-tsin to be in possession of the allied forces; that the people would be scrupulously protected, and the civil authorities allowed to remain in the exercise of their functions, and he showed them a proclamation which I had prepared by his direction for the purpose of apprising the people of this change in their position. The Viceroy and his companions made an ineffectual attempt to induce Admiral Hope to regard them as the governors of the city, but a reference made by them to Canton led the Admiral to observe that the situation of the two cities and of their respective native authorities must be considered parallel. While this interview was proceeding a party of marines had taken possession of, and hoisted the English and French flags on the east gate of the city, and the above-mentioned proclamation was posted in the same public thoroughfare. The Admiral having desired me to remain at Tien-tsin and to act with Capt. McCleverty as occasion might require, I proceeded to inform myself of the condition of the city. Having found out the temporary residence of the Viceroy and Commissioners, I had a long and friendly conversation with them on the position of affairs, my object being to make it plain to them that the Chinese Government had it in their power to arrest the progress of hostilities—hostilities which they, by their faithless acts, had entirely brought upon themselves, by agreeing unconditionally to the terms of your lordship's letter to the Viceroy of the 17th inst., and that delay in doing so was full of peril to them. The Viceroy told me that he had forwarded that letter to Peking the moment he had received it, but no further instructions had reached him on the subject. I pointed out that, during the short intervening period, all the Taku forts and Tien-tsin had fallen, and that our army was now on the march, remarks which led them to offer many personal assurances of their wish for the restoration of peace, &c. Having knowledge that a committee of supply had been formed by Sang Kolinsin, at Tien-tsin, to assist him in his operations, I requested the Viceroy to direct the native gentry who compose this committee to act as a board for the supply of our troops with fresh provisions, and, before the evening had closed in, I had the satisfaction of arranging with several members of this committee the manner in which large supplies of bullocks, sheep, fruit, and vegetables were to be brought in for our use. The following morning, the 25th, the first supply of provisions that had been ordered was punctually delivered, and the committee rendered me further assistance in a search which I then made for suitable quarters for your lordship, and undertook the repair of another building which may be required for the public service. At an interview which I had with the Commissioner Hange, he showed me an Imperial edict, dated the previous day (24th), appointing Kwei-leang and Hang Fuh (the Viceroy) to be Imperial commissioners for the transaction of business with your lordship, and ordering the former to travel by post to Tien-tsin. I spent the greater part of this day in visiting many of the streets of the city, and the country around it; and wherever I went, although I was unaccompanied by any guard, the people received me in a very friendly manner, and evinced but little alarm at the new state of things. I observed that women were being taken out of the city; but bullocks, droves of sheep, forage, &c., were being brought in, and most of the shops remain open. At one place, Peitsang, five miles from Tien-tsin, 300 or 400 of the villagers set themselves willingly to work, by my desire, to clear out some granaries which I thought might be required for the accommodation of our troops. I have noticed that the Viceroy has removed from the streets, as I requested him to do, the recent hostile proclamations of Sang Kolinsin. But one met my notice, issued only six days ago, in which the people are informed that the Allies have been defeated, and we are now suing for peace, and that therefore the people need not be alarmed, nor remove from the city. This morning I again had occasion to see the Commissioner Hange, and he showed me an Imperial edict depriving Sang Kolinsin of his three-eyed peacock's feather, his honorary position in the body guard, and his command in chief of the Manchoo-bordered blue banner. The edict characterises the above as a "light punishment."

I have, &c. (Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

French Head-quarters, Tan-koo, Peiho River,
August 25, 1860.

My Lord,—I have honour to inform your lordship that the Allied forces are in possession of the Peiho forts, and that the river is now open to Tien-tsin, whither it is the intention of the commanders in chief to proceed immediately, each with 1,000 men and a battery of artillery. The remainder of the Allied forces to move up to some eligible ground within about sixteen miles of Tien-tsin. In consequence of the heavy rains, the troops were unable to leave Pehtang until the morning of the 12th of August, when a force of 2,000 French and English, with two batteries of artillery, marched along the causeway to attack the Chinese entrenched camps, situated about five miles from Pehtang. General Janvrin's division followed. Sir Robert Napier's division previously moved to the right by a sort of cross road, which was supposed eventually to diverge towards the same direction. On arriving within range of the first camp, the artillery opened, and soon drove the Tartar cavalry, &c., out of it. The same with the second. Whilst this was going on, a large body of Tartar cavalry came down, and actually rode within two hundred yards of Sir Robert Napier's artillery. The infantry

opened fire, our cavalry charged, and dispersed them, causing them considerable loss. General de Montauban then marched a force with artillery along a causeway, to attack what appeared to be a large entrenched camp close to the River Peiho, but upon opening fire, found that nothing could be effected from the causeway, the ground on either side being impracticable; he sounded the retreat, and encamped his force on the ground between the two entrenched camps taken in the morning. Monday was employed in building bridges, &c., over the various creeks. On Tuesday morning a division of each force, with its artillery, the English to the right and the French to the left, marched to the attack of the entrenched camp above-mentioned. The artillery opened, and approaching to within 400 yards, silenced the fire of the Chinese guns; the infantry with difficulty crossed two big ditches, scaled the walls, and captured the camp and villages of Tungko. Sir R. Napier took up his quarters in the place with his division. The French marched back to their camp. The losses in killed and wounded were slight on the part of the Allies, the total not exceeding 20. On the 15th inst., the Emperor's *fete* day, salutes were fired. The time was employed till the 18th in getting up provisions, building various bridges, the tide constantly flooding the whole country, and in fixing upon a spot for one to be built over the Peiho, where the French engineer, having crossed the river with two companies of Chasseurs to reconnoitre the ground on the other side, was attacked by the Tartar cavalry, and a fire of gingalls, &c., opened upon him. The Chasseurs drove away the cavalry, and more troops having crossed the river the Chinese withdrew. The construction of the bridge immediately commenced.

Sunday and Monday nights were employed by Sir Robert Napier in throwing up batteries, &c., and on Tuesday, the 21st, about five A.M., a force of 1,000 English and 1,000 French, with all the heavy guns which could be brought up, commenced the attack of the forts. The Chinese were the first to open fire. The firing of our artillery, English and French, was excellent, and soon told with great effect upon the fort, a powder magazine inside of which was blown up. The besieged made a most determined resistance, and it was not till after two hours' heavy cannonading that the infantry was ordered to advance. Nothing could surpass the desperation with which the besieged fought, every description of missile being brought to bear upon the attacking parties. At length, after a very prolonged resistance, the English and French succeeded in getting a footing in different parts of the fort, each much about the same time, and the Allied flags were planted upon the top of the cavalier in the fort. The Chinese commander-in-chief, a relation of Sang Kolinsin was killed in this fort, the whole of which was strewn with the bodies of the dead and dying. The French loss in the attack was about 130 killed and wounded, and the English about 200. The gunboats, during the attack upon this fort, fired at long range upon the North Fort nearest the mouth of the river, in order to create a diversion. They also succeeded in blowing up a magazine in that fort. During the time given to rest the men, after gaining possession of the fort, a flag of truce was sent from the other side of the river, but as it was merely bringing a letter for Lord Elgin, and the object appeared to be to gain time, the order for the attack of the Lower North Fort was given at 2 P.M. To our surprise we approached without a shot being fired, and having crossed, with great difficulty the various ditches, &c., entered, no resistance being made by about 1,500 men, whom we found in the fort. It soon became evident, from the appearance of the Great South Fort opposite, that it had been evacuated; a small force was despatched across the river to occupy it. No sooner had we entered the Lower North Fort, than a tremendous storm came on, which soon rendered the whole country impassable for heavy artillery, and would have prevented our carrying on operations for some days had they not luckily been just in time brought to a conclusion. During the night the navy removed the various barriers at the entrance of the river, and at daylight the English admiral, accompanied by several gunboats, ascended the river as far as the village of Tangken, and the day before yesterday some of them were sent on to Tien-tsin. Thus in one day we got possession of all the forts. The prisoners taken were all set free, and some of our troops have already commenced their march upon Tien-tsin by land; 2,000 French and English have also started for that place in gunboats. Tien-tsin, I hear, has been made over to us by the Chinese authorities. I am happy to inform your lordship that in all the intercourse which has taken place between the allied commanders-in-chief, departments, &c., the utmost cordiality has prevailed, and has mainly contributed to produce the happy results which I have herewith briefly brought to your lordship's notice.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colonel,
Her Majesty's Military Commissioner at the Head-quarters of the French Army in China.

The Lord John Russell, &c.

P.S.—Upwards of 500 guns have been taken in the forts, more than 100 of brass, 50 of which are of a very large calibre.

ST. G. F.

Mr. Secretary Herbert has received two despatches with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieut. General Sir J. Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding the forces in China:—

Head-quarters, Tangku, August 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the Allied forces were unable to leave Pehtang until the 12th August, on account of the very heavy rain, which had made the country almost impassable. On that morning, however, the troops marched according to the following dispositions, namely, the 2nd division of infantry, an Armstrong battery, a rocket battery, Madras sappers, and the cavalry brigade, with three 6-pounders. The whole, under Major-General Sir Robert Napier, struck off to the right of the road leading from Pehtang to Sinho, for the purpose of turning the left of the Tartar position. This column experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through the deep heavy ground, which extended for more than two miles out of Pehtang, and considerably delayed the departure of the main column, under Sir John Michel, which moved along the causeway leading directly from Pehtang to Sinho, and which was composed as follows, namely, the 1st infantry brigade, a company of Royal Engineers, an Armstrong battery, 1,000 French infantry, and a French battery, all under Brigadier Staveley. This was followed by the 2nd infantry brigade, two 9-pounder batteries, and a rocket battery, succeeded by the main column of the French. On approaching the

(Continued in page 558)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

In answer to inquiries in reference to the transfer of the Straits Settlements, we find that no further steps can be taken in the matter until the return of the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE PRESENT NUMBER—48—COMPLETES THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV., 13, 1860.

WE have perused with deep interest the clear and unaffected official despatches of Admiral Hope and Sir Hope Grant, which will be found in another part of the present impression. From these various statements we learn enough to justify the warmest admiration of the judgment and military genius of the English Commander-in-Chief and of the discipline and bravery of the allied troops. The fame of our heroes is not in this country very long lived; still we are not likely to forget, at any rate for a year or two, the heroism of such men as Lieut. Rogers and Ensign Chaplin. We shall, however, avail ourselves of another opportunity of referring to the more general features of the campaign, our object at present being to point out a circumstance which is but too likely to escape in England general recognition—we mean the courage and endurance of the Chinese coolies. We are informed that the English and French Coolie Corps, by their cool bravery under a heavy fire, called forth universal admiration from the allied armies.

The French employed their coolies in removing the wounded, and in the still more dangerous duty of carrying the scaling-ladders to the assault. We are told that no troops in the world could have performed these duties with greater steadiness, alacrity, and coolness; and it is with regret we learn that a considerable number of them were killed and wounded while so employed. When the assault was first attempted the only means of crossing the water defences was by the use of the light bamboo scaling-ladders of the French, thrown across as bridges, with planks laid upon them, to facilitate walking. When the troops attempted to cross them they were found too weak in the centre to bear their weight, and the coolies jumped into the water, well nigh up to their necks, and supported the ladders on their shoulders, and thus enabled the French and English storming parties to get across. Though we did not employ our coolies at the same dangerous work, still their duties were not unattended with risk. They were constantly under fire while removing the wounded and carrying ammunition to the front; and it appears that nothing could exceed th

cool indifference they showed to danger. They seemed to take great interest in the bombardment, and when the place was taken they were seen clapping their hand with unfeigned delight.

The experience of this campaign has demonstrated the great physical endurance of the race, their docility, and amenability to discipline, combined with much intelligence and with indisputable courage. Some 4,000 of these men will return to Hong Kong with the expedition, accustomed to British rule, and to association with British soldiers—and above all, with a full confidence in the honour and financial integrity of the British service—the all-important point in securing a good and faithful servant in John Chinaman.

We are informed that the opinions of Major Temple, who has so ably organised and superintended the Coolie Corps, as well as of the English officers who are connected with it, is highly favourable to the capacity of the coolies for making efficient infantry soldiers. They are all now partially drilled, and they have shown great aptitude in learning the few military manœuvres hitherto taught them. From the peculiar nature of their weapon, the bamboo pole (to which they owe their sobriquet of the "Bamboo Rifle Brigade"), it has not hitherto been deemed necessary to extend to them a knowledge of the manual and platoon exercise, though there is no doubt they would very speedily acquire it. It is, we venture to say, matter for consideration whether it would not be desirable to organise permanently a Chinese Coolie Corps.

Our readers may be disposed to consider this point as not altogether relevant to the subject under our notice; viz., the present aspect of the China War. It would, however, be easy to show that, from a due appreciation of the Chinese element in our own army, we may come to a more correct estimate of them as a nation. At present it is abundantly evident that we do not understand them. When the last mail arrived we sang our song of triumph. Every one agreed that, if the enemy had fought well, the allies had fought still better; that, in short, the Chinese were quite satisfied with the lesson we had given them, and were once again "willing to treat." In another part of our impression it will be seen that the negotiations came to an untimely end and on the 8th of September our army had moved forward in the direction of Peking. The Tartar Government has, it seems, adhered to its old tactics. They surpass all rival Governments east or west in aptitude at learning the great official lesson, "how not to do it." Every possible chance of evading the negotiations has doubtless been tried. For ourselves, we are not sorry that they were broken off at Tien-tsin, because, as we have before intimated, we feel assured that the war will reach a speedier and more satisfactory termination by the appearance of the Ambassadors at Peking, not with a mere "cavalry escort," but with the whole of the expeditionary force. There is, in truth, every reason to believe that before the end of September the allied armies had reached Peking. What the Ambassadors have effected there the next mail will probably tell us. A new treaty has, we may venture to predict, ere this been signed with "material guarantees" for its fulfilment.

None of the accounts to hand make any mention of the American or Russian Ambassadors. Have they gone to Peking by way of Pehatang as in 1858?

SARAWAK.

In reference to the late affair at Muka, between Governor Edwardes, of Labuan, who is, in the absence of Mr. St. John, acting as Consul General in Borneo; and the Sarawak Government, noticed in our last, we find the following explanation in the *Singapore Standard*. The matter has been taken up by all the papers. Mr. St. John, as also Sir James Brooke, as noticed in our last, proceed by the next mail:—

"Some months ago, Mr. St. John, her Majesty's Consul General in Borneo, visited Sarawak, and having inquired into the charges against Serib Masahore, he was satisfied that the Serib was the instigator of the murder of Messrs. Fox and Steele, and a conspirator of a most dangerous character. He therefore addressed a letter to the Sultan of Bruni in his official capacity, recommending the surrender of Serib Masahore, that he might take his trial before the Courts of Sarawak. This letter was forwarded through Mr. Edwardes, and it is asserted, was withheld by him. In June last the Sarawak Government sent to Mr. Edwardes, in his capacity of Acting Consul General, what was considered ample *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the Serib, and requested him to obtain his arrest and surrender. Mr. Edwardes having heard the statement of this man and his followers, told the Sultan that he believed him to be innocent, and recommended that he be not given up. The Serib thus whitewashed, returned to Muka, where he made his appearance just about the same time with the steamer *Victoria*, and gave out that she had come down to support him.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN JAPAN.

FOR more than two years past a Dutch medical officer—Mr. Pompe van Meerdervoort—has been placed at the head of a Japanese native school of medicine at Nagasaki, where his indefatigable zeal in the cause of humanity has been crowned with the most brilliant success. The *Netherlands Medical Journal* contains an interesting account of the progress in the science of medicine making in Japan, from which we translate the following extract:—

"The Imperial Japanese Medical School at Nagasaki contains at present 32 students, admitted to the establishment after having previously acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Dutch language to prosecute their studies with success. A great many of these pupils, who are all about 25 years of age, live in the establishment, under the domestic and disciplinary direction of the Imperial chief officer of health, Mats Motto Lyoo Zoon, who has greatly distinguished himself by his scientific attainments, and appears destined in a short time to be placed at the head of the Medical Department in Japan. These medical pupils apply themselves to learning the profession with great spirit and energy, and have already made rapid progress. It appears to be the intention of the Japanese Government to employ them by-and-bye in instructing their fellow-countrymen, as the future establishment of a large college at Jeddo is seriously contemplated, but for obvious reasons it is as yet too early to execute this philanthropic design.

"Besides these measures for promoting the knowledge of medicine and surgery in Japan, other useful improvements have been introduced on the representation and by the practice of our Dutch medical men out there. Among others it may be mentioned that vaccination is no longer objected to by the mass of the people, more than 1,200 persons having been vaccinated by Mr. Pompe himself, and several thousands more by his pupils, with good success. At Sanga, the capital of the district of To-sen, a hospital is in course of construction, and nearly completed, being erected from the plans and drawings made by Mr. Pompe; though he has not yet been able to inspect it personally, as there is some difficulty in obtaining permission to go into that district not yet overcome. He hopes further to be enabled to establish a school of clinical surgery at Nagasaki. During the period that the cholera raged so severely at that town in July and August last year, as well as in 1858, Mr. Pompe was of great use in lending the aid of his practical assistance and valuable medical knowledge to the relief of numerous patients."

There remains still one great difficulty to overcome in the religion of the Japanese, which is opposed to the principle of opening and dissecting corpses, by which the practical study of anatomy has been hitherto inaccessible to the young students. Mr. Pompe has repeatedly, but fruitlessly, made representations to the Government on the importance of this branch of his profession; but at length the ice has been broken by the praiseworthy zeal of his pupils themselves, and at their urgent petition the governor of Nagasaki granted them for anatomical purposes the body of a malefactor condemned to be beheaded a short time since. This time the execution did not take place publicly, as is usual in Japan, but in the court of the prison, in order to avoid any display of outraged popular feeling, and the better to have the subject secretly conveyed to the dissecting room.

"Outside the town, and on a cliff overlooking the sea, a spot had been granted on which Mr. Pompe had a temporary room erected and fitted up for the purpose intended, as well as could be done in the hurry of the moment. The operation of dissecting was performed by Mr. Pompe, and attended by twenty-one students of the Imperial Japanese school, and twenty-four Japanese native medical men residing and practising at Nagasaki. It lasted from early morning till the shades of evening descended and prompted him to lay aside the dissecting knife, but not till most of the young men had in their turn had an opportunity of trying their hands at different operations and amputations. On the following day the work was continued, but not without some difficulty, as the Japanese laws and religious customs require the body of a decapitated criminal to be buried on the day of execution. But here again progress triumphed, for the students, proceeding all together to the governor, were so importunate that he yielded at length to their request, and permitted the innovation."

NON-TREATY RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

Among the matters omitted in our last, owing to the long details of the operations on the Peiho, was a notification published by the British Consul, Capt. Vyse, at Kanagawa, a copy of which we append:—

It having been duly represented to her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, that the Japanese Government denies the right of any foreigner, not a subject of a Treaty Power, landing in Japan (with the exception of such Chinese as take up their residence at Nagasaki under the jurisdiction of the native authorities, by virtue of ancient privileges). The undersigned is instructed publicly to notify for the information of all concerned, that any shipmaster giving passage to such foreigners, will be compelled to take them away again; and any attempt to land them will subject him to further penalties for breach of treaty.

G. HOWARD VYSE, H.B.M.'s Consul, Kanagawa.

Besides Great Britain, we believe the United States, Holland, France, and Russia, are the only Powers that have treaties: while Portugal—through the Governor of Macao it was reported by last mail—has just concluded one, and a Prussian mission for that purpose is also on its way, if this Power will also act on behalf of the Free Hanseatic towns. We are not

aware but it should be so, as their shipping, compared with that of other Continental States, is more numerous in the China Seas than any other; in fact, of 294 merchant vessels in the China Sea, as per overland China mail of 12th September last, 49 were American, 23 Hamburg and Bremen, 15 French, 12 Siamese, 10 Dutch, 6 Danish, 6 Sweden and Norwegian, 5 Spanish, 3 Oldenburg, 3 Portuguese, 2 Prussian, 2 Russian, 2 Peruvian, 2 Austrian, 2 Italian, 2 South American, 1 Nationality not stated, making 145 vessels, leaving 149 vessels for the British flag. No doubt Japan will soon receive missions from other maritime states, for the purpose of making treaties. Had Commodore Perry understood Sir Henry Pottinger, he would have saved the Japanese and others a great deal of work and expense: on the other hand, it may have its good points by forcing every State to come forward and to act for themselves. Besides this, we hope the Japanese Government will insist that every Power, concluding a treaty of commerce with them, shall appoint responsible consuls or agents, in which demand we have no doubt they will be assisted by him who was our "most able" consul in China, and now in Yedo.

THE CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

PLAN OF ATTACK.

We repeat in the present number the description, published in our last, of the operations of the Allies in the Peiho, intended to accompany the "Plan of Attack."

PLAN No. 1.—A and B are houses and fort on the north bank of the Pehtang Ho, C is the town of Pehtang, D is the fort defending the entrance to the river on the south, E is the point in the mud where the troops landed on the 1st August, F is a house that was used by the Tartar cavalry as a picket-house during our occupation of Peh-tang, dotted line G is the route taken by Sir Robert Napier's division, H shows the route of the cavalry brigade, J with the dotted line represents the road followed by the First Division and the French, K is a road leading to the fortified town of Tang-Koo, L is a cavalry entrenchment, with fortified wall, M a strong field-work of considerable extent defending N (the town of Sin-Ho), O is a Tartar cavalry camp with permanent buildings and defences, P is the plain where the English first division met the cavalry brigade and second division after the capture of the entrenchments and town of Sin-Ho.

PLAN No. 2.—A, Sin-Ho, B is where the English army encamped on the night of the 13th August, prior to marching at daylight on Tan-koo; C, high road between Sin-ho and Tan-koo; D and E, forts on south bank of Peiho; F, fortifications of Tan-koo; G, town of Tan-koo; H, I and K, towns of See-koo, Takoo, and Tun-koo; L and M, great forts on southern entrance to Peiho; N and O, great forts on north bank of river; P, staked barriers in mouth of river; Q, deep mud inverting shore; R, course taken by the troops that stormed the fort on the 21st August; S, line of attack of the allies; T, bridge of junks across Peiho, constructed for passage of army to south bank; U, village on south bank, taken by the French on the 17th August; V, the Peiho; W, high road from Peh-tang to Tan-koo; Y, line of march taken by the French on the 14th August; X, route followed by the English to Tan-koo, the batteries D and E being engaged and silenced on the way.

CAPTAIN HOWARD VYSE, VICE-CONSUL AT KANAGAWA.—In *The Times* of the 9th April some statements appeared on the official conduct of this gentleman, who has sent the following to *The Times*:—"As regards his observations upon the manner in which I perform my public duties, I have only to say that I am not responsible to 'C.' or anyone except my superiors in office. If they think me unfit for my post they have the power of removing me. But I believe I may safely assert that they will admit that, whatever my deficiencies may be, I have done my best to uphold the honour of my country in the opinion of the Japanese, to vindicate the rights of British subjects, and in my own person to maintain the character of an English gentleman. To the anonymous writer of personalities the latter will probably be considered a poor qualification."

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE MAIL SERVICE.—Mr. Biddell, the Director-general of the Post-office in India, has proposed a scheme for starting all the mails for India via Bombay, once a week. No provision is made in the scheme for the countries East of India. It is not likely that the change will be adopted.

MARRIAGE OF SIR JOHN BOWRING.—The nuptials of Sir John Bowring and Miss Deborah Castle, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Hinton Castle, of Bristol, took place on the 8th inst., at the Unitarian Chapel in that city. The bridesmaids, we believe, on the interesting occasion, were Miss Bowring, a daughter, and Miss Lewin, a niece of the bridegroom, the Misses Castle and Harwood, nieces of the bride, and Miss Brown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. Apeland, of Hackney, assisted by the Rev. W. James, of Bristol. The chapel was crowded on the occasion.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 555)

entrenched camp, the Tartar cavalry moved rapidly down to attack Sir Robert Napier, who was at this time two and a-half miles off, on my right flank. His report of that part of the engagement I beg to enclose. Sir John Michel's division deployed at the same time in front of the enemy's works, and opened with Lieutenant-Colonel Desborough's 9-pounders, a French battery being on the left, together with a French and an English rocket battery. These guns kept up such a heavy fire that the Tartars were unable to resist long, and they abandoned their works, being closely followed into their second entrenched line at Sinho, which they were unable to defend, and fled to Tangku. I enclose Sir J. Michel's report of this affair. The enemy's force was composed principally of cavalry, and numbered about 400 men. At Sinho I was joined by Sir R. Napier's division, and the cavalry, who had cut up a good number of the Tartar horsemen. The loss of the Chinese was about 100 men. On the 18th I reconnoitred the ground along the banks of the Peiho leading to Tangku, and found it tolerably firm, though intersected with creeks and ditches. I ordered these to be bridged during the night, and on the morning of the 14th an allied force moved from Sinho towards Tangku, keeping their right flank on the bank of the river. The English part of the force consisted of the 1st infantry division under Sir John Michel, and the artillery as per margin,* which formed one grand battery under Brigadier General Crofton, R.A. On arriving within a mile of Tangku, a battery and some junks on the right bank were silenced by two Armstrongs and two 9-pounder guns; and a party of sailors who had been brought up for the purpose crossed the river and burned the junks. The whole of the artillery was then advanced to within 600 yards of the entrenchment, and opened a heavy fire on the walls: two French batteries deployed on our left; the enemy replying with ten or twelve guns and a brisk fire of gingalls and matchlocks. The artillery gradually advanced to within 350 yards, and the enemy's guns being silenced a breach was commenced, when a passage across the double wet ditch was discovered at the river's edge by the 60th Rifles, and an entrance was effected, the Chinese retreating with great precipitancy. At the same time the French advanced with great gallantry and entered by the main gate, which had been partially broken in by the artillery fire. The garrison of Tangku retreated, some into the north forts and some across the river to Tangku. I am happy to say that our losses in these two engagements were very slight, owing to the enemy being completely paralysed by the superior fire of our artillery. Forty-five guns were captured in Tangku. My thanks are due to Major Generals Sir John Michel and Sir R. Napier, commanding divisions (the former had a horse killed under him on the 14th), also to Brigadier General Crofton, commanding Royal Artillery, and Brigadier Pattle, commanding the cavalry, for the able way in which they exercised their respective commands; and the whole of the officers and soldiers acquitted themselves to my satisfaction. I beg to enclose a list of casualties.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. commanding H. M.'s Forces in China.

Head-quarters, Tangku, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that after the capture of Tangku, on the 4th instant, I commenced bringing up siege guns and ammunition from Peh-tang, with a view to the reduction of the uppermost fort on the left bank of the Peiho, distant about two miles from Tangku.

The ground upon which it was necessary to advance was mostly of a very difficult nature, and intersected with broad and deep canals used in the manufacture of salt.

I placed Major General Sir R. Napier in charge of the advance, his division being quartered in Tangku. Under his superintendence bridges were thrown over these ditches and canals by Lieutenant Colonel Mann, commanding Royal Engineers; and heavy guns, as per margin,† with a good supply of ammunition having been brought into Tangku, the 67th Regiment and an Armstrong battery were pushed forward on the evening of the 19th, to within 2,000 yards, to cover the working parties making roads, bridges, &c. On the 20th, the road was made practicable to within 800 yards of the fort. Batteries were traced, and the heavy guns were brought out ready to place in position by daybreak on the following day. The Chinese opened fire during the day, and were replied to by Captain Milward's Armstrong guns at 2,000 yards, range with good effect, and the firing gradually ceased.

During the night batteries were constructed for the heavy guns and mortars, and for one field battery, also for two 8-inch guns, which were brought up by great exertions from Peh-tang during the night; and the whole were placed in position by daybreak on the 21st August.

It had been arranged with the admirals that the gunboats should cross the bar that morning, and should engage the outer north fort, and the flank of the outer south fort, at the same time that the attack on the inner north fort was commenced by the land forces.

At five A.M., however, the Chinese opened fire upon the troops from all their forts within range, and we were thus forced to reply an hour earlier than had been intended.

The artillery was disposed as follows:—a French 24-pounder battery of six pieces, one English 8-inch gun, and two Armstrongs, played on the inner south fort to keep down the fire; they might otherwise have poured on our right flank. Two Armstrong guns and two 9-pounders fired from Tangku across the river at an entrenchment which flanked the French right; three 8-inch mortars were in the centre at 600 yards, range, and to their left rear an Armstrong battery, two 32-pounder guns, and two 8-inch howitzers, all of which played on the fort we were attacking. In addition to this, two 9-pounder guns, four 24-pounder howitzers, the remaining two Armstrong guns, and a rocket battery were placed in the open ground about 800 yards in front of the fort.

The storming party of infantry consisted of a wing of the 44th, under Lieut.-Colonel MacMahon, and a wing of the 67th, under Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, supported by the other wings of those two regiments, and the Royal Marines under Lieut.-Colonel Gascoigne. A detachment of Royal Marines under Lieut.-Colonel Travers carried a pontoon bridge for crossing

the wet ditches, and Major Graham, R.E., conducted the assault. The whole were commanded by Brigadier Reeves.

The fire of the artillery was most effective, the guns of the fort (of which many were of very large calibre) were speedily silenced, and at about 7 A.M. the magazine blew up with a terrific explosion. A few minutes later the magazine in the outer north fort was also exploded by a shell from the gunboats.

The field guns were all advanced to within 500 yards of the fort, and redoubled their efforts.

The fire of the forts having almost entirely ceased, a breach was commenced near the gate, and a portion of the storming party was advanced to within 30 yards to open a musketry fire, the French infantry being on the right, the English on the left.

The fire of our artillery being thus partially compelled to slacken, the enemy emerged from their cover, and opened a heavy fire of musketry on our troops.

The French, under General Collineau, immediately pushed on to the salient next the river, crossed the wet ditches in the most gallant manner, and established themselves on the beam, from whence they endeavoured to escalate the walls; this, however, they were unable to effect, from the vigorous resistance of the Chinese.

The efforts of the appers to lay down the pontoon bridge were unavailing; no less than fifteen of the men carrying it being knocked over in one instant, and one of the pontoons destroyed.

At this juncture Sir R. Napier caused the two howitzers of Captain Govin's battery to be brought up to within fifty yards of the gate, in order more speedily to create a breach, and a space sufficient to admit one man had just been made, when our storming party (now joined by the headquarters' wing of the 67th, under Colonel Knox), who had partly crossed by the French bridge and partly swam over, forced their way in by single file in the most gallant manner, Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 67th Regiment, being the first to enter, when they assisted in the regimental colours of the 67th, carried by Ensign Chaplin, who first planted them on the breach (assisted by Private Lan, 67th Regiment), and subsequently on the cavalier, which he was the first to mount. At the same moment the French effected their entrance, and the garrison was driven back step by step, and hurled pell-mell through the embrasures on the opposite side.

Here the same obstacles which had impeded our advance obstructed their retreat; in addition to two wet ditches and two belts of pointed bamboo stakes, there was swampy ground and a third ditch and bank.

The storming parties opened a destructive fire on them from the cavalier, and this was enhanced by the cannister fire of Captain Govan's guns, which had been moved to the left of the fort for this purpose.

The ground outside the fort was literally strewn with the enemy's dead and wounded; three of the Chinese were impaled on the stakes. A few fugitives reached the outer north fort, which opened fire to cover their retreat, and was answered by the Armstrong guns with good effect.

About an hour after this the whole of the forts on both sides of the river hauled down their war banners and hoisted flags of truce. General Montauban and I sent each an officer to ask their meaning, and summon them to surrender, but they only received an evasive and insolent reply, and were defied to come on to the attack.

Accordingly two fresh regiments, the 3rd Buffs and the 8th Punjab Infantry, having been brought up, I advanced to attack the outer north fort. Two 8-inch guns were placed in position against it; the other siege guns could not be brought up.* The field batteries were placed at 800 yards' range on an arc encircling the left and front, the French guns on our right. Not a shot was fired by the enemy, and the allied infantry pushed on, crossed the ditches, and scaled the walls without meeting any opposition; the garrison of 2,000 men being made prisoners.

This fort was stronger than the first. They are all constructed on the same plan, being redoubts with a thick rampart heavily armed with guns and wall-pieces, and having a high cavalier facing seawards, the guns of which were all turned in towards us; they have two unfordable wet ditches, between which and the parapet sharp bamboo stakes were thickly planted, forming two belts, each about 15 feet wide, round the fort, an abattis encircling the whole, and further covered by pieces of water, which force an advance to be made only on a narrow front.

Towards evening the garrisons of the south forts were observed to be evacuating them, and detachments of English and French were passed over in ships' boats, and occupied them. There is not now the trace of an enemy near us, and the whole of the forts and entrenched camps are in our hands, containing about 400 guns, many of which are of very large calibre.

It is difficult to account for the confusion and uncertainty which seemed to pervade the enemy when the first fort fell; but it now appears that the general in command was killed, and the second in command either killed or missing; and the confusion caused by this, together with the severe lesson received in the first fort, rendered them incapable or unwilling of further resistance.

I cannot conclude this despatch without expressing my sense of the very valuable services of Major-General Sir Robert Napier, who conducted the attack, and whose assistance has been most useful.

The service of the artillery under Brigadier-General Crofton was most excellent; its effects I have already described.

The engineering operations were conducted by Lieut.-Colonel Mann; and lastly, I must bring to notice the gallant conduct of the storming party, which was commanded by Brigadier Reeves, who, himself severely wounded in three places, did not quit the field until he had conducted his men into the fort.

The wounded were removed as soon as possible into Tangku, where every arrangement for their temporary reception was made by Dr. Muir, the principal medical officer.

Many others, both officers and soldiers, behaved in a manner deserving of being mentioned; but want of time does not permit me treat of it in this despatch, and on a future occasion I shall do myself the honour of bringing their names to your notice.

I would also wish to inform her Majesty's Government how cordially and

* 2 Armstrong batteries, 2 9-pounder batteries, 2 rocket batteries.

† 2 32-pounder guns, 2 8-inch howitzers, 3 8-inch mortars, 3 5½-inch mortars.

* The guns of the cavalier of the captured fort were manned and turned on.

sincerely our French allies have co-operated with us, as well as the admiration I feel for their gallant conduct in the field.

General de Montauban has always shown every disposition to act the roughly in concert with me, and to co-operate in every manner in his power. The services of the gunboats will doubtless be brought to notice by the naval Commander-in-Chief, and I beg here to record what a valuable and efficient colleague I have found in Admiral Hope, whose unwearied exertions throughout the whole campaign, and in discharging the onerous duties of transporting this large force to the seat of war have contributed greatly to the success of operations.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HOPE GRANT,

Lieut. Gen., commanding H.M.'s forces in China.

The Right Hon. Secretary of State for War, &c.

Head-Quarters, 1st Division, Camp near Sin-ho, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, in obedience to the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the first division, under my command, marched from Pehtang about half-past ten A.M. on the 12th inst.

On reaching the enemy's second picquet-house, which is about 300 yards from their entrenched position, skirmishers of the 1st Royals were sent to the left, and some of the 31st to the right, and shortly afterwards Colonel Barry's battery of Armstrong guns, and Captain Martin's battery of 9-pounders (the whole under the command of Captain Desborough), opened fire on the enemy's entrenchment at a distance of about 800 yards. After a cannonade of 25 minutes the enemy's cavalry were seen moving to their left from the entrenchments.

The guns then advanced to within 500 yards, and played on the enemy's position, as also on the cavalry who were moving to their right. The fire of two Armstrong guns quickly dispersed their cavalry, and in a few minutes the advance was sounded, and the enemy's position found to be abandoned.

The enemy now retired to the entrenched village of Sin-ho, but Sir Robert Napier's division having turned their left, the cavalry of the enemy, in large numbers, escaped behind this village towards the Peiho forts.

The Armstrong guns, at a range of from 2,000 to 2,500 yards, made good practice on the fugitives.

This engagement having been entirely that of artillery, only one man of the division was wounded.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. MICHEL,

Major-General, Commanding 1st Division.

Camp, Tangku, Aug. 24.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the result of the operations of the force under my command, employed in the advance from Pehtang, and the attack of the Tartar post at the Sin-ho entrenchment.

The troops left their billets at 4 A.M. of the 12th inst., and moved out in the following order:—

An advanced guard of 200 men of the 3rd Buffs, with two Armstrong guns of Milward's Battery, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, 3rd Buffs.

4 Armstrong guns, Milward's Battery.

23rd Company Royal Engineers.

3rd Buffs.

8th Regiment Punjab Infantry.

44th Regiment.

Bolton's Rocket Battery.

Royal Marines.

Madras Sappers and Miners.

Right Wing 67th Regiment.

Reserve Ammunition.

Hospital Stretchers, &c.

Rear Guard.

Left Wing 67th Regiment.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Two Squadrons King's Dragoon Guards.

Probyn's Horse.

Three guns, Stirling's Battery.

Fane's Horse.

The head of the column moved at four A.M., but though two days' hard work had been devoted to repairing the roads, the deep, tenacious mud rendered them so difficult, that it was not till half-past seven that the rear of the column cleared the gate of Pehtang.

According to his Excellency's instructions, the force above enumerated struck off from the causeway by a track to the right, at half a mile from Pehtang. The Commander-in-Chief was himself a witness of the extreme difficulties which had to be overcome in extricating the troops from the inundated town of Pehtang, and advancing them through the deep mud, in which gun-wheels frequently were imbedded axle-deep. It cost two hours' hard labour to the troops to traverse the first two miles.

I advanced by brigades, in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, my front covered by the advanced guard of two hundred of the 3rd Buffs and Milward's battery, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent. The cavalry was formed on my right.

A considerable halt was necessary to enable the rear to struggle through the heavy ground, and close up, for I was aware that I was liable to attack from the north, as well as from the enemy in front.

Observing the approach of the Allied columns to the direct attack of the entrenchment upon the causeway, and perceiving the enemy in great force, both in that entrenchment and in front of the village of Sin-ho, I marched directly towards them, taking their position in flank, and threatening their line of retreat.

On arriving within 1,500 yards Milward's Armstrong guns opened on the enemy. These were the first shots fired with that weapon in war, and the range and accuracy of their fire excited the admiration of the force. The Tartar horsemen were surprised by the fire, but not shaken. After some hesitation they streamed out in a long line through a passage across the marsh which separated us, and forming with great regularity and quickness, enveloped my force in a great circle of skirmishers. The northern portion formed by the cavalry, known to be in that direction, who hitherto kept out of sight, seemed suddenly to rise in position from the plain.

As soon as the enemy's movements were clearly defined I sent to Brigadier Pattle, commanding the cavalry, directing him to detach a troop to protect my right rear, and to take the opportunity to charge which the enemy so boldly offered him.

I then had the satisfaction of seeing the admirable charge of my cavalry, by which the Tartar horde in front of them was driven from the field in disorder. Milward's battery had continued to play upon the enemy as long as it was possible to do so without injury to our advancing cavalry.

About this time Stirling's half-battery, which, being unable to follow the movements of cavalry in such heavy ground, had been left with an escort of thirty of Fane's Horse, under Lieut. Macgregor, was charged by a body of Tartar cavalry of very superior numbers. Lieut. Macgregor gallantly led his small party against the enemy and defeated them, many Tartars being killed, and Lieut. Macgregor and many of his men being severely wounded.

Whilst this was going on, my attention had been diverted from my right front to a large party of Tartars, who were steadily approaching the Buffs, on the left front, apparently regardless of the fire of two of Milward's guns, under Lieutenant Harvey, of the Rifles, of the advanced guard, and of Bolton's rockets. They advanced to within 450 yards, and bore unflinchingly for a considerable time such a fire as would have tried any troops in the world. The 4th Brigade, under Brigadier Reeves, being similarly attacked at the same time, replied with a steady fire, which did considerable execution.

At length the courageous endurance of the enemy began to give way, and they fled from the field with precipitation.

I then advanced my force towards the western end of the village of Sin-ho, and joined the allied columns.

At no time throughout the day had we an opportunity of coming into contact with the enemy's infantry.

Trusting that the objects intended by his Excellency have been carried out by the force under my command, I beg to bring to his notice the excellent conduct and discipline of the troops of all arms, during a very trying day.

I am much indebted to the brigadiers commanding the several brigades of cavalry and of infantry, and to the officer commanding the field artillery, all of whom performed the duties entrusted to them to my entire satisfaction.

I received the most valuable assistance from my divisional and personal staff, whose labours were unremitting.

I beg to subjoin a list of officers, whom I desire earnestly to recommend to his Excellency's favourable consideration.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

R. NAPIER,

Major General, Commanding 2nd Division China Force

To Captain Biddulph, Military Secretary.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES.

The *Moniteur* publishes a series of despatches giving details of the proceedings against the Chinese. The general commanding the French troops in China has addressed the following report to the Minister of War:—

[Head-quarters, Sin-ho, August 18. ¶

Monsieur le Marechal,—I have the honour to address you the following account of the operations of the 14th:—The Allied army left Pehtang on the 12th, and after having repulsed the cavalry of the enemy, and driven their infantry from the entrenched positions which it occupied around Sin-ho, installed itself the same evening in the vicinity of this village, which is situated above all the defences of the left bank of the Peiho. The same day a reconnaissance on a road from Sin-ho made known to me that there was at about three miles below a large entrenched camp situated around the village of Tangku, and strongly defended both by natural obstacles and forces of infantry and artillery. This camp, which rested on the Peiho, could only be reached by two ways; one the road followed on the 12th, and of which the sides drowned, so to speak, by lagoons, did not allow any deploying of artillery or infantry; and the other, which was adopted by the English general-in-chief and myself for our principal and common line of operations, was the left bank of the Peiho itself. This ground was cut by numerous canals, which presented difficulties to our march, but these difficulties were overcome by the ever zealous and intelligent co-operation of the engineers, artillery, and pontoons. It thus became possible to approach near enough to the entrenchments to develop the batteries of the two armies, open an efficacious fire, destroy great part of the defences of the enemy, and send against them the columns of assault which, supported by the bulk of our forces, were to carry the works. Such was the plan adopted, and in the morning of the 14th the two armies moved in the following order:—The English army, supporting its right on the Peiho, descended parallel to the river, whilst the two brigades of Generals Jamin and Collineau, in close columns and at half distance for deploying, marched on its left and on the same line. All the infantry was preceded by artillery, which had on this occasion to engage first in the action; and the artillery was covered and supported, particularly on the left, by an advanced guard of infantry, consisting of a company of engineers, 200 marines, and two companies of riflemen. The ground which we had to go over was less firm than that assigned to our allies, but the march of the army nevertheless was not delayed. About eight o'clock the two batteries of 4, and the section of rocketmen deploying to the left of the English pieces, opened fire with them at about 1,500 metres (1,640 yards), from the entrenchments. The precision of the fire, in spite of the very vigorous, but fortunately ill-directed, reply of the enemy, soon produced the effect of allowing Colonel de Bentzman's column to approach their line by a movement in advance by demi-batteries. The battery of mountain howitzers entered in line as soon as the shortened distance rendered its fire efficacious. In the meantime our masses of infantry were kept at a distance, and I caused to be executed on our extreme left, on the road indicated above, a diversion by two pieces of four, supported by the 2nd battalion of marines. These two pieces were to maintain themselves on a line with the left of the army, and were to destroy the defences situated at the extremity of the road which it was following, that point having been recognised as that to which the column of assault was to proceed. The artillery approached to within 400 metres (437 yards), under a fire which diminished by degrees. Most of the enemy projectiles passed above it, and fell in empty space in advance of our infantry, which was then deployed in massed battalions. At about nine o'clock the fire of the Chinese was almost extinguished, with the exception of that

from some embrasures at their extreme right, which fired on our left. The moment had arrived, and after coming to an understanding with General Grant, I, approaching all my infantry by a movement in advance, gave orders to Lieut.-Colonel Schmitz, chief of my general staff, to form the troops of the advanced guard in columns of assault, and at their head to carry the enemy's entrenchments. This superior officer, though at the time rather seriously unwell, acquitted himself of his mission with remarkable energy. The company of Engineers, followed by coolies, carrying the ladders, the two companies of debarkation, Commandant Jauréguiberry; the 7th and 8th Companies of the 2nd battalion of Chasseurs, Commanders de La Poterie, next reached the edge of the counterscarp, through a rather sharp fire of musketry. Lieutenant-Colonel Schmitz leaped into the ditch, full of water, followed by Captains Chanoine and Guerrier, of the general staff, and Captains Paillot and Rienne, of the 2nd Battalion of Foot Chasseurs. He was the first to reach the top of the parapet and plant the national flag there in the sight of the whole army. He called the troops to him; they rushed into the interior of the works in pursuit of the defenders, now flying in disorder. At the same moment an English column had entered by another point, and the entrenched camp was in our power. A bridge thrown over the ditch soon enabled the other troops to complete the occupation, and the pursuit, though obstructed by the numerous canals intersecting the interior of the camp in all directions, continued to beyond the opposite side. At this moment, after conferring with General Grant, we determined to stop. A great number of dead left on the spot where they had fallen, about 100 more found in the deserted houses of the village, and the bodies of several mandarins of high rank who had cut their own throats when their troops took to flight, proved that the enemy's losses were considerable, and bore witness to the destruction caused by our rifled artillery. As to ourselves, the list annexed to this report will inform your Excellency that—thanks to the superiority of our fire and the impetuosity of our troops—this important success has not been too dearly bought. Fifteen pieces of bronze cannon, besides a great number of guns of very small calibre, have fallen into our hands. The enemy in their flight also left so many flags behind that I merely had them struck down, without thinking it worth while to remove them to my camp. I have the honour to address you by this mail a copy of the general order, No. 85. Your Excellency will there find the names of the officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves under my eyes in this brilliant action, and whom I have thought proper to mention in the order of the army. Colonel de Bentzman, commanding the artillery, seconded by Colonel Foulon Grandchamp, directed his batteries with a vigour and precision above all praise.—Accept, &c.,

C. DE MONTAUBAN,

Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army in China.

Camp of Sin-ho, Aug. 24.

Monsieur le Marechal,—I have had the honour of addressing to your excellency the report on the occupation of the right bank of the Peiho, which was effected on the 18th August by the troops of the 1st brigade (2nd battalion of Foot Chasseurs and the 1st battalion of the 102nd of the line). On the 20th General Jamin, by my order, made a reconnaissance for the purpose of examining the defiles in advance of his front. He soon met with works strongly occupied, and was obliged to halt before a fire of heavy artillery. It then appeared evident to me that on both banks it would be impossible to reach the forts without first carrying a large entrenched camp similar to that of Tangku, which we took on the 14th. From this moment the arrangement of the whole of the Chinese works was well known to me. On each bank, at the mouth of the Peiho, was an enormous fort commanding the sea and the approaches to the stockades; further up was another fort covering the fire of the former, and raking the river; and, lastly, for the purpose of protecting the whole line of defences, was a vast entrenched camp, situated at the extremity of the mainland and of the lagoons. The position of General Jamin's brigade covered my point of passage, and had the effect of threatening the only line which remained to the enemy. In accord with General Sir Hope Grant, I ordered the works of the bridge, which we were constructing in common, to be expedited as much as possible, but as, in consequence of the breadth of the river, which is in this place 260 yards, some days would be necessary to complete this bridge, it was decided that we should profit by this delay to attack the nearest fort of Tangku, on the left bank. The gunboats of the two fleets were at the same time to cover with their long-range guns the fire of the fort on the left bank below that which we intended to attack. The English brigade of Sir Robert Napier and that of General Collineau were designated for this operation, which was fixed for the 21st. General Collineau went to bivouac in the camp of Tangku in the evening of the 20th with a company of engineers, the 1st battalion of the 102nd of the line, and two battalions of marines. A battery of twelve rifled guns, a detachment of pontoons, under the command of Colonel Grandchamp, and a section of field hospitals were to join him at daybreak. This general immediately placed himself in communication with General Napier, who had taken a position in advance of Tangku, and had sheltered his siege materiel behind an epaulement. It was decided between them that in the attack of the following day the French troops should occupy the right of the English. In the morning of the 21st Collineau's brigade debouched on the field of operations, which passes through the swampy grounds extending in advance of Tangku. The company of engineers had prepared this march by filling up during the night a cutting in the road on the right. At daybreak the enemy's forts opened fire on the English artillery. General Collineau made the following arrangements:—Two pieces joining their fire to that of the English siege pieces, were directed against the forts attacked; the four other pieces placed on the banks of the river commenced a counter fire on the batteries of the forts of the right bank, the fire from which took us *en d'écharpe*. The 1st battalion of the 102nd (Colonel O'Malley), and the 1st battalion of marines (Colonel de Vassoigne), were deployed in the rear, and sheltered by a bend in the ground. The 2nd battalion of marines (Commandant Domenech Diego) remained in reserve at Tangku. Towards seven o'clock a formidable explosion took place in the fort which we were attacking. General Collineau immediately caused three companies of the 102nd to advance, which took up a position behind a little epaulement at about 300 metres from the counterscarp. The fire of our artillery then redoubled its intensity. At about half-past seven an explosion more terrible than the first greatly damaged the second fort on the left bank. However, the fire from the forts on the

right annoyed us exceedingly, and the English pieces of twelve and two English howitzers were brought on the line of the most advanced troops, and directed against them. The decisive moment approached. Captain Lesergent-d'Hendecourt, aide-de-camp to General Collineau, was sent by him to reconnoitre the obstacles; they consisted of three fosses full of water, traversing a muddy soil, and only to be reached by two slippery roads, about two yards wide. The interval between the last two fosses, and the foot of the ramparts where the fire of our artillery had not been able to make a breach, was covered with accessory defences of all kinds. By common accord Generals Collineau and Napier sent forward their columns of assault. The light company of the 102nd advanced, whilst coolies, carrying ladders under the direction of a section of engineers, commanded by Captain Bovet, marched towards the counterscarp. The 4th Company of the 1st Battalion of the 102nd followed close on the Light Company, and Colonel O'Malley took the command of that column. However, the fire of musketry caused us rather serious losses; the coolies, of whom several were struck, were unwilling to advance, and a new section of Engineers had to carry forward the ladders abandoned by them. Thanks to the skill and activity of the Engineers and the intrepidity of our soldiers, the obstacles were soon surmounted, and the ladders raised against the rampart. On the instant General Collineau sent a supporting column, composed of three companies of infantry of marine. Then occurred one of those memorable struggles which it is very difficult to describe. On one side some men of the 102nd, and of the marine infantry, mounting the ladders, one by one, bayonet in hand; on the other an enemy fighting desperately with muskets, pikes, arrows, and rolling cannon balls from the top of the walls. The French flag was planted on the summit by Drummer Fachard, of the 4th company, 1st battalion of the 102nd, one of the first arrived, and who supported an heroic struggle. Colonel O'Malley, Chef de Bataillon Testard, of the marine infantry; Chef d'Escadron Campeon, sent by General Collineau soon after the commencement of the action to urge on the movement; Lieutenant Rouvier, of the navy, commanding the coolies; Lieut.-Colonel Dupin, of the general staff, who had claimed the honour of marching with the storming column, drew our soldiers after them. The energy of the troops overbore all resistance; they entered the work, and then a fresh struggle commenced on that ground, which the enemy defended inch by inch with indescribable desperation. At last the fort was taken; the English also entered on their side; the enemy rushed towards all the issues, throwing themselves from the embrasures into the ditches, and making for the second fort, under a storm of shot which strewed the ground with their dead and wounded. But our losses were heavy and painful. Lieutenant Grandperrier, of the Voltigeurs of the 102nd, Quartermaster Blanquet du Chayla, attached to the corps of the coolies, were killed; and Lieutenants Balme and Porte, Adjutant Lunet, of the 102nd, were severely wounded. Out of eight officers of the 102nd, two only were spared by the fire; the company of Voltigeurs alone counts 62 men killed and wounded. Commandant Testard, before entering the fort, was covered with lance wounds and contusions, besides having been knocked backwards by a cannon ball thrown down on his head. Although leaving to Gen. Collineau the command which I had entrusted him, I was present through the whole affair, and was able to observe all its details. The sole taking of this first fort was a complete victory, but it was scarcely nine o'clock in the morning, and I had to ascertain if great consequences could not be derived from the success we had obtained. I therefore entered the fort to concert with General Grant. At that moment the fire from the right bank, which had so much disquieted us in the morning, had completely ceased, and white flags were displayed from all the enemy's works. Bearers of flags of truce presented themselves, demanding to communicate with the ambassadors. General Grant and myself told them that at two o'clock precisely, unless complete submission were made, hostilities would recommence. I took advantage of this delay to give repose to our troops. I had given orders to Colonel de Bentzman to bring up immediately the two batteries of four, the second battery of twelve, and the section of rocketmen. The four were to be directed on the second fort of the left bank, which became the new object of our attack; the twelve and the rocketmen were to deploy on the banks of the Peiho, in such a way as to attack in counter-battery the great fort on the right bank, the batteries of which could take our columns in flank. At two o'clock precisely General Collineau advanced on the second fort, leaving in reserve the troops which had been engaged in the morning, whilst the artillery deployed kept itself in readiness to open fire. He arrived with his troops at the brink of the fosse without receiving a single shot. The obstacles were crossed by means of ladders, the rampart was escalated, the marines penetrated by a postern situated on the very bank of the river, and our two columns met in the interior of the fort, pressing between them a garrison of 3,000 men, who had thrown down their arms and seemed plunged in stupor. This second fort, like the first, was armed with formidable artillery, and had on its walls pieces of enormous calibre. This new success gave the measure of the demoralisation of the enemy. Chef d'Escadron Campeon and Captain de Cools were at this moment engaged in collecting the means of crossing, and had seized a junk. I ordered them to cross to the right bank with some English officers, charged with a similar mission by General Sir Hope Grant, and to summon the Viceroy of Petcheli to immediately abandon all the defences of the Peiho. On reaching the opposite shore these officers attempted to enter the first fort, but were prevented by a military mandarin, who ordered the drawbridge to be raised before them. At this moment another mandarin, bearing despatches for the Allied generals, presented himself to them. These despatches, immediately opened and translated by Mr. Parkes, of the English army, offered to abandon to the Allies the forts taken in the morning, and the opening of the Peiho to the squadrons, but reserving to the Chinese the forts and works on the right bank. These proposals were rejected, and the French and English officers resolved to go and see the Viceroy in his yamoun at Ta-kou. They were well received by him, and a very long conference ensued with the Viceroy, who appeared at first immovable. At eight in the evening only the Viceroy yielded, and handed to the officers addressed by him to the commanders-in-chief of the Allied armies the act of capitulation, in which he gave up all the forts and entrenched camps on the two banks of the Peiho, with all their materiel of war, and left free access to the river. The next morning, at daybreak, this document was in our hands; but the evening before companies of our marine infantry and some English companies had landed on the right bank, the defences of which had been evacuated in the utmost disorder by the Tartar troops. In brief, the action of the 21st has made us masters

of five forts, two immense fortified camps, an enormous quantity of arms of all kinds, war stores, and 518 cannon of large calibre. In concluding this report I think it my duty to call your Excellency's particular attention to General Collineau, who in the desperate struggle of the 21st displayed the gallantry and energy you know him to possess. I cannot speak too highly of the calmness and military skill with which he directed the operation. This general officer had his right epaulet pierced by a ball during the assault. In fine, from the very outset of this campaign and in the midst of difficulties without parallel in Europe, the troops have always distinguished themselves by their constancy and eagerness for action. The Artillery, which had so important a part to play, has been what it has shown itself everywhere. The Engineers zealously accomplished the difficult task imposed on them. The service of the field hospitals was above all praise, as well for the care bestowed on the sick in our hospitals as for the first assistance afforded to the wounded on the field of battle. I annex to this report the lists of killed and wounded, the returns of the cannon taken in the forts, the General Order No. 91, relative to the affair of the 21st; and I at the same time address to your Excellency recommendations for promotion, to which I pray you to call the gracious notice of his Majesty the Emperor.

Accept, &c., DE MONTAUBAN.

The Minister of Marine has received the following despatches from Vice Admiral Charner, who commands the French naval forces in China:—

On board the *Alarme*, in the Peiho, August 23.

Monsieur le Ministre,—As I have had the honour to inform your Excellency in a preceding report the progress of the expedition, from its departure from the banks of the Peihang, has been a series of successes. After everywhere repulsing the enemy, it arrived on the 18th under the walls of the forts established on the north bank of the Peiho; when I received notice that the allied armies would in the morning attack these formidable positions where the Chinese had for some time before collected all their means of defence. Feeling certain that the navy at the decisive moment could effectually co-operate in this attack, I had some days before sought out the best position from which our gunboats could batter the forts without interfering with the movements of the assaulting columns. The point which appeared to me best calculated for this purpose was situated on the left bank of the Peiho, but it was only accessible to craft of very slight draft of water, such as our small iron gunboats. I had four of them at my disposal, and in the afternoon of the 20th I gave orders for them to anchor on the banks of soft mud at the point which had been previously fixed on. Rear-Admiral Page took the command of them. I proceeded at the same time with the larger gunboats towards the mouth of the Peiho, and at six o'clock in the evening anchored within the bar of the river, at about a mile from the southern ports. We were not disturbed in these different movements by the guns of the forts; but about half-past nine the Chinese threw some fire-balls at our vessels, which, however, did not reach them, but exploded at a short distance off. At five o'clock in the morning of the 21st the allied armies commenced their movements against the inner northern fort, and the gunboats, under the command of Rear Admiral Page, opened their fire against the fort nearer the shore, and continued it with good effect during the action, which lasted about six hours. At low water the gunboats were completely aground, and their fire, far from being impeded, improved in precision. The fire of these boats contributed to the success of the day, not only by the direct attack on the forts, but in clearing several points of the plain over which the armies advanced. The rifled cannon caused terrible ravages in the works of the Chinese fortifications. Four English gunboats took part with us in this bombardment. At seven o'clock a loud explosion was heard, and the dense mass of smoke which followed showed that one of the principal forts on the side of the plain had been blown up. This explosion was soon followed by another, which took place about nine o'clock, and caused the destruction of one of the fortified points of the coast. This was caused by one of the balls from our gunboats. The enemy, alarmed by these successive explosions, and pressed on the land side by the allied armies, which surrounded all the positions, and exposed to the constant fire of the gunboats, no longer endeavoured to prolong their resistance. About eleven o'clock a flag of truce was hoisted on all the forts and the Chinese demanded to capitulate, offering to give up their positions into the hands of the commanders-in-chief. On this day our troops and our crews were full of ardour and energy; those of our worthy allies and their vessels rivalled with ours, and the most perfect accord has never ceased to reign between the forces of the two nations united for the same cause. In the evening of the same day the destruction of the stockades and other obstacles which impeded the navigation was commenced, and on the 22nd at nine o'clock in the morning, a passage was made wide enough to permit small vessels to come up and put themselves in communication with the head-quarters of Sin-ho. The stockades constructed by the Chinese at the mouth of the Peiho are worthy of description. They were six in number. There was first a row of strong wooden posts outside the forts; then a double row of iron spikes of great weight driven deep into the ground, and at low water only showing their sharp points. Some of these pieces of iron, which were of the size of an anchor-stock, must weigh as much as from 15 to 20 tons. A third stockade was formed of floating cylinders, joined together and fastened to the banks by strong chains; the fourth was in every respect similar in form to the second, but composed of slighter materials; and, lastly, the other two were composed of a number of beams of wood, united by chains and cables, and fixed to the two banks of the river.—Accept, &c. CHARNER.

A second despatch from the same is dated on board the *Alarme*, Tien-tsin, 25th:—

On the 23rd, about ten o'clock in the morning, at the moment when the tide favoured, I entered the Peiho with the gunboats *Alarme* and *Matraile* and two small iron ones preceded by some hours by Admiral Hope, who also left with four or five of his small vessels. The river, which in many places is very narrow, very winding, and of difficult navigation for vessels of a certain size and of the draught of water of our large gunboats, retarded my progress, and in spite of all my efforts I only arrived on the morning of the following day at the part of the river at the foot of Tien-tsin. The mandarins and

the principal inhabitants of the town at the approach of the leading boats, came towards them declaring that the people made their entire submission, and requesting at the same time that the inhabitants and their property should be placed under the protection of the Allies, who took possession of the town in the name of France and England, and hoisted their flags on the principal edifice. A proclamation from each of the admirals was also posted up on the walls of the town, recommending the inhabitants to be peaceable, and promising that their persons and property should be respected. According to the information which I have been able to obtain, the feeling of the people of Tien-tsin does not appear hostile to us. A body of 1,800 men, composed half of French and half of English troops, sufficed to maintain security, and place our position out of danger from any attempt in case the Chinese Government should commence fresh hostilities.—Accept, &c.

CHARNER.

The list of killed and wounded published contains the following officers' names:—

Probyn's Horse.—Ensign Macaulay, slightly; Lieut. Stewart, slightly.
Fane's Horse.—Lieut. M'Gregor, severely.
Staff.—Capt. Brooke, 48th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Sir R. Napier, wounded severely; gunshot wound of thigh—Brigadier Reeves, 90th Regiment, severely; gunshot wound of foot, forearm, and shoulder—Lieutenant Kempson, slightly; contused wound of face.
Royal Artillery.—Milward's Battery.—Lieut. Gye, severely; gunshot wound in thigh—Assist.-Surg. Prescott, slightly; gunshot wound in neck.
Royal Engineers.—23rd Company.—Brevet-Major Graham, severely; gunshot wound of thigh.
44th Regiment.—Captain George Ingham, severely; contusion of back of right thigh—Lieutenant Robert Rogers, severely; gunshot wound in right side.
67th Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, severely; gunshot wound of face—Captain Miller, dangerously; gunshot wound, breast; Lieutenant Kingsley, dangerously; gunshot wound, knee—Lieutenant Burslem, severely; gunshot wound, shoulder—Lieutenant Lennon, slightly; contused by shell, arm—Ensign Turner, severely; contused by shell, arm and thigh—Ensign Chaplin, severely; contused by shell, arm and thigh—Ensign Fraser, severely; contused by shell, thigh.
Recapitulation.—Officers wounded.—Two dangerously, thirteen severely, seven slightly—total 22.
Royal Marines.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Travers, slightly; contused wound, right leg—Captain Carrington, slightly; gingly ball through lower hip—Lieutenant G. Maires, severely; gingly ball, left shoulder—Lieutenant Barker, slightly; lacerated wound, right foot—Lieutenant Straghan, slightly; lacerated wound, right foot.

London Gazettes.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., commanding her Majesty's military forces in China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Vice-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies and China, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order.

Naval and Military.

Tenders for stores for the use of the China expedition continue to be announced. The detachment of troops proceeding by the *Sultana*, named in our last, will proceed in about a week.

Salutes have been fired from the principal forts in honour of the victory at the Peiho.

Rumours were circulated at the head-quarters of the Royal Marines, on the 8th, to the effect that the battalion now serving in China would embark at Hong Kong for England on the 1st of October.

We believe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the earliest opportunity will be taken of advancing Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 60th Regiment, to the rank of Captain, and Ensign Chaplin to that of Lieutenant, for the gallant conduct exhibited by these officers in the attack on the Taku forts. Although they have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, we understand that the formal recommendation which must precede its bestowal has not yet been received in England.

Captain James J. McCleverty, C.B. (1848), now in command of the *Cambrian* frigate on the China station, has been appointed to receive the Captain's Good Service Pension, vacant by the promotion of Captain Massie.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* has called attention to the booty money accruing on the capture of Canton. The editor, in reply, says:—"The Canton Booty—naval share—hangs fire at the Treasury: a question of apportionment, we believe. The lists to pay the £33,000 are nearly completed at Somerset House. In a month probably the notices will be issued."

Ensign Chaplin, who recently distinguished himself at the capture of the Chinese forts, is a son of the late Mr. W. L. Chaplin, for many years chairman of the South-Western Railway Company, and a brother of the present partner in the well-known firm of "Chaplin and Horne."

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The bar silver brought by the last Mexican packet has been sold at 61½d. per oz., showing a decline of ½d.

ARRIVALS.—At Boston, Oct. 24.—From Penang: Minstrel, Kelly.

DEPARTURES NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Nov. 8, from the Clyde, for Macassar, Sophia. Nov. 10, from London for Hong Kong, Sultana.

SPOKEN.—Zeenyonph, Dutch barque, bound to Batavia 1st Sept., 39 S. 22 E.; Coromandel, Liverpool to China, 31st Oct., 49 N. 10 W.; Yeelust, Dutch barque, Amsterdam to Batavia, 9th Sept., 39 S. 53 E.; Hero, Foochow-Foo to London 18th Sept., 21 S. 58 E.; Alice, London to Singapore 10th Sept., 40 S. 56 E.; Marie (French ship), Marseilles to Singapore 15th Aug., 36 S. 1 E. At Mauritius, Sept. 11, Ly-ee-moon (s.s.), Hill, from London and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed 15th for Singapore; Kap Hoorn, Dik, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, 31st Aug., off Rio Janeiro; Fidelo, Hanschildt, Hamburg to Macassar, Oct. 26, 41 N., 7 W.

MAURITIUS, Oct. 6.—The Louis Cezard, Thomas, from Bordeaux, to Batavia, which put in here Sept. 19th, leaky (making twenty inches water per hour). The Jan Van Brakel (Dutch barque), Verhey, from Batavia, to Rotterdam, which put in here Sept. 24, leaky, and the James Lemon (barque), Maculay, from London to China, which put in here Sept. 26, also leaky, are all discharging.

It is reported that the Africa (American ship), Jordan, from Cardiff to Shanghai, got aground in the Straits of Gaspar, and being surrounded by pirates, was abandoned, and was on fire before the crew lost sight of her, the latter are reported as having been landed at Singapore on Sept. 9.

Monetary and Commercial.

We hear nothing further about the reported loan for India. The Indian Council are not apparently in want of money just at present. But it is hardly likely they can pull through the financial year without assistance. Meanwhile, rupee paper is lower, and is saleable only to the banks. The Five per Cents. are at 95 to ½, and the Five and a-Half per Cents. at 101 to ½.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that the declared value of the effects for the nine months is greater by £3,687,035 than during the nine months of 1859, and by £5,988,754 than during the nine months of 1858. The tables are very imperfect in their details respecting the exports to China; but so far as they go they show a satisfactory increase. A statement will be found below.

The following has been issued to the shareholders of the Labuan Coal Company:—

"69, Lombard-street, Nov. 5.

"I am instructed by the directors of the Labuan Coal Company to inform you that the China mail has brought them advices from Messrs. Middleton, Harrison, and Co., the company's agents at Singapore, dated the 19th of September, announcing the safe arrival there on the 13th of September of Mr. Hunter, the company's mining superintendent, and staff of ten Europeans.

"The directors have witnessed with great satisfaction the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Hunter, and they are deeply indebted to Messrs. Middleton, Harrison, and Co. for the promptitude and energy with which they have acted. Immediately on Mr. Hunter's arrival at Singapore, announcing to them the sudden death, in the Red Sea, on his passage out, of Mr. McLaren, the company's general manager, they at once, in consultation with Mr. Hunter, associated with him Mr. Robert Ooulson, of Singapore, to aid in the general management, engaged 40 Chinese artisans and miners, and arranged that a confidential bookkeeper from their own establishment should take charge of the company's accounts.

"Having chartered a fast brig to convey the party to Labuan (distant from Singapore 700 miles), Mr. Harrison, one of their partners, was kind enough to accompany the expedition to see all in order, and which would start within one week from Mr. Hunter's arrival.

"The arrangement with Mr. Coulson has the cordial approval of the Board, as he has had great experience in the management of native labour, having for years superintended coal mines in the East, and has a practical knowledge of Labuan, having resided there and worked the coal seams.

"Mr. Harrison informs the directors that he will be able to forward full reports on the mines from himself and Mr. Hunter by the mail of the 29th of November, pending which the directors have great satisfaction in finding that all the preliminary operations have been so promptly and judiciously undertaken.

"A. WILSON, Sec., pro tem."

The dollars brought by the last Mexican steamer have been disposed of at 62½d. per ounce, thus establishing an advance of ½d. on the price realised for those which arrived in the middle of last month. Small amounts have, however, been sold in the meantime at the present rate, and also at 62½d. The bar silver by the same packet is not yet sold.

The specie by the present mail is as follows:—Alexandria, £5,275 gold; Madras, £4,766 gold, and £17,420 silver; Calcutta, £9,520 silver; Singapore, £850 gold; Penang, £1,200 silver; Hong Kong, £98,860 silver—of this sum £85,250 is on Government account; Foochow, £1,900 silver; and Shanghai, £14,071.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Extensive public tea sales held just after the outward mail of the 26th ult., opened with brisk competition, at 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance for Haassam, and fully previous rates for China descriptions. Towards the close

the demand was checked by the news detailing the capture of the Taku Forts, and the dispersion of the rebels from Shanghai, and the market has since remained inactive. Prices are not quoted lower, but the tendency is in the buyer's favour. Good common Congou has been only in limited demand for export, and the price cannot be quoted over 1s. 3d. per lb. Some transactions in low and broken-leaf kinds have taken place, at from 10d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb. Fair to good flavoury kinds were at one time saleable, at ½d. to 1d. per lb. advance; but they are not difficult of sale at last month's prices. In common to fair Hohows and Ningchows considerable purchases were made from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.; but they have become difficult of sale at reduced prices. In second-class monings and wopaks, also, the advance at one time obtainable has been lost. In fine monings transactions have been trifling. The new kaisows have met with a fair inquiry, and further arrivals of really fine have commanded fully the opening prices; in good qualities sales have been made, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. Tayshans were in moderate demand at higher prices early in the month, but are now neglected; the lower qualities were taken by the exporters. In Oolongs we have but little alteration to notice. In Souchongs but little has been done. A small parcel of new season has been sold, at 3s. 1d. per lb., which, quality considered, is an extreme price. Flowery pekoes continues very difficult of sale, and prices are very irregular. Common to fair scented capers have sold about 1d. lower, as also fair scented orange pekoes. In Foochow teas the supplies have been moderate, and prices remain much as before. There has been a better demand for green teas, owing to the non-arrival of supplies at Shanghai, and uncertainty as to when they will reach that port. Fair to good taiping gunpowders show an advance of 1d. per lb. In moyunes the few sales are also at higher prices, whilst ping sueys have realised, both at public sale and privately, an advance of 1d. per lb. for fair to good qualities, and 2d. to 3d. per lb. for fine to finest. In Young Hysons there is not much to notice, some of Japan growth, faced in Shanghai, have realised full prices. Common to fair Hysons maintain former prices, but good and fine are with difficulty saleable at a fall of fully 2d. to 3d. per lb., there being scarcely any export demand. Canton made teas show but little alteration.

SILK.—China silk, which, prior to the overland advices, was selling somewhat freely, has since attracted but little attention, owing principally to the heavy settlements noticed at Shanghai. The quotations are as follows:—

		s.	d.	s.	d.	Superior.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	.	23	6	25	0					
" No. 3 and 4	.	21	6	23	0					
" No. 5	.	21	0	21	6					
Taysham	.	16	6	19	0	20	0	22	0	
Hito, long reel	.	17	6	18	6	19	0	20	6	
Canton	.	9	0	17	0	17	0	19	0	
Chinese thrown	.	17	6	21	0	22	0	23	0	
Japan	.	16	0	20	0	22	0	30	0	
Yucula	.	14	0	24	6					

SUGAR.—Only a moderate quantity of Penang has been brought forward which went off heavily, but small parcels in public sale lately fetched advanced rates. The inquiry for clayed Manila has improved, and large transactions have been effected on enhanced terms. Unclayed has continued scarce, and though no sales of moment have occurred, proportionate rates to those lately current for other sorts could be obtained. Of Siam, &c., several parcels have offered, and been mostly sold at fair rates. Java has been realised to some extent, principally by private contract, at fully former quotations.

COFFEE.—The abundant arrivals expected at the date of our last advice, and which then produced a languid tone, have since had a still more depressing influence on the market, and as several cargoes of Ceylon have been received, and a large portion latterly brought to auction, prices of plantation have declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt., more especially for the palish qualities; but from the previous scantiness of supply, and contracted purchases of the home trade as well as exporters, a fair demand has existed at this reduction, and nearly the whole of the quantity offered has been disposed of; native likewise has been unfavourably affected, and though only a moderate amount has yet come to hand, the comparatively limited business done has been at a similar decline.

RICE.—The sales of the month are about 250,000 bags Madras, chiefly from 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; low to fine white Bengal, 11s. 6d. to 15s.; Bal-lam, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; Nakrenzie Arracan, good old, 10s. 7½d. to 11s.; new, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; very ordinary to good Rangoon, 9s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; and Moulmein, 10s. 6d. to 11s.; and afloat, the following cargoes, viz., two of Madras, together about 1,200 tons, at 11s. 9d. and 12s.; three of Rangoon, 2,700 tons, at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 7½d., and lately 12s.; two of Bassein, 1,400 tons, at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; also of Nakrenzie, five, comprising about 3,200 tons, at first, at 11s. 3d. and 11s. 4½d.; but since at 11s. 9d. (with part Larong at 11s. 7½d.) up to 12s. 1½d., the latter fully insured.

PEPPER.—Large parcels have been realised, viz., 10,000 bags Singapore, greyish to good black, 4d. to 4½d.; 3,000 bags Penang, at 3½d. to 3¾d., and a few brown Batavia at the same prices. Home-trade kinds are still dull of sale, but without change in value, only 1,500 bags good Alleppy and Travancore having been taken at 4½d. Business in white has been confined to Singapore, of which 1,200 bags have been sold at cheaper rates, chiefly fair quality, in the early part, at 5½d.; a few good at 6½d., but with more inquiry recently: middling to fair quality has brought 5½d. to 6½d.; good and fine, 6½d. to 7d.

SAGO.—Large business has been done privately, chiefly in small grain, at about 17s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt. Of 723 packages at auction, two-thirds sold at 16s. for ordinary medium, 14s. siftings, and 13s. to 15s. 6d. ordinary Borneo sort. The market has now become very quiet. In Sago Flour a fair trade has again been done within our quotations privately; and of 600 bags at auction one-fourth sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: the quarterly sales have gone off with much spirit, at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb., nearly all offered finding buyers: the following are the details: 242 bales, 1st sort, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.; 775 2nd, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; 332 3rd, 10s. to 1s. 4d.; 180 4th, 9d. to 1s. Cassia lignea has further advanced 3s. to 4s. with a brisk market, and of 3,274 boxes at auction two-thirds sold at 90s. to 96s. per cent. for 3rd to 1st quality. Cassia buda: Sales at 190s. Cloves: firm for all sorts. 3 cases Penang sold at auction at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for good; and 424 bags Zanzibar, one-third sold at 3½d. to 4d. for low to good. Mace: steady,

but still very cheap; 26 cases Singapore, 10 cases Penang, and 3 cases Batavia offered at auction, and two-thirds sold at 2s. per lb. for good pale, and 11d. to 1s. 4d. ordinary to good reddish. Nutmegs: the small sorts are 1d. per lb. cheaper; 314 cases Singapore, 15 cases Batavia, and 3 cases Penang, sold at auction at 1s. 1d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. for inferior small and shrivelled to middling good bold.

HEMP.—For Manila the market has improved; and of 3,462 bales at auction, about one third sold: fine white at £35 to £35 7s. 6d. per ton; ordinary to good roping, £22 10s. to £25 10s.; prices being 20s. per ton higher.

COTTON.—Market remains firm, and rates in some instances have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ of a penny for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—The last quotations maintained: block at 60s. to 65s., and saucer at 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Imports of Java from Holland have been large. About 60 bales of Manila are in the market for private sale.

TIN.—Market a little more active at 134s. to 135s. for Banca, and Straits 130s. 6d. to 131s. 6d.; antimony ore, £16 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: market flat, and supplies increasing, quotations nominal at 1s. 11d. to 2s. Camphor: operations have been of some interest: auctions embracing 234 cases China, and 243 tubs Japan, which were all taken at £6 10s. to £6 12s. 6d. per cwt., and the drug has since become very firm at £7. Sapanwood: market still much depressed, and of 55 tons Manila, and 13 tons Siam at auction, a few of the former sold at £5 7s. 6d. per ton for middling, being very cheap. Soy: auctions have included 50 hogsheds China, sold readily at 4s. to 4s. 2d. per gallon, and 350 tubs Japan, only a few of which sold at 1s. 9d. Rhubarb: market quiet; parcels at auction retired. Mother-o'-pearl shells: quotations as last. Tortoiseshell: market more active; 4 cases Manila sold at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per lb. for middling to very good but reddish mottle; 3 cases Singapore sold at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. for very good clean shell in sorts, and 19s. small and defective. Star anniseed: market quiet, no sales. Stielac: parcels at auction retired. Gum Benjamin: market firm. Sales of Siam, £21 10s. to £23 10s. for second quality. Rum: no sales to report.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh Bars, £6 7s. 6d. to £6 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £6 15s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9 10s.; sheets, single, £9 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 10s. to £19 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and Sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN, 136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English Pig, £21 5s. to £21 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22 5s.; Spelter, £19 15s. to £20 0s.; Zinc, English Sheet, £26; Quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

		Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	.	.	£1,385,544
Foo-Chow-Foo	.	.	36,181
Hong Kong	.	£40,646	2,152,736
Manila	.	.	.
Singapore	.	6,995	249,130
Penang	.	.	18,980

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$	Buy at 4s. 3d. to 4d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. 4s. 3d. to 4d.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

This market has been chiefly influenced by the Liverpool cotton market, and the intelligence from India and China has had no perceptible effect. Sellers of yarn have asked prices impossible of attainment, though, in a few cases, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. has been paid over the rates of last week, especially on cop twist and worst for local consumption. Transactions in cloths have been to a smaller extent than those in yarns, inconsiderable as the latter have been, and the position of the manufacturer has certainly deteriorated. An advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per piece over the reduced rates of last week has been cursorily obtained on China shirtings, but, as a rule, buyers hold aloof from extensive dealings.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,					Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,				
per lb.	0	10	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	per yard	3	6	4	9
Ditto, 26-32	0	11	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3	0	4	6
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to					Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0	8	0	10
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0	6	0	10
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	8	6	10	6	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18	0	25	0
Ditto White, 54 to 64 reed,					Chintzes, per piece	7	0	8	6
per piece	7	6	9	6	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2	3	4	6
Ditto, figured, ditto	10	3	15	0	Grey Twills, 49 yards p.d.	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
T. Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds.,					Jaconet White, 43 in. per				
ditto	5	0	8	3	piece	8	9	17	6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8	0	9	3	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard	7	6	13	0
Medium Cloths, per yard	7	6	9	0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.				
Camlets, per piece	30	0	96	0	by 24 yards	12	0	15	0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	28	0	36	0	Maddapolloms, white, 32				
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27	0	34	0	in. 24 yards	4	0	9	6
Lastings, per piece	30	0	55	0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE MANUFACTURING TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Nov. 1.	Price Nov.	Price Nov.	Price Nov.	Price Nov.	Price Nov.
	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, second quality...	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 Water Twist, ditto	1 0	1 0	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz.	5 9	5 9	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	4 9	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5lbs 2oz.	6 6	6 6	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0	5 10	5 6
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, 8lbs 4oz.	9 6	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 2
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto 8lbs 12oz.	10 9	10 9	10 0	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 9lbs 4oz.	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 9	9 3
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs	8 9	9 0	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	7 4	7 1

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

According to the Board of Trade Returns just issued, the exports of cotton goods for September have been £308,922, against £262,848 in 1859, and £61,245 in 1858; and for the nine months of 1860 £2,329,784, against £1,925,207 in 1859, and £1,261,265 in 1858. To Java for September, £99,170, against £71,435 in 1859, and £53,048 in 1858; and for the nine months of 1860 £754,140, against £587,747 in 1859, and £380,935 in 1858. To the Philippine Islands for September, £64,745, against £450 in 1859, and £700 in 1858, and for the nine months of 1860 £277,455, against £273,479 in 1859, and £313,969 in 1858. The exports of cotton yarn for September to China and Hong Kong were £27,770, against £41,322 in 1859, and £10,946 in 1858, and for the nine months of 1860 £283,894, against £336,992 in 1859, and £171,658 in 1858. No exports of cotton yarn to other parts. The exports of woollen cloths to China and Hong Kong for the month of September were £25,482, against £50,827 in 1859, and £15,799 in 1858, and for the nine months of 1860 £360,678, against £286,473 in 1859, and £175,247 in 1858. No exports to other parts. The exports of woollens and worsted stuffs to China and Hong Kong for September has been £32,199 against £25,371 in 1859, and £5,920 in 1858, and for the nine months of 1860 £362,142 against £205,977 in 1859, and £115,455 in 1858. No exports to other parts.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 26	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Julia	Carter.
— 29	London	Ditto	Chrysolite	M. Clelland.
Nov. 6	Plymouth	Ditto	Glencune	Turabul.
— 5	Queenstown	Ditto	Centurion	
Oct. 29	Deal	Hong Kong	Mercedes	Luff.
— 29	London	Manila	Ethereal	Jarman.
— 27	Texel	Batavia	Medea	
— 31	Plymouth	Ditto	Duchess of Sutherland	
— 24	Helvoet	Ditto	Van der Palm	
— 24	Schelde	Akyab	Echo	
— 24	Flushing	Ditto	Catherine	
Nov. 5	Seilly	Ditto	Post	Wiegand.
Oct. 24	Havre Roads	Rangoon	Abbyla	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Eor	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 24	Cowes	Shanghai	Floise	
Nov. 5	London	Do.	Pacific	
— 7	London	Do.	Sir Ralph Abercrombie	McLaren.
— 5	Liverpool	Do.	Egean	Newton.
— 7	Gravesend	Do. via Cardiff	Granger	Gunner.
Oct. 23	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Amazona	Fock.
— 25	London	Do.	Rajah Sarawak	
— 24	London	Do.	Clatham	
— 23	Cardiff	Do.	Ophelia	
— 27	Liverpool	Do.	Petchlee	
— 25	Cardiff	Do.	Bommerlerwaard	
— 30	Gravesend	Do.	Monico	
— 27	Cardiff	Do.	Anna Digna	
— 29	Cardiff	Do.	Orion	
— 29	Cardiff	Do.	Saxe Weimar	
— 30	Ilfracombe	Do.	Gorilla	
— 30	Off the N. Foreland	Do.	Esmeralda	
Nov. 2	Liverpool	Do.	Gennini	Miblett.
— 1	Cardiff	Do.	Saracen	Oomkens.
— 2	Cardiff	Do.	Catherina Maria	Jones.
— 7	London	Do.	Veloz	McQueen.
— 7	London	Do.	Star of the North	
— 1	London	Do.	Kasar	
Oct. 24	London	Do. via Newport	Huntress	
— 25	Cardiff	Manila	Jan Daniel	
Nov. 1	Liverpool	Do.	Soberano	
— 6	Liverpool	Do.	Nueva Engracia	
Oct. 24	Deal	Batavia	Nyverheid	
— 25	Deal	Do.	Jaunetie	
— 24	Deal	Do.	Zephyr	
— 26	Deal	Do.	Cornelia Jacoba	
— 29	Off Dungeness	Do.	Twec Anthonys	
— 29	Liverpool	Do.	Australia	
— 30	London	Do.	George and Henry	
— 29	Off Portsmouth	Do.	Doggerbank	
— 29	Dungeness	Do.	General Michaels	
— 29	Deal	Do.	Maria	
Nov. 1	Off Dover	Do.	Prins Mauritz	
— 1	Liverpool	Do.	Ferdinand Brum	
— 2	Off Dungeness	Do.	Triton	
Oct. 31	Off Dungeness	Do.	Henrietta Maria	
Nov. 3	Off Dover	Do.	Ida Elizabeth	
— 5	Liverpool	Do.	Britannia	
Oct. 28	Deal	Sourabaya	Julie	
— 29	Deal	Do.	Fassareng	
— 26	Cardiff	Singapore	Elise Susanna	
— 29	Liverpool	Do.	Peter Symonds	
— 29	Cardiff	Do.	Jan De Witt	
— 25	Cardiff	Do.	Henrick Jau	
— 31	Off the Start	Do.	Cuba	
— 31	Cardiff	Do.	Schelde	
Nov. 2	London	Sing. Lab. & Man.	Yarra	
Oct. 29	Portland	Penang	Vesta	

EXPORTS FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM OCTOBER 16 TO OCTOBER 31, INCLUSIVE, BY THE VESSELS LOADING FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS.

COTTON STUFFS: Hong Kong, 970 bales, 99 cases; Shanghai, 505 cases, 577 bales, 50 trusses; Batavia, 1,497 cases, 457 bales, 4 trusses; Singapore, 599 cases, 993 bales, 24 trusses, 6 boxes; Manila, 2,553 cases, 480 bales. COTTON TWIST OR YARN: Batavia, 217 bales, 180 cases; Singapore, 200 bales; Hong Kong, 675 bales; Manila, 156 bales. THREAD: Singapore, 32 cases; Batavia, 30 cases. COTTON ROSE: Manila, 9 cases. LINEN CLOTH: Batavia, 17 trusses, 1 case; Manila, 62 bales, 44 cases.

Singapore, 37 bales. LINES AND TWINE: Manila, 18 bales. HATS: Manila, 23 cases. WOOLLEN STUFFS: Singapore, 2 trusses, 11 bales; Shanghai, 12 cases, 3 bales; Manila, 7 cases, 26 bales; Batavia, 2 bales. WORSTED STUFFS: Singapore, 26 bales, 18 cases; Batavia, 102 cases, 12 bales. HARDWARE: packages, Manila, 26; Singapore, 29; Batavia, 38; Sourabaya, 7. COPPER: Manila, 6 cwt.; Batavia, 25 boxes. SHEET LEAD: Batavia, 10 tons, 3 cwt. RED LEAD: Manila, 40 kegs. BEER: Shanghai, 1 hogshead; Singapore, 200 barrels; Sourabaya, 50 barrels. BAR AND BOLT IRON: tons, Singapore, 6; Manila, 13; Sourabaya, 106½. ROD IRON, tons, Shanghai, 60; Batavia, 25; Hong Kong, 100; Sourabaya, 10; Singapore, 125. PIG IRON: tons, Manila, 70; Sourabaya, 10. HOOP IRON: tons, Sourabaya, 15. EARTHENWARE: Sourabaya, 305 crates; Batavia, 311 crates, 2 hhds. SHEET IRON: tons, Sourabaya, 6½. SOAP: Batavia, 9,400 boxes, 100 ½ boxes, 1,600 boxes, 2,000 1-14 boxes; Sourabaya, 1,178 boxes; Shanghai, 100 ½ boxes, 200 ½ boxes. COALS: tons, Woosung, 986; Sourabaya, 62. IRON NAILS: Batavia, 200 kegs. BEER: Hong Kong 24 cases; Shanghai, 50 tierces, 24 cases, 50 barrels; Singapore, 54 barrels. PORK: Hong Kong, 50 barrels; Shanghai, 25 barrels; Singapore, 22 barrels. FLINT GLASS: Batavia, 19 casks; Manila, 1 cask. BRANDY: China, 90 gals. RUM: China, 100 gals. SPIRITS: China, 84 gals. WINE: China, 60 gals.; Singapore, 40 gals.

EXPORTS FROM GLASGOW.

To BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE, per CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, CLEARED OCT.—(Additional) 2,571 yds. coloured cottons, value £80; wearing apparel, value £70; preserves, value £5; wrought leather, £8.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Ziba, Empress of India. For Hong Kong: Sultana. For Hong Kong and Canton: Runnymede. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Georgiana, Chrysolite, Napoleon III, Ethereal. For Hong Kong and Foo-chow-Foo: Falcon. For Batavia, Tagal, &c.: Etha. For Singapore and Penang: Pilgrim, William and Jane.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Julio, Pepita. For Shanghai: Allison, Clara Novello, Sharpshooter. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Invincible, Helen Rodger. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Java, Seaforth. For Singapore: Jeddo (*), Kamehameha IV., Titania.

At GLASGOW.—For Macassar: Sophie. For Singapore and Penang: Prince Charlie.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Macassar, Ceres. For Batavia: Alliance. For Nicolayeffsky (Amoor): Amazone.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Bilderdijk. For Batavia and Cheribon: New Holland. For Singapore and Kanagawa: Martha Theresia. For Sourabaya: Celebes.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Triton, Paul Johan, Maassstroom, Canton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Jason, Delft, Cortgene. For Macassar: Benin. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Boni. For Sourabaya: Cheribon, Alcor, Ternate.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Kate Kleather.

From CHINA.—At London: Intrepid, Carioca, Carnatic, Asia, Cyclone, Griffin, Cornelia, Southern Cross, Leichardt, Robin Hood, Jubilee, Hero, Gleaner, Polmaise, Dewa Gungadur, Northfleet, Langdale, Fairy, H. Lidnina, Veronica, Wellington, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Flying Cloud, Maggie, Westminster. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Romeo. At outports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparks, Roska.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala, Hawthorn, Prince Alfred, Victor, General Wyndham. At Liverpool: Eliza Hands, Tigris, Versailles, Conference. At Falmouth: Imina Brons, Medora.

From MANILA.—At London: Carausius, Amoor. At Liverpool: Cervantes, Idas. At Cork: Casar, Britannia.

From PENANG.—At London: Sir Robert Peel, William Gilles, Bob Roy, Jalawar.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simpson. At outports: Chili. At Falmouth: Oscar L, General Jacobi.

SPOKEN.

CECILIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, 33 S., 17 E.

PIONEER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 9, 3 N., 17 W.

TASMANIA, Batavia to Holland, Aug. 15, 26 S., 44 E.

CLEMENS (Bremen barque), Singapore to Falmouth, Aug. 12, 25 S., 53 E.

CASAS, Manila to Queenstown, July 8.

GLENGUNE, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 8, off Cape of Good Hope.

ADOLPH (Hamburg brig), Batavia to Hamburg, Aug. 29, 35 S., 23 E.

SCHOONVELDONA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 30, 35 S., 22 E.

ANNE MATILDA (brig), Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 31, 33 S., 27 E.

JOHANNA CHRISTINA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 1, 35 S., 22 E.

SHAKESPEARE, Liverpool to Hong Kong July 4, 33 N., 19 W.

MARCO POLO, Hamburg to Hong Kong, Aug. 12, 21 S., 27 W.

VATER SMIDT (Bremen ship), Singapore, 44 N., 11 W.

RIDDERKIRK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 26, 11 N., 24 W.

POFLUX, Newcastle to Batavia, July 31, 27 S., 21 W.

MARIA ADOLFINA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 1, 6 S., 27 W.

CAVERLEY (American ship), Canton to New York, July 25, 1 S., 130 E.

CATHERINE, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Sept. 8, 4 N. 27 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The shipping trade has continued very steady; and in looking at the reports which come to hand from all quarters, it appears that the supply of tonnage is very evenly distributed in proportion to the trade of the respective ports, so that while ships are fully employed, there does not appear to be any extraordinary demand which remains unsatisfied.

The French Government continues chartering for coals and stores for China, the rate of freight having advanced to 82 francs; and the English Government have issued tenders for the conveyance of 1,000 tons of stores to Hong Kong, and current rates have advanced about 5s. per ton, which assists in maintaining the value of the ships for the berth.

Coal freights are very firm, and in some instances higher rates have been given; present quotations are £43 Calcutta, £40 Bombay, £43 Kurrachee, £33 Andaman Islands, £40 Point de Galle, £38 Penang; Cardiff to Hong Kong, 60s.; Shanghai, 65s.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 65s. per ton dead weight; 50s. per ton of 40-feet measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight, 45s. measurement. To Singapore, 35s. to 40s. weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s., China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

According to advices from the Cape of Good Hope of 19th Sept., the unsold portion of the cargo of the Admiral des Ruyter, de Witt, from Passarwan to Amsterdam, condemned there, had been shipped on board the Witch of the Seas, for London, to be forwarded from thence to Amsterdam.

At St. HELENA.—Sept. 21, from Foo-chow-Foo, Cyclone, Hossack; 20, from Hong Kong, Carnatic, McNeil: from Rangoon, Hooghly; 9, Medea, Laurens, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Rotterdam; Professor Schuringa, Speltjes, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Amsterdam; Koning en Vaderland, from Batavia, and sailed 10th for Rotterdam; 15, Johanna, Picard, from Batavia, and sailed 22nd for Rotterdam; 18, Indiaman, Smith, from Manila, and sailed 19th for New York; Eliza Hands, Lamb, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool 19th; Asia, Pens, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London 21st. From Manila: Cervantes, Aquirre, and sailed for Liverpool 22nd; Tigris, Fletcher, from Singapore, and sailed 24th for Liverpool; Rattler, Montechiaro, from Sumatra, and sailed 23rd for Gibraltar; 23, Michel Montaigne, Gachet, from Singapore, and sailed 24th for Bordeaux; Dina, Rademaker, from Batavia, and sailed 24th for Amsterdam; 24, Sir Robert Peel, Pedersen, and William Gillies, Wilson, both from Penang, and sailed 25th for London; Martha en Jacoba de Vrils, from Tjilatjap, and sailed for Amsterdam 25th; Willem Daniel, de Meister, from Batavia, and sailed 27th for Amsterdam.

At St. VINCENT, Oct. 29, H.M.S. Hornet, from England, and left 2nd Oct., for China.

At RIO GARDE, Sept. 17, for Singapore, Willy, Capt. Nagemann. At Bahia, Oct. 12, for Singapore, Procymania, Capt. Loram. At Pernambuco Oct. 9, from China, Home Capt. Bassett.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—Per *Zephyr*, Capt. de Vries, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Welsink and three daughters; Mrs. Hutchinson and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Malherbe and family; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. van Nagen and family; Messrs. T. Enklaar, de Bruyn, Deutz, Slicker, Miss Embrecht, and Miss Staverman. Per *Vesta*, Capt. Gerrebrand, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Bogstra and family; Messrs. Townsend and Diepehorst. Per *Jaunette*, Capt. Lutcke, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. van Heemskerck and family; Messrs. T. G. Pfeiffer, J. C. Kroesen, J. T. Wessels, Mr. and Mrs. L. Wessels, J. W. Mensing, J. H. Gelpcke, J. Mullermeister, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kramers, Miss Kramers, one Javanese servant. Per *Johannes Lodewyk*, Capt. van der Wal, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Lieut. Bezemer, R.N.; Mr. Ziedes des Plantes, B.I. Civil Service, wife and family; Messrs. Kruseman, Brenkman, and Hawlit. Per *Twice Anthoys*, Capt. van Ryn, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Deeleman and three children; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. de Quay and child; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoffman and six children; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Jansen and three children; Mrs. Groneman de Wildo; Miss C. Weimar, Messrs. C. N. van der Lecuw, J. Deketh, C. Visser, M. H. Brandes, Ottenhoff, W. C. Klis, E. D. Levysohn, Norman, Cambier, J. A. Vis, two Javanese servants.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—Per *Canton*, Capt. Tweehuys, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Capt. de Broom and family, First-Lieutenant Quartermaster Roebby and family. Per *Vrede*, Captain van der Plas, at New Deep, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Herlots and family. Per *Gertrude Maria*, Capt. Drenth, at New Deep, from Java: Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Boers, Messrs. I. Kolm, J. H. Smulders, H. van Stockum, van Hamerts and two children. Per *Graafstroom*, Capt. Ruhaak, at Brouwershaven, from Java: ten military invalids. Per *Commissary Royal van der Heim*, Capt. van Zanten, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Lieut.-Colonel E. Rappard and family; five invalids.

INGENIOUS APPARATUS FOR WORKING SHIPS' PUMPS, WINCHES, &c.—An interesting experiment, which was witnessed by the officials from Lloyd's, the Liverpool underwriters, and several mercantile and engineering gentlemen has been tried in the Mersey, with a view to show that by the adoption of an apparatus invented by Mr. Formby, of Liverpool, a vessel's pumps, winches, &c., may be worked by the motion of the vessel herself through the water. The apparatus is in the form of a screw, which, immersed in the water, is made to revolve, and communicates motion to the pumps, &c. On long voyages, when vessels spring a leak, or require frequent pumping from other causes, such an apparatus would be found of the greatest value, as there are few things more harrassing to a crew than constant pumping.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "VALETTA."—The P. and O. Company's steamship *Valetta*, Captain N. Roskill, which has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, and had some improvements and additions effected in her machinery, sailed from Southampton on the 5th inst. for Marseilles to resume her station between that port and Alexandria, in connection with the mail service. It had been arranged that the *Valetta* should make one voyage on the Peninsular line before her return to the Mediterranean, but her immediate departure for the latter station was necessitated by the accident to the *Massilia*.

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE BEST, PUREST, and MILDEST of all TOILET SOAPS, better adapted than any other for Ladies and persons with a tender skin.

SOLD BY ALL PERFUMERS AND CHEMISTS.

WILLIAM RIEGER'S ADMIRABLE PERFUMES AND SUPERIOR TOILET SOAPS, WHOLESALE AND FOR EXPORTATION,

26, LAMBETH-HILL, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable or India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:

Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES,

MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.

Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography, Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

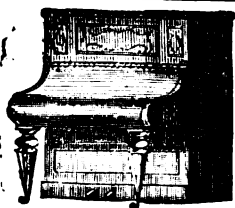
WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.



JACKSON & PAINE,
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Folies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING

DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKER,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalter and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
FAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

MAPPIN AND COMPANY
SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED TABLE KNIVES

ARE guaranteed to be the very best sold in London; and the handles are so secured that they cannot become loose in hot water. This arrangement is especially serviceable if the Knives are for use in hot climates, as India, China, and elsewhere.

77 & 78,

**OXFORD
STREET.**

	Good	Medium.	Superior.
One dozen Table Knives, Ivory Handles, balance	£0 13 0	£1 0 0	£1 15 0
One dozen full-size Cheese ditto	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 5 0
One pair of regular Meat Carvers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0
One pair of extra size ditto	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 13 6
One pair of Poultry Carvers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0
One steel for sharpening	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6
Complete Service	2 0 0	3 0 6	5 2 0

77 & 78,

**OXFORD
STREET.**

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S BEST BUCKTHORN SILVER MOUNTED CUTLERY FOR OFFICERS' MESS.

Table Knives, 44s. per dozen. Dessert ditto, 38s. per dozen. Carvers, 11s. per pair.

"CAUTION."—Purchasers and Correspondents are requested to take especial notice of the mark on the blades, "MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD." All MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S Knives are so marked, and the quality thus guaranteed.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY
OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET.

MANUFACTORY, ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANT, STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF THE Largest Ropery and Ship Chandlery in the Country, Messrs. Frost, Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION OF Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents of which were consumed.—See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON,
Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.

Gentlemen,—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

FROST, BROTHERS.

Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, AND RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.

"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."

Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

TOILET REQUISITES.

THE BRIDE OF GARIBALDI ROUQUET, 2s. 6d.

"The breath of Italian flowers
Wafted by a Southern breeze."

PALERMO POMADE, 1s. and 2s. Perfumed with the above Bouquet.

GARIBALDI (late Naples) SHAVING CREAM, 1s. With correct likeness of the Patriot.

ROSE OF ENGLAND SOAP (Original) 1s.

See Trade Mark upon each.

CALEB SOUL and CO., EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, or of any Indian Agency Houses.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS. 16s. Best Make. 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maid's Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Course Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 6s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorruptible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT," College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS,

CONNECTED WITH THE
SUGAR COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & CO.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of

**Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,
ABERDEEN),
25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.,**

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machinery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway, Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—The disorders peculiar to women are the most delicate and difficult to be conducted to favourable terminations. Upon their early and judicious treatment hangs the momentous question whether women enjoy strength, soundness, and cheerfulness, or pine away in weakness, disease, and misery. Holloway's inestimable preparations are the most reliable remedies for restoring weakened or suspended functions. The Ointment should be rubbed on the back and stomach for at least ten minutes every night and morning till restoration take place, and perfect functional regularity be induced. While thus using the Ointment, Holloway's Pills should be freely taken in order to purify the blood and cleanse the system, by which natural process all obstructions will be readily removed.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-sedecies EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.



To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

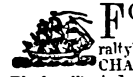
OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month. For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.



TRIESTE ROUTE to INDIA.—The Steamers of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY leave TRIESTE for ALEXANDRIA on the 11th and 27th of every month, at 10 A.M., in correspondence with the P. and O. Company's Steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Suez on the 21st and 6th of each month. Passengers' baggage may be shipped at Southampton for Alexandria. For further information apply at 127, Leadenhall-street, London; or Oriental-place, Southampton.—HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.



FOR HONG KONG direct (under charter to the Lords of the Admiralty), the fine, fast-sailing, British-built ship CHATHAM (belonging to Messrs. Somes, of Blackwall), A 1, 539 tons register; loading in the West India Dock. Has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Lachlans and McLeod, 62, Cornhill.

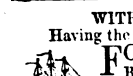
TO SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON 5TH DECEMBER. LAST SHIPPING DAY THE 1st.



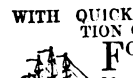
FOR HONG KONG and FOOCHEW-FOO, the Splendid British-built Clipper FALCON, A 1 13 years, 794 tons register, PETER MAXTON, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Philipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP. **FOR HONG KONG** and CANTON, the well-known British-built ship RUNNYMERE, A 1 11 years, 720 tons register, T. H. RICKABY, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Philipps, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.



WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged. **FOR BATAVIA** and SOURABAYA, with liberty to discharge cargo at an intermediate port on the coast, after leaving Batavia, the fine clipper barque ETHA, 33rds—A 1. 394 tons register—coppered. C. H. BUSCHMANN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Dock. For terms of freight apply to Cloid and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.



WITH QUICK DISPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED. **FOR SHANGHAI**, the British Clipper ship EMPRESS OF INDIA, A 1 13 years, 559 tons register. W. BROWN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Docks. For freight or passage apply to Ellis, Son, and Pickling, 132, Leadenhall-street.



FOR HONG KONG and CANTON, to sail 26th November, the celebrated Aberdeen-built clipper CHRYSOLITE, 471 tons, A 1 14 years, ALEXANDER MCLELLAND, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.



FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship NAPOLEON THE THIRD, A 1 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, R. DOBBIE, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Ziba	Nov. 17.
Hong Kg. & Whampoa	Robin Hood	With des.
Bombay	Havelock	Few days.
Calcutta	Cumberland	Nov. 24.
London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or York-chambers, 65, King-street, Manchester.		

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

WILL ADAMS, THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,

A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY

WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BERNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHOW-FOO.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
SHANGHAI.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONG KONG.

Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES appreciated in India, China, and the Colonies, are those made by THURSTON & Co., who have supplied Her Majesty's and Native Regiments for the last FORTY YEARS.
14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay. and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICES: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS. UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.
Price Lists sent free on application to
3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and
47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, SALTERS-hall-court, and 16, St. Switlin's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of EAU DE COLOGNE and LAVENDER WATER in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safeguard against Fire and Robbery.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALDBROOK, CITY, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere. The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONG KONG.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce," Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

THE SPECIFIC for the GOUT (Anti Gout-teux Genevoix).—Genuine Oil of Horse Chestnuts is the best external remedy for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia (nervous pains), &c., and is the bottle. The FER QUE-VEYNE is the most efficacious, as well as the most economical, ferruginous preparation, 3s. the bottle.—May be had wholesale of Mr. EMILE GENEVOIX, at 14, Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris; and of Mr. JOZEAU, 49, Haymarket, London.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL. "I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D." Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane. Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE FIRST VOLUME of this JOURNAL was completed on the 11th Nov. 1859, and can be obtained bound, with an Index, price 28s.; subscriptions for Vol. II. commenced on the 28th Nov. 1859. Price 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK and CO.
Bombay	CHESSON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and CO.
Batavia	HUNTER, Houghton, and CO.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Anoy	F. D. SIME and CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo	HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and CO.
Ningpo	WADMAN and CO.
Nagasaki & Kanawaga	FRIELINK & Co.
Japan	GORDON and GOTCH.
Melbourne	E. D. WATERS.
San Francisco	W. BRITTAIN.
Cape Town	And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.
OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.	

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEKIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1866. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 49. | LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

[Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.]

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER

COMMENCED AT 3½ P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED

AT 5 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	1	WAR IN CHINA	9
LIST OF PASSENGERS	1	OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF THE REBEL	9
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	1	ATTACK UPON SHANGHAI	9
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	10
JAPAN	3	LEADING ARTICLES:—	
CHINA	3	VOLUME III.	12
PHILIPPINES	—	OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA BY	
COCHIN-CHINA	—	OVERLAND ROUTE FROM RAN-	
SIAM	—	GOON	13
BORNEO	—	LITERATURE	13
JAVA	—	NAVAL AND MILITARY	14
MALACCA STRAITS	3	CORRESPONDENCE	14
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	4	CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER	
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX-		MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY	15
CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP-		MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	18
PING INTELLIGENCE	5	SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	20
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	7		

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Sept. 4
Kanagawa			" 10
Nagasaki			" 11
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	Aug. 10	Sept. 26	Oct. 5
Shanghai			
Ningpo			" 7
Foo-Chow-Foo			" 9
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	" 27	Oct. 9	" 13
Canton			" 13
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	Sept. 21	" 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			Sept. 25
SIAM—			
Bankok			Oct. 13
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 1
Sarawak			" 8
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 25
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Sept. 10	Oct. 13	" 21
Penang	" "	" 11	" 23

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Messrs. J. D. Bird, D. Scott, J. Cattle, Mrs. Cowie, child and five native servants. For Marseilles: Mr. M. W. Mourilhan, and Dr. Bradley. For Suez: Mr. M. C. Bertrand. For Bombay: Messrs. E. Munckjee and servant, M. Cassimbhoy Natha, Capt. Cloete. For Singapore: Mr. E. Shuley.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Persa, 20th Nov.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Padder, Mr. Pope, Miss Alexander, Capt. Worthington, Messrs. Herdick and Ler. To Singapore: Messrs. J. Watson, R. Henderson, W. H. Petter, S. Johnson, St. John, and Mr. Paul, Sir James Brooke. From Alexandria to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Leveson. From Marseilles, 28th Nov., to Hong Kong: Mr. Meard. To Singapore: Mr. Ker-koven, Mr. Curz. To Shanghai: Mr. Moncrieff.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th Nov.—From Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Van Cleaf. From Marseilles, 5th Dec., to Shanghai, via Bombay.—Mr. Phipps. To Hong Kong: Mr. Hudson.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Paymaster Pope, Mr. F. H. Barker, Mr. Freeman, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. Babot, Mr. J. Rickett. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. Carnac, Mr. F. David. To Hong Kong: Mr. Weiner, General Lemery and two aide-de-camps. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao and lady.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Baldwin, Mr. H. G. Howlett.—To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupontes.—To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant; three children, Miss Symons, and governess.—To Penang: Mrs. Letten.—From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Singapore: Captain Dicey, Mr. W. Van Lennep, Mr. R. Santhageno.—To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell.—To Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Gordon.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Dec.—From Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rook.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

The following telegram was published in the daily papers yesterday, which has been confirmed by the mail delivered this morning:—

Mr. Boulby, (*Times*' correspondent), Mr. Loch, secretary to Lord Elgin, Mr. Parkes, Messrs. De Norman and Anderson, of Fane's Horse, and Captain Brabazon, have been made prisoners whilst engaged in choosing camping ground. They have been taken to Peking, where they are well treated.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st September at Chang-Kia-Wan and Jang-Chan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar cavalry advanced, and were completely routed by the Allies.

Two thousand Tartars were killed, and 50 guns taken. The Allies had only 18 wounded.

The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the provisions for a treaty.

Lord Elgin demands the release of the prisoners before negotiating.

The Emperor's brother has been appointed chief commissioner to make peace.

Tea to the value of £250,000 sterling was taken at Chang-Kai-Wan.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HO-SI-WU, Sept. 26.

This is one of the naval stations, about thirty-five miles above Tien-tsin, between which two places the stores and provisions of the army are conveyed in flat country boats navigated by the navy, accompanied by a strong guard of the same: the heavy siege train was brought up in this way. From here the hills at the back of Peking, which is some twenty-five miles distant, can be plainly seen, the whole country being a dead flat, but well cultivated, and with good roads. On the 18th, Sir Hope Grant, with a division under Sir J. Michel, composed of Marines, part of the 99th, Rifles, part of the 3rd Buffs, a Punjaub regiment, two batteries of Artillery, and all the Cavalry, with a small French force, had a sharp action with the whole Tartar army, under Prince Sangolin-sin, near Tang-chow, which ended in their being completely routed, their whole artillery, consisting of seventy guns, being captured, together with a very strong entrenched camp (in which we found a million pounds of tea). 700 killed and wounded on their side, but on ours very few indeed. It took place entirely through the treachery of the Chinese, as there was a suspension of hostilities for the time; but it appears to

have been a last attempt of San-go-lin-sin to retrieve his lost honours, in which he signally failed, and it is reported that he has now committed suicide rather than wait to lose his head at Peking, by command of his Celestial Majesty. I regret to say, that Mr. Parkes, accompanied by Mr. Locke and Mr. De Norman, of Lord Elgin's staff, Boulby, the *Times* reporter, Captain Brabazon, of the artillery, and Colonel Walker, O.M., general of cavalry, as also Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Horse, with some twenty troopers, have all been taken prisoners, and carried off to Peking. Great fears are entertained about Parkes's safety, but Sir Hope Grant has sent to say, should one hair of any of their heads be injured he will sack and burn Peking, and he immediately sent down for reinforcements to come up. So the 31st and 67th, and another Punjaub regiment was sent up from Tien-tsin. The 44th are ordered up from Shanghai, and the *Cambrian*, in tow of the *Australian*, has been sent down to Talien-whan Bay to bring up all the rest of the troops from there and break up the establishment, as the bay I mentioned in my last letter will be our wintering place for the Northern part of the forces. The capture of Parkes and the others took place as follows (except Anderson and his troopers, who were taken in another way). The army was halted about half-way between this place and Tang-chow, at the repeated solicitations of the Chinese Commissioners, who were most anxious to treat, and Parkes and his party, escorted by a strong detachment of King's Dragoon Guards, went to Tang-chow, held a long conference with them, and were on their way back to camp when they came across the whole Tartar force, which prevented them continuing their journey. So Mr. Parkes and the others turned back to go to ask the meaning of it from the Commissioners, and have never been seen since, leaving the dragoons there. After a little while the Tartars began to close round on the dragoons in a very suspicious manner, and presently a French officer who was with them (in attempting to snatch his sword from a man who had drawn it nearly out from its scabbard on pretence of examining it), was cut down. Of course there was nothing for them to do then but attempt to cut their way through, which they did in most gallant style, through showers of musketry which opened on them directly the Chinese saw our people were aware of their treachery; so they only just charged in time, or they would all have been taken prisoners. Three or four of their number were slightly wounded, and as soon as they got back to camp and told their story, Sir Hope set out with all his little force, and came upon the enemy, drawn in tremendous force. About five miles their line appeared to be, looking as if they could have eaten up our little army in a very few minutes, but the Armstrong shells soon changed the face of affairs, and mowed them down in numbers. Fane's Horse we lent to the French for the day, and these, with Probyn's, and the K. D. Guards, made dreadful havoc amongst them, charging through and through them and over them. It was a hand-to-hand fight everywhere latterly, and strange to say we lost very few on our side. The French Infantry were very closely engaged. Immediately the reinforcement came up the march is to be resumed for Peking without any more delays of any kind; no more talking until we get inside Peking. Lt. Anderson and his party of Fane's Horse were taken prisoners, having ridden unsuspectingly into the Chinese camp for news. Orders have just been sent down to the fleet for more sailors and all the rest of the marines of the fleet to be sent on shore immediately. A short time ago all the supplies of fresh provisions, &c., were stopped about Tien-tsin, and the shops shut up by order of the head mandarin, so we sent out and caught and keep him a prisoner at large in the Forts of Tien-tsin, since which everything comes in abundance; sheep, poultry, even game, fruit, vegetables, all at a very fair price; and the country people seeing now how well we treat them, do all they can for us. The shops are all open, and any quantities of china, furs, silks, and curiosities are to be bought, but of course we get cheated; possibly nothing less than a dollar is now asked for the most trifling thing. The plan is to ask the price of an article by signs (a curious language our's of barter is) and when found, as Captain Cuttle says, make a note of it, offering by and bye just one tenth of it, when probably you may come to a deal. Most ridiculous pictures of the costumes of our army are displayed for sale in the shop windows, some of which you shall see, as I am sending them home to England. The news of the fleet here is as it was; *Nimrod* and *Pioneer* run the mails for us between here and Shanghai. I forgot to say that every day they are discovering more beautiful large brass guns buried in-

side the Tien-tsin Forts. The Chinese thought they were very cunning, but they have not quite succeeded in hiding them. The Engineers are busy in blowing up some of the Forts; at the mouth of the Peiho one has already been destroyed, on the South side the outermost one on the land side, and the French are making docks on the North side to winter their gunboats in.

Latest.—We have just got intelligence of another action having taken place close to Peking, in which the Chinese have been again well thrashed; they have now fallen back on Peking to make a stand, there are a large number of guns mounted on the walls. It is expected that our troops are in Peking by this time, as they followed them up close. No other particulars of the engagement has yet arrived. The English mail arrived up here, and we are all much disgusted at being left to the tender mercies of Lord C. Paget about our extra pay; we thought Baillie Cochrane would have known better.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

TANG-CHOW, Sept. 23.

The allied forces have encamped near here after as hard a journey from Tien-tsin—through fields of cut millet—as can be imagined. I can assure you that our hardships have been little short of the Crimean campaign; and considering the difficulties, our army is in first-rate order. Of course we have not made a hardship of it.

On the 18th, as our advanced column was moving on towards Tang-Chow, they were fired on from an earthwork where some brass guns were mounted; the fire was returned by our Artillery, when a party of 25,000 or 30,000 Tartar Cavalry were observed in the town behind. They were charged by the Seikh Cavalry and French, and the earthwork was attacked at the same time. About 2,000 Tartars were killed, and above 50 guns taken, as well as a large quantity of ammunition, and the whole force routed. We had 16 or 18 wounded, none killed, but one since died of his wounds. This success is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the capture of Mr. H. S. Parkes, and others. It appears that he, accompanied by Messrs. H. Loch, De Normann, Boulby (*Times* correspondent), Anderson (Fane's Horse), and Brabazon (Royal Artillery), went on from the front to Tang-chow to make arrangements for the encampment of the army, and the supply of provisions. A spot was fixed on where the advanced column should encamp, but on the above-named party returning to the forces, they discovered that the Tartar Cavalry were occupying the ground agreed upon for our encampment. Mr. Parkes immediately rode back to Tang-chow to remonstrate, and the others of his party followed him, together with 12 or 15 Sowars, when they were captured.

Since our success at Taku this is the first overt act of hostility that has taken place. On the whole line of march the people have shown their fears by closing their houses in all the towns and villages passed through, yet supplies were procurable at all the halting places, until the city was reached by the advanced column. The same proposal was made here to the chief people in the place that they should establish a market, but they refused to do so. It then became necessary to take forcibly what was required, and pay for it; this they also opposed, and shut up their houses; the consequence was that the stores were broken open by authority, necessary supplies seized, and the example being thus set, other houses were soon entered, the inmates fled, and a general looting was practised. In some pawnbroker's shops were found large quantities of gold and silver bars, ingots, and ornaments, which fell to those who discovered them first.

After Mr. Wade's arrival with Lord Elgin at the front, when these events occurred, he went to Tang-chow to make inquiries, but only learnt that the foreigners had left that place on the previous morning. He then went to a Tartar encampment close by, with a flag of truce, and was then fired upon.

Captain R. Dew arrived, a few days ago, with a flotilla of more than thirty boats, bringing commissariat stores. They found the river very shallow in some places, but seldom under two feet; eighteen inches might be depended on. They were three days coming up, the tide ending soon after quitting Tien-tsin, and the current running down about two knots an hour. Since they arrived, other boats have passed for the French camp, a few miles higher up the river. This is the driest season of the year, and the drought has been unusually long.

On the 21st the forces went out to meet the Tartars, who were 30,000 strong, and spread over some six or seven miles of ground, evidently with the intention of surrounding us. By

manceuvring our troops, however, they became divided, when they were attacked and thoroughly routed, and after crossing the canal disappeared.

Some Chinese officials have come in to Lord Elgin and say that the missing party is safely lodged and properly treated in a large public building at Peking.

The Emperor's brother is now appointed Chief Commissioner to make peace, and pretends to repudiate the hostile acts of the military, but no reliance is placed on this, as it is believed they will not allow the Allies to enter Peking without an attempt to prevent them.

A flag of truce has come in, with large supplies of provisions. This may save Tang-chow, but it is believed to be only another attempt to gain time.

Peking is in sight about 7 or 8 miles distant by road, Tang-chow about 3 or 4, and the encampment is situated between the two, and on the Canal which runs from the Peiho to Peking.

His Imperial Majesty Hien Fung has, according to report, resolved to follow the example of the last King of the Ming dynasty, and put an end to his own existence, as soon as the barbarian enters his capital. He scorns the idea of running away.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HONG KONG, 13th October.

It will be evident to folks at home now, that there is some reality about a Chinese war, and it is not all "play pidgin" as it used to be. Of the capture of our new C. B. Mr. Parkes and others, you will hear. Reinforcements of about 150 men of the 102nd Regiment (French), who have just arrived from France by the mail, went forward yesterday to Shanghai, as also Lady Grant and Sir Mordaunt Wells, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, who is on a tour for his health. What the prospects are for a final settlement of the war, it would be, I think, unwise to attempt to foretell. We are in for a winter in Peking now, that is certain. The Chinese, it appears, only parley and offer to treat, in order to gain time to make further resistance. The last barrier to our entrance and occupation of Peking is now reached, and by next mail you will hear of the Allied armies being quartered therein, for Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant will not now be hurried into any concession. Their opportunity was lost at Tien-tsin, and the Chinese must now pay the penalty.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The following is taken from the Circular of Messrs. Fraser and Co., dated Nagasaki, 10th Sept. :—During the past month Teas have continued to arrive freely, and considerable settlements have been made for Shanghai. Raw Silk comes forward slowly, and, owing to the eager demand evinced by foreigners, the stock is low. Several transports have arrived and departed for the Peiho with provisions, coals, &c., for the Allied forces. In political affairs, we have nothing of importance to add to our last report.

IMPORTS.—There has been a good demand for all descriptions of manufactured goods, and sales have been made from the late arrivals from Shanghai and Hong Kong. American drill are saleable at Mex. \$3 40 per piece of 40 yards. Large transactions take place in barter for teas and silk. Sugar and candy are steady at \$6 to \$6.50, and sapanwood \$3 75 per picul.

EXPORTS.—The principal part of the business doing is in teas for the Shanghai market. Goods adapted to Chinese consumption continue neglected, on account of the unsatisfactory reports from China; but upon the revival of trade there, a large business will quickly follow. Our quotations are as follows :—Green teas, common mixed, \$6 to \$8; good common, \$12 to \$15; medium, \$16 to \$18; fine to finest, \$20 to \$24 per picul. Raw silk: small stock, \$3 to \$5; per catty Copper, \$20 to \$26 per picul; Coals, \$4 25c. per ton; Vegetable Wax, \$12; Beeswax, \$32 to \$33 per picul.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The *North China Herald* has the following items on the rebellion. It appears now certain that the object of the rebels in advancing on Shanghai was to be near to foreigners, in order to obtain arms and ammunition.

Our Chinese correspondent asserts that the insurgents in

their march on Shanghai showed more mercy than they usually do. This did not prevent the utmost consternation from taking possession of the inhabitants of the five Hsiens of Shanghai—Tsing-poo, Chia-ting, Hwa-ting, and Lao-hsien—who fancied that the Imperial authorities, having neither money nor soldiers, would leave them to their fate. They are preparing a testimonial for the English and French, at the same time they intend requesting that the troops may sweep the country clean. They went to the two Consuls yesterday with documents, and were promised that the affair should be referred to the Allied Ministers, whereupon the deputation withdrew.

On the 21st Sept. a fire broke out in the Waloo, destroying some 150 houses, and indeed demolishing half the place.

SWATOW.

From Swatow we hear of the bombardment of another unfortunate village. This time H.M.'s gunboat *Weasel* has been the assailing party. Certain information of the names of the Chinese who made the attack on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s agent's house, on Double Island, the planner of the raid and the disposer of the plunder, being obtained by the British Consul, the gunboat on the 16th Sept., left this port for the village of Boehoey, situate up the Haimun Creek. After a delay of three days for the local authorities, who on the plea of the diminutive size of the attacking force and the dread of the villagers' vengeance being turned towards themselves in case of the defeat which they anticipated, ultimately refused to assist. The usual demand in such cases being made, i.e., restoration of plunder and the delivery of ringleaders, and compliance being refused by the villagers, who did not attempt to deny their participation in the robbery, the gunboat tried the persuasive powers of shot and shell: ineffectually as far as obtaining any desire for treating was concerned. A landing party was sent on shore with a howitzer, and were driven back to their boats—providentially without mishap. The gunboat then taking another and superior position to the former, threw more shell amongst the houses, and sent a boat in to observe their effect. The boat, with an officer and four men were taken prisoners, lured, as has since been heard, by a letter being held up. The *Weasel* had, of course, to withdraw for fear of compromising their safety. Letters have been received from the prisoners, who appear to suffer more from anxiety of mind than from their wounds or personal discomforts. The gunboat returned to Double Island on the 1st October to await reinforcements. The steamer *Undine* had arrived all safe at Swatow, on the 11th. She behaved very well in a heavy seaway.

HONG KONG.

The *Hong Kong Register* has the following summary of proceedings at this place :—"But little of local interest has transpired since the date of last mail. A most unusual activity prevails in building enterprises, which promise to improve the town in every quarter. Every available spot of ground is seized upon with avidity, while new land is being brought into existence by extending the sea frontage, and filling in low lands. The Abuses Commission Inquiry makes haste slowly, and is almost as near a termination as it was in August." The *Friend of China* has, we hear, made its *debut* at Canton; but we have not been fortunate enough to receive the first copy.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The following corrected statement of the trade of the Straits we extract from the *Straits Times* :—

Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.]

Imports and Exports.		1849-50.	1859-60.
Singapore.			
Imports	Rupees 27,232,744.....	47,199,189	
Exports	21,086,269.....	56,513,885	
	48,319,013	103,713,024	
Prince of Wales' Islands.			
Imports	5,745,791.....	15,800,000	
Exports	6,953,081.....	19,500,006	
	12,698,872	35,300,000	
Malacca.			
Imports	736,065.....	5,748,887	
Exports	430,149.....	3,452,396	
	1,216,214	9,201,283	
Grand total		Rupees 62,234,699.....	148,214,307

The Batavia folks have had a visit from the Japanese Ambassadors, who are on their way home from New York, in the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. The *Niagara* coaled at Onrust, and left for Japan on the 10th of October. Whilst the politeness of the Americans to those who visited their ship was very much praised, the childish jealousy with which the visitor, were prevented from holding any intercourse with the Japanese caused much dissatisfaction. It really looks as if America now wished to monopolise that which she formerly grudged to Holland. Meanwhile, we would remark that the manifestation of this feeling of jealousy and envy on the part of the Dutch is exceedingly ill-timed and in bad taste. The Americans deserve credit for their enterprise. Their expedition to Japan was productive of great benefit not only to themselves, but to commerce and trade generally. The tone of the Batavia journals is altogether uncalled for, and will only result in exciting the animosity of Jonathan, without in any manner reflecting credit on the Dutch.

The news from Banjermaessing is still very gloomy. The Dutch troops had been beaten back with the loss of several officers, killed and wounded. The *Gottorp*, laden with guns and stores for the Amoor, has put into Batavia.

H.M. Surveying schooner *Saracen* has arrived here from the Straits of Banca. The report of the Commander with reference to the work accomplished is most satisfactory, and shows that considerable energy has been brought to bear in the task undertaken. The officers of the *Saracen* were allowed three months to complete the survey of the Straits, but they have done the work in eight weeks—and done it well, too. A new route has been found, which will greatly expedite the passage of vessels through the Straits. We stated some weeks ago, that ships bound through had always hitherto hugged the Sumatra Coast, and that it usually required eight or ten days' sailing to get through. By keeping along the coast of Banca Island, however, all the difficulties are at once removed, and the passage through can always be accomplished in two days. The tides meet about midway in the Straits, at Nanka Islands, and ships taking advantage of the tides, always get through in forty-eight hours, even if there is no wind to assist them. This is a very important discovery, and cannot be too prominently brought to the notice of ship masters. We are therefore glad to learn that a new Chart of Banca Straits has been finished and placed in the Harbour Master's office here, for inspection. We also notice with pleasure that full sailing directions are to be printed immediately and sent down to Anjer, for the guidance of ships coming from England. Hitherto, British ships have been mainly dependent upon Dutch surveys and Dutch charts of these waters, to the reproach of the British Government. We are glad that at last we have an accurate survey, by English enterprise, of a dangerous and intricate passage, but a passage which is largely availed of by British vessels.

Lieut. Armstrong, of the Madras Artillery, proceeded in the steamer *Shandon* to Malacca, to relieve Lieut. Shortland, of the same corps, commanding the artillery at Malacca. The latter officer will come on here and proceed to Labuan to relieve the artillery officer at that station.

We hear sad accounts of hurricanes and storms in Netherlands India. A hurricane passed over Kadoe from the south-west, accompanied with hail the size of a pigeon's egg. Houses were torn in pieces, trees uprooted, and much damage done. At Celebes, also, there had been severe storms. The British brig *Coreyra*, Captain Walsen, was totally lost at Djambana (Bali) on the night of the 23rd September. The authorities sent a cruiser to render assistance. The cargo consisting of 3000 bags rice, and 250 piculs coffee, destined for Singapore, was all lost. Crew saved. The wreck is advertised for sale.

Any plan having for its object the improvement of our bazar supplies, will be, we are sure, interesting to every citizen of Singapore. The exorbitant price demanded for articles of food in our bazars can only be remedied by an increased supply and more active competition. We are therefore glad to notice that a movement has recently been set on foot by some of the traders of Siam and the contiguous Malay States, which will result in keeping up a good supply of cattle for our markets, at a less expense than has hitherto prevailed.

The English clergyman at Batavia, the Rev. Mr. Moncreiff, died on Friday night, the 12th Oct., and was buried on Sunday, the 14th October. He left a widow and two children.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Andromache	Ship	—
Acton	Surveying	26	Avalanche	"	6
Adventure	Steamer	—	Calvados	"	—
Attalante	" Sloop	—	Capricieuse	Frigate	40
Assaye	Screw	4	Didon	"	40
Beagle	Frigate	44	Dierouledes	Steamer	—
Cambrian	Brig	16	Bordogne	"	—
Camilla	Pad. Frigate	6	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Centaur	Frigate	51	Diade	"	—
Chesapeake	Cooper	6	Du Chayla	Steamer	—
Coromandel	Desp. Str.	17	Durance	"	12
Cruizer	" Sloop	17	Entrepreneur	"	—
Encounter	Screw	14	Forbin	"	—
Esk	Corvette	21	F. de Norzagaray	"	—
Peroro	Steamer	—	Fusee	Steamer	6
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Garonne	Corvette	—
Fury	"	6	Gironde	"	—
Hercules	Hospital	—	Jura	Steamer	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Kienchang	"	—
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	La Place	Steamer	—
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	Le Forte	Gunboat	—
Indefatigable	Sc. Frigate	6	Lilly	Steamer	—
Magicienne	"	6	Marne	Frigate	—
McVillie	Ship	—	Marceau	"	6
Mhor	Steamer	—	Mitralhe	Steamer	6
Minden	Hulk	—	Meurthe	"	12
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Nemesis	Steamer	50
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	Nievro	"	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Peiho	"	—
Prince Arthur	Steamer	—	Perseverante	"	—
Pearl	Screw	20	Phlegeton	Frigate	8
Pioneer	Do.	6	Preget	Steamer	—
Reynard	Do.	4	Primanguet	"	8
Rindore	Do.	4	Rajah	"	—
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	Renommee	"	—
Sanipson	St. Frigate	21	Rose	Steamer	—
Scout	Screw	21	Rhine	"	—
Simoom	Sc. Transp.	8	Rhone	"	—
Snake	Screw	4	Saigon	"	—
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	Saone	"	—
Touze	"	—	Shanghai	"	—
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8	Vengeance	U. S. Sloop	—
Vulcan	Sc. Transp.	6		Frigate	—
Waterman	Steamer	—	AMERICAN.		
Zenobia	Steamer	—	John Adams	"	—
			Hartford	"	—
			Saginaw	"	—
FRENCH.					
Alarmer	Gunboat	8			
Alon Prnh.	"	—			

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- BARFIELD—On the 16th inst., at Swansea, the wife of A. Barfield, Esq., of a daughter.
- HANSON—At Singapore, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Hanson, surgeon, of a daughter.
- HOSTE—On the 19th inst., at 20, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Hoste, of a son.
- LITTLE—At Bonnington House, Singapore, on the 16th October, the wife of Robert Little, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., of a son.
- MARTIN—At Hong Kong, on the 27th September, the wife of Mr. F. L. Martin, of a son.
- PEARCE—On the 13th inst., at North Brixton, the wife of Richard Pearce, Esq., of a daughter.
- THOMSETT—On board H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, Hong Kong, on the 7th October, the wife of H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N., Acting Harbour Master, of a daughter.
- WELLMAN—At Murray Barracks, Hong Kong, on the 5th October, the wife of Captain W. H. Wellman, 99th Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- MAJOR—BARTLET—On the 6th inst., at Aldersgate Church, London, Mr. John Major, late of Hong-Kong, to Ellen, second daughter of Captain John Bartlet, of Burton Bradstock, Dorset.
- PLUNKET—MURRELL—On the 18th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicolson, Chaplain, Charles Bushe Plunket, J. P., Deputy Commissioner of Police, to Emmeline Rebecca Murrell, of Norfolk, England.
- SMITH—BILLINGS—At Hong Kong, on the 1st October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, Mr. Henry William Smith, to Miss Ann Billings.

DEATHS.

- BIRD—On the 24th Sept., at Shanghai, Alexander Bird, Esq., formerly Vice-Consul at Whampoa.
- BLAIN—At Canton, on the 11th October, drowned from the capsizing of a boat, Mr. Blain, of Messrs. D. W. McKenzie and Co.
- CRAMPTON—At Shanghai, on the 19th September, William Crampton, Esq., aged 45 years.
- HORDER—At Hong Kong, on the 26th September, Mr. Charles W. Horder, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., aged 22 years.
- HOWELL—On the 27th, on board the U. S. ship *Haze*, Mr. J. W. Howell, aged 24 years.
- LAVILLE—Near Madras, Mrs. Laville, youngest daughter of Captain W. C. Leisk, of Singapore.
- MONCREIFF—At Batavia, on the 12th Oct., the Rev. Mr. Moncreiff English clergyman.
- REHDEN—At Canton, on the 11th October, drowned from the capsizing of a boat, Mr. Rehden, of Messrs. Dent and Co.
- SAYERS—Died suddenly, on the 3rd October, Sayers, late chief officer of the British barque *Robert Passenger*.
- THOMPSON—On the 18th inst., Mr. Adam Thompson, of No. 25, New Bond-street, in his 68th year.
- WALKER—At Hong Kong, on the 11th October, Mr. T. L. Walker, late Assistant Surveyor-General.

COMMERCIAL REPORT. CHINA.—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Supplies at Canton have come forward more freely. At Foochow the supplies are large, and at Shanghai the new teas have commenced to arrive. The exports to Australia are particularly large. The settlements at Shanghai are reported to be 1,000 chests Ningchow and Oopack Congou at 30 to 32 taels. 2,500 chests Hoochow ditto at 20 to 23 taels, and 800 chests Shanghai packed ditto at 15 to 18 taels; 7 chops of contract Ningchow Congous have been delivered, and considerable quantities of Oopack and Ningchow are expected at Ningpo very shortly. The stock for sale upon the market is reported—3,500 chests Oopack, Ningchow and Hoochow, and 4,000 chests old and Shanghai packed. In other kinds than Congou there is nothing doing. There are 500 pkgs. old, and 200 ditto new Flowery Pekoe upon the market, but there is no demand. Greens.—There have been no direct arrivals, but some Pingsueys have been brought to market via Ningpo. Settlements of these have been made to the extent of 2,000 half chests, and 1,750 ten-catty boxes at rates not reported. At Canton about eighty chops of the new Oonams and Oopacks have arrived down, and about twenty more are expected. The following transactions are reported during the fortnight:—Congou, 8 chops at 23 taels for good Oonams up to 30 taels for the fine Oopacks, besides 7 chops contract teas, 1,100 half chests Tayshan at 18 to 19 taels. Canton Greens: 12,000 boxes Gunpowder, at 18 to 21 taels, and 100 half chests Young Hyson, at 24 taels; leaving upon the market 80 chops Congou, 10 ditto Souchong, 1,500 half chests Oolong, 600 ditto Plain Or. Pekoe, and 500 chests Flowery Pekoe. At Foochow-Foo the settlements are:—Congou, 40,000 chests and 37,000 half ditto, at 9½ to 17 taels for dusty to fair common; 18 to 22 taels for good common to middling; 23 to 25 taels for fine. Common to Medium Ningchows have brought 24 taels. Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—Supplies from the country continue to arrive in great abundance. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 5,000 bales, being 30,000 bales for the season, against 23,000 bales at corresponding period last season. About two or three thousand bales have lately been shipped from Ningpo direct for Hong Kong. The unsold stock on the market is estimated at 7,000 bales. The following are the quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 3, 373 to 385 taels; No. 4 and 5, 320 to 350 taels. Taysams, No. 1, 345 to 350 taels; No. 2, 330 to 335 taels; and No. 3, 310 to 315 taels. DRAUGS, &c.—Cassia Ligna, the quotations at Canton is \$17 50c. to \$17 75c.—sales reported 500 piculs; stock, 5,000 piculs. At Macao it is quoted \$16 75c. to \$17 50c., with a very small stock. Cassia Buds, no stock—wanted at \$32 to \$33. Cassia Oil, at Canton, \$325; at Macao, \$300; no settlements—stock ample. Star Anniseed, 100 piculs are offered at Macao, at \$15 15c., no buyers. Anniseed Oil, in ample stock at Macao, \$165 to \$170 the quotation. Vermilion, the best Canton, \$38 per box. Matting, as last quoted. Fire Crackers, 82c. per box for the best. Camphor is becoming a monopoly, and is likely to be maintained at about \$22 to \$25 for some time.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

Business at Shanghai has been so trifling that any quotations are only calculated to mislead:—

At Foochow large sales had been made during the fortnight between the departure of the mails. 12,000 pieces grey shirtings had gone into consumption at following rates—5½ to 5½ catty, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 6½ to 6½ catty at \$2.80; 7½ catty \$2.85. White Shirtings: 1,000 pieces at \$2.80 to \$3.05. T-Cloths: 38,000 pieces 6 to 6½ lb, \$1.65 to \$1.95; 7 to 7½ lb, \$1.90 to \$2.85. American Drills: Large sales, amounting to 35,500 pieces, 40 yards, at \$3.50 to \$3.80 per piece. Lead continued to advance in price with considerable sales, say 2,400 piculs at \$9.50 to \$10. At Hong Kong and Canton sales of all imported goods have been on a fair scale. The quotations for sales at Canton are for Yarn:—Nos. 16 to 24, \$32.25 to \$35.25; Nos. 28 to 32, \$34 to \$37.50; and Nos. 38 to 42, \$35.75 to \$41.25. Stocks are much reduced and firmly held. A further advance may therefore be anticipated. Grey Shirtings.—Prices have for the past month displayed little change. The fortnight's sales amount to 16,500 pieces at following rates: 5½ to 6 catty, \$2.10 to \$2.30; 6½ to 6½ catty, \$2.65 to \$2.80; 7 to 7½ catty, \$2.90 to \$3.50.

COALS AT HONG KONG.—English steam are worth \$12 afloat. Sydney, about \$6 to \$7. Stocks are small, and rates likely to advance. Provisions, Ship Chandlery, &c.—The market is so entirely glutted with all descriptions, that it is impossible to give quotations. Good Gallego flour can be had at \$9. Heavy supplies of all kinds have arrived from San Francisco, and more are coming.

White Shirtings.—The lower numbers of these goods exhibit a slight improvement. Sales, however, are trifling, amounting to 1,000 pieces only; 54 to 58 reeds, \$2 40c. to \$2 50c.; 60 to 66, \$2 55c. to \$2 65c.; 66 to 72, \$2 75c. to \$2 85c. Sales of American Drills have forced woollen fabrics out of sale. Lead.—is scarce and wanted, and continues to advance in price. 350 piculs have changed hands. Quotations \$8 50c. to \$9 30c. Nail Rods.—Prices of this description of Iron remain unchanged, say \$2 50c. to \$3 10c. At these quotations about 4,780 piculs have gone into consumption. Tin Plates.—Sales, 200 boxes at \$6 10c. to \$6 30c.

MANILA.

EXPORTS.—Current Clayed Sugar: Small purchases have been made at \$5 62½c. per picul. Unclayed sugar there; has been no alteration. Zebu and Iloilo have fetched \$3 56½ to \$3 59½. The taal noticed in our last, part has been taken at \$3 59½, and the remainder is offered at \$3 50. Hemp continues without alteration, the quotation being \$4 12½ to \$4 18½ per picul. Coffee: There is but little on hand, which is held for \$15 40. Sapanwood: There is no demand, prices are nominal. Hides: Any that are available for shipment are taken at \$8. Cuttings, \$9. Cigars: The late demand for No. 2 cheroots has caused a small advance, being \$8 11½ per mil. Rice: The contract has been taken at \$2 44 per cavan, one half silver for supplying the troops &c., for three years.

IMPORTS.—Very little has been done in grey and white shirtings: 200 pieces of the former sold at \$3 for 8½ lbs goods. Grey long cloths and twills are extremely dull, most of the transactions lately having been damaged goods. White jacconets have been placed at \$1.75 to \$2.37½ per piece of 20 yards. Trouserings have declined considerably in value, 700 pieces are reported sold at 11 to 17 cents. per yard. Gingham: The sales have been small. Cambayas: Prices are very unsatisfactory. Coloured cotton having been placed at \$27 to \$29. Stocks are expected to be considerable before the end of the year. In metals the market is very dull, English bar selling at \$4, and pig at \$2 per picul. Coals have been sold in Singapore at \$10, deliverable here.

SINGAPORE.

The past fortnight has been exceedingly dull for all imports, and transactions have been very limited, as owing to the non-arrivals of the Bugis traders there existed no demand for Exports, and second hands are still fully supplied. Since a few days the Bugis boats have begun to arrive, and as it is reported that a large number is still to follow, a rather better feeling is prevailing with the native dealers, although they have not as yet begun to buy to any extent. For exports, there continues a good demand, but the supplies of some of our principal articles continue small. Several failures are reported among the Chinese, some of which are—Hoswee, debts drs. 30,000, payment guaranteed in full in 3 and 6 months. Ko Po Soon, debts about drs. 24,000; the estate has been placed in hands of trustees, and it is expected will realise about 30 per cent. Low Sam, debts about \$3,000.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	Bank. 6s. 5½d.	Private. 6s. 6½d.
Ditto	3 ditto	..	4 11
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	..	4 11
At Canton	6 ditto	4 8½ to 4 8½	4 9 to 4 9½
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4 8½ to 4 8½	4 9 to 4 9½
At Macao	6 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
Ditto	3 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
Ditto	3 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
At Manila	6 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
Ditto	3 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	4 10 to 4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 312 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228½ per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai — per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong — per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75-0 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860.....	1,740,333	12,107,900	11,984,138	25,832,371	23,965
Comparative period last season	7,181,307	6,538,356	5,183,550	18,903,213	20,105
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	...	8,855,985	Piculs. 139
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,192,317	500
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	...	624,700	Bales. 1,260
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	1,024

TO SAN FRANCISCO.				
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	Packages, 8,837	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	8,953	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	2,113,300	260,640	5,243,740
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	4,037,251
TO GREAT BRITAIN.				
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	51,022,600	18,604
1845 to 1846	...	...	57,354,200	22,143
1846 to 1847	...	...	63,972,300	61,980
1847 to 1848	...	...	77,327,800	50,480
1848 to 1849	...	...	82,240,300	68,811
1849 to 1850	...	...	76,900,255	83,136
1850 to 1851	...	...	63,760,792	85,660,432
1851 to 1852	...	...	55,560,432	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Assyrian from Shanghai, Oct. 3, to London, 364,492 lbs. tea; 290 piculs galls; 25 cocoons 50 milos canes.
 Per Earl of Windsor, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 22, to London, tea, 882,300 lbs.
 Per Mandarin, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 1, to New York, tea, 592,540 lbs.
 Per Cossack, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 3, to New York, tea, 463,600 lbs.
 Per Gazelle, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 11, to Melbourne, tea, 223,000 lbs.
 Per Oscar, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 23, to Melbourne, tea, 298,400 lbs.
 Per Norma, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 28, to Sydney, tea, 404,000 lbs.
 Per Algernon, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 29, to Sydney, tea, 523,500 lbs.
 Per Salacia, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 29, to London, tea, 519,000 lbs.
 Per Crystal Palace, from Canton, Sept. 28, to London, tea, 499,066 lbs.
 Per Pekin, mail steamer, from Hong Kong, Sept. 28, to London, silk, 2,650 bales; to Continent, 357.
 Per Caroline Chisholm, from Hong Kong, Oct. 2, to Liverpool, tea, 411,500 lbs.
 Per Ann, from Amoy, Sept. 9, to New York, tea, 573,500 lbs.
 Per North Wind, from Amoy, Sept. 17, to New York, tea, 779,114 lbs.
 Per N. B. Palmer, from Amoy, Sept. 29, to New York, tea, 1,069,982 lbs.
 Per Ocean Steed, from Canton, Oct. 3, to New York, tea, 104,920 lbs.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Clifton, to Falmouth, Sept.—sugar, 14,584 piculs; sapanwood, 320.
 Per Golden City to Boston, Sept.—sugar, 8,466 piculs; hemp, 5,662 sapanwood, 400; coffee, 16; cigars, 450 mils.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Atalanta to London:—Gambier, 6,890 piculs; coffee, 115; buffalo horns, 71; rattans, 789.
 Per Captain Cook, to London:—Tin, 162 piculs; gambier, 12,587; coffee, 67; sago flour, 162; pearl sago, 689; white pepper, 377; black, 483; cubebs, 17; teal seed, 683; gum Benjamin, 111; gum dammar, 152; sticklac, 72; gamboge, 10; nutmegs, 46; mace, 6; gutta-percha, 1,213; india-rubber, 1,574; split rattans, 35; rattans, 717; hides, 130; horns, 24; camphor, 122 cases; cassia oil, 21; anniseed oil, 20; essential oil, 6; gum mastic, 129 cases; malacca canes, 1,889 bundles.
 Per Johannes Kepler to Falmouth:—Gambier, 1,496 piculs; pearl sago, 1,493; cutch, 447; black pepper, 3,160; white, 136; rattans, 184; horns, 48; merchandise, 5 cases.
 Per Aquila to Falmouth:—Rattans, 60 piculs.
 Per Ina Russell to Europe:—Rattans, 532 piculs.
 Per Quick Step to New York:—Tin, 1,943 piculs; gambier, 4,703; black pepper, 1,410; cubebs, 15; pearl sago, 299; sago flour, 293; sugar, 344; tapioca, 521; gum dammar, 25; buffalo hides, 379; cow hides, 34; rattans, 920; tea, 907 boxes; camphor, 41 cases.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Three Bells, Oct. 4, for London, tin, 2,558 piculs; sugar, 4,778; black pepper, 2,300; gutta-percha, 35; india-rubber, 1,320 tapioca, 1,023; buffalo hides, 196; rattans, 215; nutmegs, 307; mace, 65; isinglass, 7; tortoise shell, 1; dragon's blood 61; essential oil, 492 bottles; curry powder, 24; rum, 15,525 gallons; wearing apparel, 3 cases.
 Per Toronto, Oct. 4, for London, tin, 2,743 piculs; sugar, 1,946; black pepper, 3,342; white, 231; cutch, 362; gutta-percha, 9; india rubber, 182; rattans, 716; nutmegs, 262; mace, 45; buffalo hides, 71; fish maws, 62; rum, 11,390 gallons; shells, 178 baskets; preserves, 1 case.
 Per Versailles, Sept. 25, for Boston, tin, 1,029 piculs; nutmegs, 103; mace, 9; india rubber, 202; cow hides, 103; buffalo hides, 104.
 Per Revely, Sept. 27, for New York, tin, 1,000 piculs; sugar, 2,995; black pepper, 915; nutmegs, 76; mace, 10; cow hides, 346; buffalo hides, 141; wild cinamon, 40.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Sept. 24, Florence; 27, Solent, Palma; 28, James Paton. From Liverpool: 28, Aerolite, Screamer; 29, Lebanon; 30, Weymouth. From Cardiff: 27, Leontine; 28, Main; 30, J. W. White. From New York: 28, Nabob.
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Cardiff: Sept. 29, Emma; 30, Cornelis Antoine; Oct. 8, Antonia Gertruda. From Sunderland: Sept. 28, Minerva; Oct. 4, Chaa Sze. From Hamburg: Sept. 28, Alma.
 At SINGAPORE.—From London: Oct. 8, Ly-ee-moon (sr.); 10, Eliza Thornton; 16, Alice. From Liverpool: 14, Primula. From Cardiff: 10, Minister Pahud; 14, Brouwershaven; 15, Gil Blas. From

Newcastle: 14, Twee, Cornelissen; 15, Walcheren. From Hamburg: 15, Helene. From Glasgow: 15, Anna Maria. From Newport: 15, Helena and Anna. From Sunderland: 16, Theesclida. From Shields: 16, General der Steurs.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 3, Assyrian.
 From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Sept. 22, Earl of Windsor; Oct. 5, Salacia. For New York: Sept. 3, D. Godfrey; Oct. 1, Mandarin; 3, Cossack.
 From AMOY.—For New York: Sept. 9, Ann; 17, North Wind; 29, N. B. Palmer.
 From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For Liverpool: Oct. 2, Caroline Chisholm. For New York: 3, Ocean Steed.
 From SINGAPORE.—For London: Oct. 15, Captain Cook, Atalanta. For New York: 9, Quickstep. For Boston: 19, Versailles.
 From PENANG.—For London: Oct. 4, Three Bells, Toronto.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Gabalva, Kate Carnie, Livingston, Ocean Mail, Palmerston. For New York: Phantom.
 At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Mirago, Wagool, Art Union, Anglo-Saxon, W. Mitchell, Sunbeam. For New York: Edith Rose, Surprise. For Australia: Metaris, Mary Smith. For Canton: Antagonist.
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: J. Vinnicombe, War Eagle, Janet Willis, Rancee, Thetis, Herculean. For Havre: Le Lion. For New York: Hotspur, Sea Serpent, Progressive Age, Sarah. For Australia: Ashmore. For San Francisco: Ocean Pearl, Coquimbo, Jacob Bell.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London: Anglia. For Liverpool: J. N. Cushing, John Bibby. For Boston: Edward.
 At PENANG.—For London: Malvern, Sanderson, Julia, Beuckeuch.

CASUALTIES.

SHANGHAI.

Intelligence has been received through a French priest of an American barque having been captured by pirates near the mouth of the Yang-tze. Particulars are not known, but the U.S.S. *Saginas* is at present out investigating.

HONG KONG.

The *Cornelio Antoine*, from Cardiff, lost several sails and top gallant mast when off Pulo Sapato, by being struck by a whirlwind.
 The *Albura*, from Kanagawa, experienced a heavy typhoon on the 2nd Sept., but sustained no damage. Saw two vessels off Cape Alusia dismantled, supposed to be the *Shaw Allum* and the *Regina*.
 A heavy typhoon was experienced on the 19th Sept., off Keeling. Several junks and ships parted their moorings and went on shore. The *Kim-Whon-Him* lost jib-boom and head-gear by two junks driving athwart her.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, £3 to £3.10s. for teas, and £5 to £6 for silk. To New York, tea, \$12; silk, \$20. Very little business has been done since our last, the only demand being for Hong Kong with peas, at 25 to 30 cents. per picul. Theodore and Julie are reported for Gulf of Pecheli, at \$1,000 Mex. per month.
 At AMOY there is still a good demand for small craft at higher rates.
 At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £3. For New York, \$8 to \$10. Upwards of thirty of the British transports have been discharged from the North, most of which will probably be chartered from Manila or the Rice-ports, so that there is every chance of vessels being scarce before the winter is over, there being less tonnage in port now than there has been for some years. Should they come here the free emigration (which has not yet commenced) and rice trade will work off a large amount of tonnage. Much will depend upon political events and Government requirements for the prospects of the shipping interest during the present season. The charters reported are the Rancee, Thetis, and Herculean, for London or Continent at above rates. The Progressive Age, and Sarah, for New York, at above rates; the Ashmore, for Melbourne, at £2 10s. and £3. The Ocean Pearl and Jacob Bell, for San Francisco, at \$15,000.
 At MANILA.—For London, £2 15s. For New York, \$9. The Rosina has been chartered to London or Liverpool at above rate, and the Mellora to the Continent. The Starr, Eagle, and Charmer, to New York.
 At SINGAPORE.—For London, £2 10s. to £3 5s. For New York, \$10 to \$11. The principal demand for shipping has been to load from the Rice-ports, and a fair amount of business has been done. The charters are to London and Continent—Birch Grove, Anna Maria, Aquila, and Ina Russell.
 At PENANG.—For London, £2 7s. 6d. to £3 10s., at which rates the Malvern and Sanderson are loading. The Julia and Benclench at previous rates.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

—From England and Continent to China:—Sept. 30, Red Riding Hood, Spray of the Ocean; Oct. 8, Polynaria. From New York: 2, Onward. From China to England and Continent: 6, Magpie; 10, Ballarat, Crest of the Wave; 11, Falcon. To New York: 1, Contest; 6, Argonaut. From England and Continent to Singapore: 1, Philotaxe, Minister Phaud; 2, Twee Cornelissen, Alice, Primula, Gil Blas, Maria; 3, Brouwershaven, General de Steurs, Theesclida, Anna Maria; 4, Helene; 5, Walcheren; 10, Elizabeth. From Singapore to Glasgow: 11, Zambese. From Manila to London: 1, Amoor. From England and Continent to Batavia: 5, Eva Johanna, Richard Thornton; 7, Amsterdam; 10, California, Louise. From Melbourne: 1, Hindostan. From Holland: Sept. 30, Tree Nymph, Jupiter; Oct. 2, Burgameester van Middleburg, Wm. Kroomprius der Nederlanden; 3, Pangerang M. Sah; 6, Landbouw; 6, Vooruit; 9, Het Goede Ver-trowuen Doeboyk; 12, Cosmopolite. From Batavia to Holland: 1, Elizabeth; 3, Maria Veronica, Ida, Soolo; 5, HeHevoetnia, Schoenderloo; 6, L'Union; 7, Straat Baly.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie*, which has lately been favouring its readers with its notions about China, is in ecstasies at having discovered a great analogy between the institutions of the Celestial and those of the French Empire. Nowhere except in France is centralisation carried to such a pitch as in China. The Minister of the Interior at Peking pulls the wires by which the movements of the Mandarins are guided, just as M. Billault directs the movements of the prefects from Paris. Universal suffrage alone is wanting to make the resemblance complete. No doubt the "progress of civilisation" which French bayonets invariably promote will introduce that latest improvement, and then the Chinese, as far as "institutions" are concerned, will have nothing to envy in the French.

The Paris papers announce that the King of Siam has declared war against the Emperor of Annam, who is now at war with France and Spain.

The *Moniteur* publishes a second series of decrees granting rewards for distinguished services in the late affairs in China, the recipients on this occasion belonging to the army. General of Brigade Collineau has been promoted to the rank of General of Division, and Colonels O'Malley and de Bentzmann to that of Generals of Brigade; a number of other promotions have been made from colonels down to sub-lieutenants. In the Legion of Honour there have been three promotions to the rank of commander, six to that of officer, and sixty-six nominations of knights. Among the last-named is the drummer Fachard, of the 102nd Regiment, whose gallant conduct was particularly mentioned in the official despatch of General Montauban. The list closes with the names of sixty-two non-commissioned officers and privates on whom the military medal has been conferred.

RUSSIA.

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

Official accounts have been received here from the Amoor, stating that some unpleasant differences had occurred on the Mandschurian frontier. It appears that for some time previously the Russian advanced posts had been insulted and threatened by the more numerous troops on the other side, until at last Lieutenant Filimonoff, the officer commanding the Russian picket, considered himself justified, to escape any disastrous consequences, in abandoning the frontier post and retreating with his men to the interior of the Russian territory. "In consequence of this disgraceful conduct in abandoning his post," says the despatch, "Lieut. Filimonoff has been suspended, and will be cashiered if the sentence is confirmed." In the meantime the frontier post has been reinstated in its former position, and considerably strengthened both in point of numbers and additional works of defence, and it may confidently be predicted that the aggressive neighbours, as lately in the case of the Khikanzes, will be severely punished for their infraction of the peace between the two nations.

A private letter from the Amoor, which I have had an opportunity to peruse, contains the following extraordinary circumstance:—

"A few days ago Lieutenant Maneffsky, in command of the military post established at the port of St. Olga, sent two of the men belonging to the 27th equipage of the fleet, named Lissine and Nazarov, to carry a despatch to the Russian Stanitz on the Ussuri. On their return Nazarov remained some distance behind, to shoot partridges, whilst Lissine continued to ride on leisurely, and presently heard the report of a gun. After the lapse of half-an-hour the latter stopped to await his comrade, but as he did not make his appearance, he remounted his horse, and rode back in search of him. At a distance of three or four wersts he saw on the road some traces of blood, then discovered some torn clothes and mangled remains of a human body, and identified the naval cap of his comrade as well as his gun, which was bent as if from the effects of a severe blow. He no longer doubted that his companion had fallen a victim to a passing tiger, and returned to St. Olga, where he made his report and gave the alarm. The commandant sent out three soldiers well armed, who returned with a confirmation of the accident, having found the unfortunate man's boots and part of his skull."

A similar case occurred not long ago at the Stanitz of Catharino-Nicolayeffskai, on the Amoor, where a Cossack soldier, called Fiedoreiff, who had been placed as sentry near the gate of the Arsenal, at the further extremity of the Stanitz, was found dead the next morning by the guard which came to relieve him, his clothes torn and his body frightfully mangled, evidently from the attack of a tiger or panther, several of whom had been seen prowling about the station.

The Russian semi-official organ, the *Journal de St. Peters-*

bourg, in reply to some observations in the *Nord*, publishes a long document explanatory of the policy of Russia in these latter times, which may be thus summarised:—

"The Russian journal, in the first place, states that the Government is not inspired by any of the ideas which some have been pleased to call those of 1815, or retrograde. The reforms which have been resolved on and commenced throughout the whole of the Russian empire, prove that it shares to a great degree in the general ideas of real and regular progress. At home its policy has nothing to call to mind errors which have been for ever and everywhere condemned. Abroad it has recovered its liberty of action, and has proclaimed its decided intention to follow a national policy, guided by the interests of the country, and founded on the maintenance of its rights and respect for that of others. As regards Piedmont, Russia only entertains for that State the most friendly feelings; her traditions naturally lead her to it, and as to Italy 'no Russian national interest is irrevocably attached to any particular solution to be given to the problem of her destinies.' However, says Prince Galitzin, who signs this doctrinal declaration, the question which is debated in Italy is not merely a local one, as it regards the fundamental principles of European society. The writer, starting from that point of view, alludes to most of the facts which have been accomplished since the treaty of Villafranca, and does not hesitate to throw a reproach on the Sardinian policy, which, he declares, justifies the recall of the Russian ambassador and the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. So much for the past. As to the future, Prince Galitzin expresses his ignorance of the system intended to be substituted in Italy for that of the federation, which the peace failed to establish; but he remarks that, up to the present time, the pacific and rational solutions promised have not taken place."

The Russian corvette *Kababaya*, Commander Davidoff, and the clipper *Abrek*, Commander Pilkin, arrived at Kiel last week from Cronstadt, and after a stay of a few days, for the purpose of coaling and taking in supplies of fresh provisions, sailed for the Amoor.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

The official *Staats Courant* publishes the text of the Royal Decree of October 27, No. 68, containing the new regulations for the admittance and residence of European foreigners in Netherlands India, which place great restrictions on their personal liberty and free movements. Strangers arriving in those colonies must now be furnished with a passport, emanating from, or else *vised* by, the Colonial Minister at home, or else Ambassadors or Consuls of the Netherlands in foreign countries. After giving a satisfactory account of themselves and their object in visiting the Dutch possessions, they will be furnished with a written permission to reside there for six months, at the expiration of which period the permission must be renewed from month to month. The above regulations extend only to those ports opened for general foreign trade. In all others no stranger will be allowed to land or reside unless furnished with a special permission to that effect from the Governor-general in writing.

A great sensation has been made on its becoming known that M. Gallois, the fortunate holder of one of the lately renewed sugar contracts in Java has sold his interest in the same to Mr. B. Andreas, for the comfortable sum of 275,000 florins. Most of the journals in this country give vent to their feelings of indignation and disgust at this act of favouritism. "We wish each of our subscribers," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*, "a similar piece of good fortune, but fear they will not obtain it unless they have the luck to command such powerful ministerial influence as that of the gentleman above-named."

According to official tables presented to the States' general by the Ministers concerning the trade of this country in 1859, it appears that there is a falling off as compared with the previous year. The following table will show at a glance the amount of the increase and decrease of the different items respectively:—

	1858.	1859.
Total imports	florins 416,736,669	339,670,200 florins.
Total exports	330,740,977	356,049,104 "
Transit trade	99,447,489	113,487,508 "
Imports for home consumption	313,229,144	288,699,170 "
Exports of home produce	231,183,488	242,561,596 "

In the arrivals and departures of ships, both from Europe and more distant places, there is a corresponding decrease visible.

Mr. A. R. J. Cramerus, of Batavia, has received his *exequatur*, and been recognised as Sardinian Consul for Netherlands India.

A letter from Harderwyk states that Lieut. P. F. Vreede, of the East India Artillery, hitherto employed in the colonial recruiting office in that town, has received orders to repair to his corps in the East, and will take his passage in the *Alcyon*, for Batavia.

Mr. H. de Bruyn, Chief Engineer of the Hydraulic Department in Netherlands India, Mr. T. J. Stieltjes, Adviser in technical affairs, attached to the Colonial Office, and Mr. J.

Dixon, principal Engineer for public works and railways in Java, will not leave this country to repair to their several posts till the month of January next.

In accordance with the Royal Decree, mentioned in my last letter, orders have been given conjointly by the Ministers for War and the Colonies, to enlist no more Belgians, Swiss, or Germans, so that in future the foreign recruits engaged for service in Netherlands India, will be confined to Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.

A Bill has been introduced in the States-general by Ministers, on the subject of postage. The chief feature of the measure is to charge one uniform rate of 5 cents, or one penny, on all letters weighing less than 15 wigtjes, throughout the whole kingdom of the Netherlands, without any reference to the distance.

According to previous arrangements, the two steam-corvettes *Reteh*, Lieut.-commander H. P. de Kock, and *Harlemmermeer*, Lieut.-commander P. Konig, sailed from the Texel on the 10th instant. [The *Reteh* arrived at Plymouth on the 13th, and after coaling proceeded to her destination in the East Indies.—Ed.]

Subjoined is a list of passengers from this country to the East, since my last letter.

"PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Ida Elizabeth*, Capt. Dooren, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. H. A. de Groot, F. L. Wattendorf, J. W. Warlof, P. J. Spaan, von Bentheim, Baron d'Aulnis de Bourville, Mr. van der Berg and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Spaan.

Per *Triton*, Capt. Adriaans, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Dr. P. L. Onnen, lady, and 7 daughters, Mrs. O. van Bennekem and child, Mr. Muller, Mr. van Ockelen, Miss Anna Scherias, Miss Smith, Mr. Bisdon, 1 native servant.

Per *Bildordy*, Capt. Loschen, from Harderwyk to Batavia: Capt. C. P. Scheepens, E. I. Infantry, Second Lieuts. of infantry W. Stolle and J. Eyken, Second Lieuts. of artillery A. Hynekamp, A. Scheltema, and G. A. Carlier, Second Lieut. of engineers C. A. van Lennep, Third-class Surgeons J. W. Gauda Quint, J. Goslings, and C. H. van Deelen—69 men supplementary troops.

Per *Prince Maurice*, Capt. Bart, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Capt. Peereboom, lady and child, 2 Miss van Olden, Lieut. Millenburg-Beekhuis, Lieut. Gude Billardt, Koper, Third-class Surgeon, Messrs. Cauwenberg, Osterloh, and Harfiteen—100 men supplementary troops.

Per *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. Tjebbes, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. van Berenstein, Mr. M. S. Bouwensch, Miss de Revallet, and Miss Louise Ka Kaufman.

Per *Falck*, Capt. van Duyvenbode, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. A. van Scheltema, G. van Putten, D. de Jong, and C. Cordes.

Per *Wilhelmina Lucia*, Capt. Nolles, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Julius, Mr. J. E. van Ravensway.

Per *Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar*, Capt. Stolte, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. van Raders.

Per *Postillion*, Capt. van Sommeren Greve, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. N. van Wassenaar, Mrs. van Oven, born von Merkelbach.

Per *Clio*, Capt. Wynmalen, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. A. voet and H. Gyselman.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, NOV. 7.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lincoln has been elected President of the United States, and Mr. Hamlin Vice-President. The majority in New York for Mr. Lincoln was 10,000. The Republicans have gained largely on former majorities.

The *New York Herald* reports the result as follows:—
 "The great battle has been fought and lost by the allied forces in New York. The Presidential result may be summed up in three words—Lincoln is elected. In a more exact form, according to the returns before us, the several States have cast their suffrages for President and Vice-President as follows:—

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.		BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.	
Connecticut	6	Alabama	9
Illinois	11	Arkansas	4
Indiana	13	Florida	3
Iowa	4	Georgia	10
Maine	8	Louisiana	6
Massachusetts	13	Mississippi	7
Michigan	6	North Carolina	10
Minnesota	4	South Carolina	8
New Hampshire	5	Texas	4
New York	35	Total	61
Ohio	23	BELL AND EVERETT AND	
Pennsylvania	27	FUSION.	
Rhode Island	4	Delaware	3
Vermont	5	New Jersey	7
Wisconsin	5	Kentucky	12
Total	169	Maryland	8
DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.		Tennessee	12
California	4	Virginia	15
Oregon	3	Total	57
Missouri	9		
Total	16		

RECAPITULATION.

	Electoral Votes.
For Lincoln and Hamlin	169
For Breckinridge and Lane	61
For Bell and Everett	57
For Douglas and Johnson	16
Whole electoral vote	303
Lincoln's majority over all	35

The actual figures may somewhat change the distribution of the States voting against Lincoln; but from the general run of the popular vote in the Free States we consider it perfectly safe to set down Lincoln's electoral vote at 176.

"The panic of 1860 has commenced in earnest. According to our Washington dispatch the greatest excitement prevails among the business men of Baltimore and Washington. The suspension of the oldest, and heretofore considered the safest banking-houses in the monumental city, combined with the intense anxiety of the people in the Border States as to the result of the Presidential election, has for the moment caused all business to be suspended in Baltimore and Washington. This state of things is the harbinger of what may be expected in case Lincoln should be elected. The panic, in the event of the success of the Black Republicans, will be extended throughout the country, and the crisis of 1837 and 1857 will be as nothing compared to the revolution of 1860-61. The merchants of New York should give heed to those signs of the times, and strive with might and main for the success of the Union ticket. Men of New York, the crisis approaches! The Empire State is the battleground. It is for you to decide the issue. The destiny of the country is in your hands. Rally, then, to the support of the Union, the constitution, and the laws."

The intense political excitement which has for several months past agitated the public mind for a week or two preceding the election of President, has interfered more or less with general business.

It is conceded that Lincoln, the Northern candidate, is elected, which is considered by his opponents as a disastrous event for the country; because, the fear is that one or more of the Cotton Southern States will secede from the Union. This movement would unsettle, more or less, our whole political and commercial fabric. Hence, the most conservative men look forward to the future with gloom and apprehension.

The heavy shipments of grain and flour to Europe, and especially to England, have tended to keep down the rates of sterling exchange, and to prevent the export of specie. In the meantime, since our last, the prices of stocks have fluctuated materially, and especially State Bonds. After having undergone within the past week material depression, they have opened this week with a better feeling, and closed yesterday at a decided advance; but to-day or to-morrow they may be lower again. The movements of the fifty-six banks in this city the past week, compared with those of the preceding week, may be seen from the following table:—

FOOTINGS.

	Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	
Capital	\$69,404,527	\$69,404,527	
Loans	123,362,626	123,234,584	Inc. \$1,871,956
Specie	22,798,599	22,174,982	Dec. 603,608
Circulation	9,123,108	9,429,423	Inc. 306,320
Net Deposits	78,065,612	79,679,416	Inc. 1,613,804

Money continues abundant on call at 5 to 6½ per cent. For notes on discount the rates were higher, and 7 per cent. is the prevailing rates for the latter class of paper. Sterling exchange rules dull, and with a tendency towards lower rates.

The exports of cotton to Europe since the 1st Sept. last, exhibit a decrease of about 100,000 bales, and the receipts at the ports show a falling off in about the same ratio.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last report the movements in East India goods have been fair but somewhat irregular.

HEMP.—Jute has been in improved demand, with free sales, both in Boston and here, at \$100 to arrive, and at \$105 to \$110, six months, which is an advance.

INDIGO has been quiet, with small sales of Manila, say 50 to 60 cases at 65c. to 70c., and small lots of Madras at 85c., six months.

TEAS continue without change for blacks. A fair demand exists for greens. The market, however, exhibits firmness, and full prices are realised. Among the sales at private hands were 3,000 half-chests on private terms.

TIN.—Straits Pigs are in reduced supply, and the market firm, and holders have advanced their views to 32½c. with a light business doing. We quote Banca at 31½c. to 32½c. cash.

SPICES.—Sales of 1,000 to 2,000 mats of Cassia have been made at 22c. 800 to 1,000 bags of Pepper at 8½c. 100 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 41c. to 42c., and 25 bags Pimento at 6c., and 100 to 200 bags for export, in bond, at 5½c.

ARRIVALS.—At New York.—From Shanghai, Oct. 31: Union, Wiley. From Canton, 31, Waverley, Reed. From Penang, 29, Resolute, Sheriff.

At Boston.—From Batavia, Oct. 24: Minstrel, Kelly. From Manila, Nov. 1: Indiaman, Smith. From Penang, Nov. 2: Hollander, Ward.

LOADING.—At New York.—For Hong Kong: Fire Dart (S), Eureka, Cutler.

At Boston.—For Hong Kong: Nautilus, Elwell.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

ADVANCE UPON PEKING.

The following telegrams were published in the daily papers on the 12th inst. :—

A telegram was received on the 11th instant from Her Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, stating that it was reported from Hong Kong, on September 26, that the negotiations with the Chinese had not been brought to any satisfactory point, and that the Allied army had commenced its march upon Peking.

The settlement of negotiations is delayed owing to the question of the money indemnity. The Allied troops are marching on Peking, where Sang-ko-lin-sin is reported to be present with a large force. There is difficulty in providing carriage, as the coolies are deserting. Two thousand men protect Tien-tsin. Lord Elgin followed the troops on the 9th of September.

The rebels are inactive at Shanghai.

Trade is obstructed at Canton by the rebels.

The *Morning Post* and *Globe* on the 12th gave out as authentic, and backed up the same with leading articles to remove any doubts on the subject, that "peace had been concluded," and that a telegram had been received by Government from Sir Hope Grant, dated 26th Sept., to the effect that he was preparing to embark his forces. The fact of our latest dates from Hong Kong being only up to the 28th Sept. by the present mail, and that by the most rapid conveyance, advices could not be received from Tien-tsin under ten days, should have been sufficient for the writers of these statements, that the thing was simply impossible.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE REBEL ATTACK UPON SHANGHAI.

The following despatches have been published in the *London Gazette* :—

Head Quarters, Tien-Tsin, September 2.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, that on the 24th of August a private letter was received from Lieutenant-colonel March, Royal Marines, commanding at Shanghai, stating that reliable information had arrived of the intention of the rebels to attack the city.

"The garrison of Shanghai then consisted of one company of Marine Artillery, about 400 of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Loodianah Regiment of Sikhs. I accordingly despatched the 44th Regiment forthwith to reinforce them, and sent Brigadier Jephson to take the command.

"On the 27th of August, a report arrived, informing me that the rebels had actually attacked Shanghai, and had been repulsed.

"Before leaving Shanghai, in June last, I had instructed the officer commanding at Chusan, to send reinforcements to that place if called upon; and accordingly a force, as per margin,* arrived there from Chusan on the 17th of August. On the 18th the rebels attacked the city, but were repulsed; and on the 20th of August they made a demonstration against the foreign settlement, but retired on being fired into. I enclose a copy of Colonel March's reports of these affairs.

"I have since heard that the rebels have retired altogether, and do not intend to molest Shanghai any further.

"I am informed also that Mr. Bruce has written to Hong Kong for the 11th Punjab Infantry, which I had previously requested him to do, in the event of his requiring assistance. There is consequently now a very large force at Shanghai, and I purpose leaving them there until the expeditionary force breaks up.

"The measures taken by Colonel March for the defence of the city and foreign settlement appear to have been taken with judgment and success.

"I have, &c.,

"J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

"The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c."

Shanghai, August 21.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that at about 2 p.m. on the 18th the rebels in some force approached the walls of the city, threatening the south-east, south, and west gates.

"1. They advanced under cover until they were near enough to be fired at with effect with canister and smooth-bore muskets. About 4 p.m. they retired to a distance of three or four miles.

"2. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, who commands in the city, and is posted at the south gate, informs me that he thinks the loss of the rebels from the fire on the walls must have been very considerable; they left behind several flags, &c.

"3. On the morning of the 19th they evinced an intention to advance, but suddenly withdrew.

"4. The officer in command of the forts in the city describes their numbers to be from 5,000 to 7,000.

"5. Yesterday, at 9 A.M., I was informed that our pickets on the racecourse were firing on the rebels. I called out all my force, and on my arrival on the racecourse found that the rebels, formed in four columns, and carrying black, red, white, and orange flags, were in some force a little to the left of the settlement, threatening the Ningpo joss-house: they were sufficiently near to encourage us to fire a few rockets and shell at them, with what effect I cannot say. About 2 P.M., they retired and took up a position about four miles off, their right being apparently a little in advance of the French convent of Sic-a-wei.

"6. They appear to be concentrating their forces for an attack on the city and settlement.

"7. Their numbers I should estimate at 6,000 or 7,000.

"8. This morning the rebels are encamped in two places, at a distance of about three miles from each other, and from the city.

"9. Up to this time, 10.30 a.m., they have shown no disposition to advance.

"I have, &c.,

"W. H. MARCH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines,
Commanding the Garrison.

"To Captain Biddulph, &c., Military Secretary."

Shanghai, August 26.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 22nd instant, was sent, by Mr. Forest, the interpreter to the legation, to the rebels the notification, a copy of which I forwarded in my letter to you (No. 1, 18th of August), and on the following day an answer, a translation of which by Mr. Consul Meadows is herewith enclosed, was received.

"1. On the morning of the 24th instant I was informed that nothing was to be seen of the enemy, and I learnt from Colonel Favre, Commandant of the French force here, that the missionaries who had left the convent of Sic-a-wei on the approach of the rebels had returned there. It has been reported to me that placards were found on the walls of the convent, announcing their return in ten days; they are now, I understand, at a place called Si-pool, about 15 miles off.

"2. From the accounts I have received, I am inclined to think that the force they brought down to Shanghai did not exceed 3,000 men.

"3. Captain Budd, of the Royal Marines, the senior officer within the city, speaks highly of the steadiness of the Royal Marines and Madras Artillery, under Captain McIntyre, of the latter corps, and that of the company of Royal Marines under Lieutenant O'Grady, and the detachment of the Regiment of Loodianah, under Captain Maxwell and Cavanah; the accuracy of the fire kept up at the various posts, is proved by the loss which the rebels, it is ascertained, suffered.

"4. With the zeal and activity displayed by Lieutenant Glasse, of the Regiment of Loodianah, commanding at the Ningpo joss-house, I have every reason to be satisfied.

"5. The firing of the Royal Marine Artillery, under Lieutenant Williams, from the racecourse on the 20th was also very good.

"6. Her Majesty's ships *Nimrod* and *Pioneer*, the former moored off the settlement, and the latter above the city, did good service with their long-range guns.

"7. I wish to bring to the notice of his Excellency, the spirited conduct of Mr. Interpreter Forest, in volunteering to take the notification sent by the commanding officers of the Allied forces to the camp of the rebels on the 22nd instant; he was attended in his somewhat dangerous undertaking by private Phillips, of the Royal Marines, likewise a volunteer, who carried a flag of truce.

"I have, &c.,

"W. H. MARCH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Marines,
Commanding the Garrison.

"To Captain Biddulph, &c., Military Secretary."

"PROCLAMATION SENT TO REBEL CAMP AT SHANGHAI.

"Reports having reached us of an armed force having been collected in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, we, the Commanders of the Military and Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty at Shanghai, hereby give notice that the city of Shanghai and the foreign settlement are militarily occupied by the forces of Her Britannic Majesty and of her Ally the Emperor of the French, and they warn all persons that if armed bodies of men attack or approach the positions held by them, they will be considered as commencing hostilities against the Allied forces, and will be dealt with accordingly.

"Shanghai, August 16.

"To the Commander of the Forces in occupation of Soochow and other places."

"TRANSLATION OF REPLY.

"Le, Imperial Commissioner of the Sovereign reigning in virtue of the True Decree of Heaven, &c., hereby issues a notification,

"Whereas the appointed period of the Tsing (Mantchoo) dynasty having expired, the true sacred Lord was sent into the world to save it. And I, having been honoured with his command to perform the work of Heaven by punishing the crimes (of the rejected dynasty), have, from the time I rose in the cause of right in Kwang-se, never fought a battle without conquering, and never attacked a city without taking it.

"A short time back, on our armies occupying Soochow, your countries once and again pressed us to come to Shanghai to discuss personally the various matters connected with foreign trade. Hence it was, that after retaking Sing-Keang I came hither, not to seek a quarrel and to fight with foreign nations, but to offer them a treaty of open commerce.

"And on now perusing the communication of your countries, I am in the highest degree surprised at the extravagant perversity of its language.

"I would submit to you that I, under the loyal Prince, have the general command of a large body of officers and of an innumerable army, and could have no difficulty in causing the instantaneous destruction of an insignificantly small city, such as Shanghai. When I, therefore, come to the place, and station my troops motionless before it, it is really in a spirit of pure regard and of consideration for our common faith. Had I at once ordered a hostile advance, the members of the same house would have been turning against each other, and we could not have failed to incur the ridicule of the Tsing dynasty.

"With the Tsing dynasty your nations have now a quarrel; you cannot have forgotten the battle of Tien-tsin. But our State in at present carrying on a war, has no other object than to regain our own country. We are at enmity with the Tsing dynasty, but with foreign nations we have no quarrel.

"Your countries attach much importance to open commerce and trade. Now, the advantages to be obtained from us would be greater than those given by the Tsing dynasty, for, after the establishment of peaceful rela-

* 100 of the 99th Regiment; 100 19th Punjab Infantry; 3 Madras Artillery guns.

tions with us, unrestricted commerce might be carried on at all places without exception.

"But the wild and fallacious nature of the communication which has reached us is such as renders it quite inexplicable. I must conclude that there is no consideration for the feeling that should make us of one mind, in virtue of our common religion, and that there is, it may be, an intention of seeking a quarrel.

"For these reasons, I hereby issue a notification for the common information of the foreign nations (at Shanghai). If you desire to carry on open commerce, in accordance with an agreement, you can at once come and consult on the terms of an agreement. If, however, it is your wish to make difficulties and to engage in hostilities, then my troops move as a flood, my commands go forth unchangeable as the hills, and we can only await the time when victory and defeat declare themselves. I trust you will not bring sorrow on yourselves.

"An earnest notification.

"The 14th day of the seventh month of the 10th year of the heavenly kingdom of Taeping."

"True translation,
"THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.
"True copies,
"ROBERT BIDDULPH, Captain R.A.,
Military Secretary."

Spirit of the Press.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

THE TIMES.

The outcry against the Chinese War of 1857 has now almost died away; even faction is ashamed to repeat the charges which were advanced against the European community in the East less than three years ago. Every succeeding month has brought to light fresh proofs of the degradation and worthlessness of the Chinese Government, and has shown that, if Europeans are to remain in safety in its territory, we must make up our minds to resent every insult and to punish every offence committed against us. Such as was Yeh, such is Kweiliang, and such is Hengki. Mandarins, whether at the North or the South, are not to be trusted, inasmuch as sincerity in dealing with barbarians would be the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the Central Government. If English readers wish for a specimen of the manner in which their countrymen have been treated in every matter, small and great, for the last 18 years, then let them listen to the history of the negotiations at Tien-tsin. At the capture of the Taku Forts the loss inflicted on the Tartar army had been considerable, but the terror spread among them by the attack and the murderous arms of the Europeans was still more important. They fled, the officers themselves making no halt until they had placed a great distance between themselves and the Armstrong guns. The letter we print to-day speaks of the difficulties in the nature of the country to an advancing force, and the little use which had been made of these obstacles by the Chinese. Having retired from the field in such haste as to leave every bridge standing, the Tartar generals, no doubt, sent such despatches to Peking as induced the Chinese Court to feign a desire to negotiate.

We hear much of barbarian cunning, yet it would seem impossible for a civilised plenipotentiary of average capacity to be inveigled by such shallow devices as those to which the Imperial Mandarins had recourse on the present occasion. These personages seem to have considered that we were still the English of 1842 and 1856, and that all the old tricks concerning a reference to Peking and the limited nature of their own authority would succeed in delaying us, as they had done before. With these views they began prevaricating at their very first interview, in the early part of September. Possibly, they may have at first obtained some credence, and it may have been under the influence of Kweiliang's first blandishments that Sir Hope Grant sent off the despatch which was the cause of the recent false anticipations of peace. However, we are glad to say, for the credit of our negotiators, that the Mandarins were quickly made sensible of their mistake, and taught that when a country like England is forced into a third war within a term of twenty years the consequences are likely to be serious to the State whose weakness and perfidy provoke the conflict.

Unusual promptitude seems to have marked the conduct of the authorities on this occasion. The rupture of negotiations took place on the 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward on Peking. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and on the 11th the outposts of the allied force had reached a place called Yung-tsun, forty-five miles from Peking. We may presume, then, that by the middle of the month the English and French were under the walls of the capital, and that, if the Chinese were disposed to resist, another battle must have been fought about this time. The anticipation in camp seems, however, to have been, that the Tartar army had been too much frightened to venture on any further resistance. The country people, who received our troops hospitably enough, reported that the Tartar army had been entirely cowed by the European artillery, and it is most probable that the appearance of the allies in the neighbourhood of Peking will be the signal for other overtures on the part of the Imperial Mandarins. It is possible that negotiations may have taken place which will allow the army to re-embark before the approach of winter, but, on the whole, we cannot be sanguine of any such issue of the campaign. It seems far more likely that the capital has been taken and occupied, and that it will be held through the whole winter. Nor can there be any reason to anticipate danger from such a proceeding. The enormous city into which the allies will penetrate is capable of giving shelter to a force fifty times larger than that which will visit it, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the Commanders, that they will not scruple to take possession of the best quarters for themselves and the troops under their command. The Chinese Government has no claim on our forbearance. Its conduct has been marked throughout by every form of duplicity, and it is our duty to teach the besotted Emperor and his favourites that the rights of nations cannot be violated with impunity and we hope to hear by the next mail that the Allied armies are in full occupation of Peking, have imposed terms on the enemy as will insure peace for many a year.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

We have hopes that a satisfactory treaty may yet be concluded without pushing matters to the last and most hazardous extremity. All reference to past causes of quarrel has disappeared, as we are glad to perceive from the official despatches. There is nothing now said about exacting penalties, punishing treachery, or recovering prestige. Lord Elgin declares that his sole object is to conclude a satisfactory treaty, under conditions which shall hold out some reasonable prospect that its terms will be faithfully observed by the Peking Government. He tried to do this at Tientsin, and failed through the characteristic duplicity of the Chinese diplomatists. He offers to renew the attempt at Tungchow. These are symptoms which encourage us to believe that this effort will be more successful, and that Sir Hope Grant's telegram may, after all, be only a few days antedated.

MORNING HERALD.

We are not equally sanguine about the removal of all misgivings as to the future. It is rather early to talk of sending home the army two or three days after the signature of peace. We have done this once before, and have bitterly regretted our hasty retirement. Our dealings with the Chinese after all our familiar intercourse with them since 1842 ought at least to induce us to head our negotiations with the announcement that we give no credit, and to demand nothing more than we are in a position, inexpensively and without risk, to exact. This sudden talk of breaking up the expedition, however, suggests the very disagreeable inference that we are likely to fall into the trap from which only the recent sacrifice of human lives and treasure has extricated us. It is not for the barren honour of being represented at Peking that we have spent ten millions of the British taxpayers' contributions, but to avenge a treacherous massacre, to guard against the repetition of the outrage, and to prevent the periodical recurrence of a Chinese difficulty. Lord Elgin's position is no doubt one of considerable embarrassment; and the presence of Baron Gros can scarcely tend to smooth away the difficulties that lie in his path. But with a force such as he had to fall back upon in the month of September, it will be hard indeed if he has not made his own terms. Unless they secure to us complete indemnity for the past, and sufficient guarantees of our peaceful intercourse for the future, the results of Lord Elgin's second mission to China will hardly excite so much extravagant approval as was elicited by the treaty of Tien-tsin.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

(The Times.)

A war which is understood to be conducted without any disturbance of commercial intercourse between the belligerents may naturally be attended with other peculiarities of its own, and so the same Commander-in-Chief who reports the victory over the Imperialists records also with equal satisfaction a victory over the insurgents. This, however, is not the view taken by the insurgents themselves. They profess themselves unable to comprehend how two parties having a common enemy, and, as they ingeniously add, a common religion, can be the enemies of each other. They pretend to be mystified by this triangular duel, and inquire why we should interfere to thwart proceedings addressed to the very object which we ourselves have at heart. That is the substance of the little State paper inclosed in Sir Hope Grant's despatch which we yesterday published, and the document is undoubtedly calculated to embrace the already considerable reputation of Chinese diplomatists for acuteness and cunning. When the main body of the allied forces sailed for the Peiho a garrison was left at Shanghai, the British division of which was under the command of Colonel March, of the Royal Marines, who was further empowered to draw upon the reserves at Chusan for any necessary reinforcements. It was anticipated, in fact, that the rebels, whose devastations had been carried up to the environs of Shanghai, might venture upon attacking the city itself. This would be an extraordinary piece of audacity in men who had hitherto confined themselves to the pillage and massacre of defenceless communities; but, as the European garrison was small, and the insurgent army large, there was reason for suspecting that they might make the attempt. These apprehensions were justified by the event. At the very time that we were preparing our attack on the Imperialists in the Taku Forts the insurgents were preparing an attack upon us in Shanghai, and on the 18th of August the assault was actually made. Before hostilities commenced, however, Colonel March issued a proclamation, in which he briefly announced that if any of the "bodies of armed men" presumed to be in the vicinity of the town should approach the positions occupied by the garrison, they would be received as enemies, and dealt with accordingly. The military curtness of this notice, which was delivered at the rebel camp, provoked a remonstrance from Le, the insurgent commander, who argues the case with infinite dexterity. He observes that the Mantchoo dynasty is near its end—a conclusion which must have appeared probable to our own authorities also. He claims to be of the Christian religion, and identifies his cause with ours so completely as to speak of the allies and insurgents as "members of the same house." This being premised, he inquires why there should be any quarrel between us, and asks, with some point, whether we should not "incur the ridicule" of the Court of Peking by consuming in private strife the forces which ought to be concentrated against a common foe? As to his advance on Shanghai, he came there to offer a commercial treaty,—nothing more. He does us the justice to remark that we "attach much importance to open commerce and trade," and he proceeds accordingly to outbid the Imperialists on this score. Here, therefore, were two parties with a common purpose and no conflicting interests, and why should one of them threaten to fire upon the other? He protests that he cannot understand such "extravagant perversity of language." Fortunately for the inhabitants of Shanghai, Colonel March, though he might not have been able to confute these arguments, was able to repel the attack, which immediately succeeded, and one city, at any rate, has been saved from the onslaught of these murderous savages. They soon retreated before the fire of the Europeans, and the garrison has since been so strongly reinforced that no renewal of the attempt need be anticipated. By this time even the most sanguine of our countrymen in China have discovered the falsity of the character originally attributed to the rebellion. It is based neither upon religion nor patriotism. The insurgents have no knowledge of the Christian faith beyond such as enables them to parody its mysteries by an abuse of sacred names and a travesty of sa-

cred doctrines. Their course has been marked by the most dreadful havoc. Rapine and murder, even to the depopulation of vast cities, have distinguished their track, and anarchy and ruin are left behind them. Yet even these remorseless savages have the cunning of their race. They can discover the points most open to argument, and the offers most likely to be attractive. He adopts the character of a Protestant and a shopkeeper, denounces as enemies the people against whom we are fighting, speaks of "the true sacred Lord," as distinguished from the deities of heathenism, and insinuates that with respect to worldly policy he is quite a freetrader. How can there be any quarrel between us and him? Nothing can be finer than such words, but if they had been listened to Shanghai would by this time have shared the fate of Soochow. We have been gradually learning something of the Chinese, but we are not sure that their national character is becoming more comprehensible than before. It is full of contradictions. They are cowards, with a profound contempt for life. They are exclusive, with a strong propensity to roam. They are savage and sanguinary in their customs, with infinite docility and contentedness of disposition. They are all for trade, and yet it costs us a series of wars to trade with them. More than any people on the face of the earth they are pressed by the necessity of living. They are at one end of the scale while the West Indian negro is at the other. A Chinaman of the Eastern provinces has to strive and tug for life, and, though he will surrender this life without fear, and even sell it for a consideration, he struggles hard to preserve it. He will buy and sell with anybody, work for anybody, and under certain conditions, fight for anybody. He has a keen eye to his own interests, and yet takes a remarkably broad view of things in general. He is the man of all others in the world who ought to be the most anxious to keep on good terms with those who buy his goods and bring him money, whereas these are the very relations which we have hitherto found it impossible to maintain in peace. Does the fault lie with the Tartar aristocracy enthroned at Peking? If so, we trust that the next mail will bring us intelligence of a new era and more pacific prospects.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The event which has occupied the attention of the United States for the last four years has at length come to pass, and virtually, although not as yet legally, Mr. Lincoln has been elected the president, and Mr. Hamlyn the vice-president, of the great American Confederacy. The event had been long foreseen, and will surprise nobody who has paid the least attention to American politics. It is the natural reaction against the outrages and excesses of 1855 and 1856, the protest of the freest and best educated part of the American people against the acts of high-handed violence and oppression which preceded the advent of Mr. Buchanan to power. If the South has at length found that it is not omnipotent in the councils of the country, that unpleasant discovery is owing to the foolish and intemperate use which the South has made of its prosperity. While demanding the most implicit respect for its own opinions, the South has been even ostentatious in proclaiming a bitter and cynical contempt for the opinions and the feelings of others. Slavery has been defended as the normal and perfect state of human society, and the North has been bitterly taunted with its honest industry, and the coarseness of manners which the fastidious Southern planter traces to that cause. While claiming for itself the monopoly of the government of the United States, the South has constantly held the language of disaffection, and the United States have been ruled by a party which was perpetually talking of disuniting them. So far from wondering that these things should have produced the result we have just witnessed, it has long appeared to us impossible that they should not. Mankind, if ruled at all, must be ruled either by force or persuasion. The South could not employ the former, and have long substituted the language of provocation and defiance for the latter. But these and many other circumstances, while they fully account for the change which has taken place, tend very considerably to diminish its significance. Had the South been always reasonable and conciliatory, we must have regarded the election of Mr. Lincoln as evidence of an intolerance of the very institution of slavery which might portend results fatal to the stability of the Union; but the South has really taken so much pains to bring the present result to pass that it has no right to be surprised at its own success.—*Times*

THE FRENCH IN SHANGHAI.—A Mr. Flowers, Vicar of Tealby, writes *The Times*. In a letter from my nephew, aged 16. He says:—"The French, like fools, have set the town on fire,—what for I do not know. The French soldiers behaved in the most cruel way; they gave the Chinamen a very short warning to quit their houses. When the time was up they set the Chinese town on fire. It is built of wood, and hundreds of sick were burned. Two Frenchmen were walking along the street to clear the people out before the fire came. They found some men drunk with opium. They would not or could not move, so they stabbed them and threw them into the river. We have counted 30 bodies in one day, chiefly women, that the French have — and murdered, some cut about dreadfully. Now I must tell you of two English. They found two old women sitting round a little fire, told them to go, and pointed to the flames. No; they shook their heads and pointed to the teapot. So they picked them up, carried them across the moat, up to their waists in water, and sent them off all safe."

CAPTAIN HOWARD VYSE, VICE-CONSUL AT KANAGAWA.—In *The Times* of the 9th April some statements appeared on the official conduct of this gentleman, who has sent the following to *The Times*:—"As regards his observations upon the manner in which I perform my public duties, I have only to say that I am not responsible to 'C.' or anyone except my superiors in office. If they think me unfit for my post they have the power of removing me. But I believe I may safely assert that they will admit that, whatever my deficiencies may be, I have done my best to uphold the honour of my country in the opinion of the Japanese, to vindicate the rights of British subjects, and in my own person to maintain the character of an English gentleman. To the anonymous writer of personalities the latter will probably be considered a poor qualification."

THE Illustrated News of the 17th inst. contains a portrait (very incorrect, however) of W. H. Adams, Esq., Chief Justice of Hong Kong. The same number also contains some very fine sketches from the *Paiho*.

DR. MACGOWAN AND HIS CHINESE TEACHER.—We were informed some time ago that Dr. Macgowan had discovered that his teacher was a purveyor of property and an impostor; it was, however, a private matter, and unfit for newspaper comment, but as the faithless man, at the instigation of certain parties, undertook to extort from his benefactor by a legal procedure, it is proper to make the facts known. The Doctor, on first landing in London, was so unfortunate as to find himself in a lodging-house, the master of which was in prison. His wife became so fond of the Celestial that Dr. M., after a few days, was obliged to remove him, taking up his residence with Mr. Summers, who, as professor of Chinese in King's College, had several young men as private pupils (two of whom, brothers, were studying for commercial life in China). The Chinaman managed to keep up communication with his admirer, and was finally aided to return to the house, making himself their teacher! The woman, her liberated husband, and the other parties, finding the business less profitable than was expected, concocted a plan (to squeeze the Doctor, whom they had already injured, by threatening a lawsuit), in which the said lodging-house keeper was to testify that the Chinaman had been starved. They have had the prudence to give that matter up. We, ourselves, who happened to see him at the time in question, can aver that he did not appear badly off in the way of "chow chow;" in fact, he appeared uncommonly sleek.

THE NEW G.C.B. AND K.C.B.—Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, K.C.B., whose elevation to the highest rank of the Order of the Bath appeared in our last, is the fifth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, North Britain, the head of one of the best of the old "county families" of Perthshire; his mother was Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., of Rossie, Postmaster-General of Scotland. He was born on the 18th of January, 1808, and entered the army as cornet in 1826. He served in China under the late Lord Saltoun, and subsequently in India, under Lords Gough and Hardinge. He was present at the Battle of Sobraon, where he commanded the 9th Lancers, as also in the Punjab in 1858-9. He was also present at the engagements of Ramnuggur, Chilianwallah, and Gojerat, and took an active part in the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1857-8, for his services, on which occasion he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He became a major-general in the army in 1858. His recent service in China are too well known to our readers to need being repeated here. Sir James, according to the *County Families*, married in 1847 Helen, daughter of Mr. B. Tayler.—Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., of Carriden, county Linlithgow, who is now elevated, for his services in China, is the only son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir George Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B. (son of the Hon. Charles Hope-Vere, of Craigie-hall, and grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun), by his first wife, the Lady Jemima Hope-Johnstone, fifth daughter of James, third Earl of Hopetoun. He was born on the 3rd of March, 1808, and married in August, 1838, the Hon. Frederica Eliza Kinnaird, second daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Kinnaird in the Peerage of Scotland, but was left a widower in May, 1856. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1820, joined his first ship in 1822, and having served on the West Indian and Mediterranean stations, was promoted to lieutenant in 1827. He escorted Lord William Bentinck to India in 1828, became flag-lieutenant to the late Admiral Lord Northesk in the following year, and subsequently was employed on the West Indian and North American stations in command of the *Racer* (16). He obtained the rank of Captain in 1838, and in November 1843, while in command of the *Firebrand* steam-frigate, he enacted a conspicuous part in the battle of Parana, where a hard day's fighting resulted in the destruction by the combined squadrons of England and France of four heavy batteries belonging to General Rosas at Punta Obligado, as also of a schooner carrying 6 guns, and of 24 vessels chained across the river. "On that occasion having volunteered," says O'Byrne in his *Naval Biography*, "Captain Hope gallantly pulled up in his boat and cut the chain which impeded the upward progress of the Allies. At the close of the action he landed as aide-de-camp to the late Captain Sir Charles Hotham, the senior British officer, and assisted in giving the *coup de grace* to the defeat of the enemy, whose numbers originally consisted of 3,500 men, in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and whose batteries had mounted twenty-two pieces of ordnance." As a reward for his bravery on this occasion he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in April, 1846.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.—One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver has recently been accomplished in recovering the remainder of the treasure sunk in the *Malabar*, at Galle. This consisted in cutting away the large iron plates from the mail room, half an inch thick, and working through nine feet of sand. Heiack's diving apparatus was employed, as on the previous occasions, and £16,000 was thus got out in one day. The whole of the specie on board this vessel, upwards of £300,000, has now been saved.

The last number of *Punch* contains a caricature headed "New Elgin Marbles," representing Lord Elgin insisting on the Emperor of China "knuckling down, and no cheating this time." There is also a clever letter from *Punch's* special correspondent at Peking.

THE STEWARD OF THE SHIP "CYCLOPS," FROM HONG KONG.—The steward, a black man, had the impudence to sue the captain for wages. It appears that he was discovered to have hid himself in the bread-locker for a period of eighteen days. He had been entered on the log-book as fallen overboard, and was accidentally found by the second mate at night.

A DEPUTATION from the Anti-Opium Association had an interview with Mr. Samuel Laing at the Treasury. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., among whom was Dr. De la Porte.

A HANDSOME monument has been erected on Southsea-common, Portsmouth, by the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, to the memory of the late Sir William Peel, captain of the *Shannon*, who died of a wound received at the head of his indomitable Naval Brigade during the Sepoy mutiny.

SIR J. BOWRING had an interview at Paris, on the 14th inst., with M. Thouvenel, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE Vectis, with the last mails from Bombay, put into Toulon (owing to very bad weather), from which place the mails were forwarded.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7, George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE PRESENT NUMBER—49—COMMENCES THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH."

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, NOV., 27, 1860.

VOLUME III.

WITH the present number—being the first of Vol. III.—we commence a Tabular Statement of EXPORTS from Great Britain, the Continent, and America, to China and all parts East of India, published as a SUPPLEMENT, in order that space may not be appropriated to it in the body of our paper. Arrangements have been made to supply the most accurate and *bona fide* statements of the cargoes on board of each vessel, which will cost a considerable sum per annum. We have fixed the amount of subscription to this Supplement at 12s., per annum. This is probably less than will cover the cost, but we trust that all persons interested in COMMERCE will find it worthy of support. We may notice what probably our readers have already done, namely, that the export lists hitherto published have been incomplete. The reason was simply that the cost of procuring a full and accurate statement could not be incurred without extra charge to our subscribers, and it was deemed better to commence the new lists with the first number of Vol. III.

Of course it will be optional either to subscribe to the paper as hitherto, at 18s. per annum, or to the paper and SUPPLEMENT, at 30s. Single copies of the SUPPLEMENT will be charged at the same price as the paper, viz., 9d. In addition to the Exports from Great Britain, &c., it will contain the Exports from all parts East of India, commencing from the next number.

The New York Correspondent's Letter and Commercial Intelligence, and other additions promised at the commencement of Vol. II., have been kept up, and we shall, from time to time, make such additions and alterations as may be found serviceable, and we hope to see a steady increase of our supporters commence with Vol. III. Our field being of limited extent, we require the unanimous support of those interested in parts EAST OF INDIA, in order to make such additions or outlay as may be desirable for the benefit of our supporters. We shall at all times be happy to receive suggestions from subscribers on this point, which shall receive due consideration. It is only with papers like ours, addressing a comparatively small constituency, that efforts can be made to meet the requirements of all classes. We are willing to make such efforts, if we have the necessary amount of support. The tables now commenced will form valuable data for statistical returns hereafter.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE Chinese Rebellion, which has been gradually spreading northward and towards the seaboard of China, has, according to the recent intelligence from that quarter, brought the insurgents into rather unpleasant proximity to the foreigners in Shanghai. This, however, was not the first time they have approached our settlement there, for in 1854 they caused the British community in that place very great inconvenience, and placed them in some danger. On this second occasion, it appears that the Rebels had a certain pretext for their procedure, for they had, according to their own account, been encouraged by some foreigners, of doubtful character, if we rely on the *North China Herald*, but still foreigners,—to come and occupy the native city of Shanghai. This excuse gave a sort of colour to their advance, and they affected to strengthen their plans by holding out large prospects of increasing commerce and free-trade, hoping thereby to prevent any interference on the part of the British and French authorities in the town. There were, doubtless, certain misgivings in the insurgent mind as to the welcome they would receive, for their approach was not without due caution.

They had prevailed on a few degenerate sons of the Western Ocean to furnish them with powder and weapons, and they thought the view of a large influx of dollars would probably induce the great majority to favour their admission to the town. Here, however, they miscalculated. It is by no means an insignificant attribute of the British intellect that it judges of men's morals by their acts much more than by their words. And if deeds are to weigh more than words in respect of these Chinese revolutionists, assuredly the evidences against them are increased by this last step of theirs. They advanced upon a village within six miles of Shanghai—Sen-ka-wei. Here was a Roman Catholic industrial college and school. The poor priest whom they found in charge they murdered, together with his unoffending pupils. To call such a band of plunderers PATRIOTS, is to assign a noble title to a horde devoted to cruelty and rapine. The designation of their leader the Chung-wang, or "Faithful King," is also a misnomer, for the word means not merely faithful to his own interests, but faithful and just in all his dealings with men. The ruinous heaps and burning towns which mark the course of his armies over a fair and fertile land tell a different tale. The veterans of his host, who are mostly Canton men, are characterised by all the murderous ferocity of their fellow-countrymen in the south. To admit such firebrands and troops, so intent on plunder, into close quarters with the foreign settlement, would have been an error. Mr. Bruce and his coadjutors undoubtedly took the proper course in keeping them at a safe distance.

With more knowledge of a purer faith than Mahomet had, they have well-nigh equalled him in his surging progress through the west of Asia. It is to be regretted that the views of English politicians and the English press, coupled with the ignorance and obstinacy of the native Imperial Government, stand in the way of our taking the initiative and clearing the entire province of these marauders. They have no British trade in the northern ports into a state of stagnation; they pillage and sack every village and town within their reach, and appropriate everything valuable that crosses their path. Surely the difference is small between these and the pirates of the sea-board, whom British ships are on the part of the Chinese Emperor ready to run down and annihilate. What course could be more beneficial to the native government than the opening of the great inland channels of the country to British enterprise? The presence of the foreigner would always secure the place, if only a proper understanding could be arrived at and sustained between the Mandarins and the foreign consuls. A British minister, on good terms with the Imperial Government, would hold in his hands the reins by which he might influence, through the Presidents of the Six Boards, the most distant regions of the empire. This is an arrangement greatly to be desired, because it would be most conducive to the tranquillity of this vast kingdom and advantageous to the interests of trade and civilisation. As for treating with the rebels and hoping to benefit our position by encouraging them, it is utterly out of the question. What form of good government or enlightened ethics have they produced or sanctioned? Nought but military glory, and that of a very inferior kind, and personal aggrandizement have as yet been aimed at, or at least been affected by them.

Their military organisation, doubtless, is superior to that of

the Imperial army, and they know, probably, more of the English and European habits than the ruling powers know; but the strange mixture of sound and unsound doctrine in their professed faith, and their pretence at a higher morality than their countrymen, which their works belie, render them a mockery. Buddhism is a more enlightened religion than theirs. No missionary ought to countenance a belief in parts of the Bible alone without the acceptance of the whole. Should such a rule as that obtain general acceptance, that a portion only of Holy Scripture is sufficient to warrant the profession of Christianity, the manifold errors of the West will get a footing in that land, instead of the simplicity of the Gospel. Let the various Missionary Societies beware of sanctioning by their favourable attention the blasphemous errors of these Chinese fanatics. There is no such thing as semi-Christianity; and there is no system of error without some admixture of truth. As the two cannot, however, properly exist together in harmony, neither can we expect from any ecclesiastical or civil polity which is wanting in sound doctrine for its basis, any really good results. We wish most cordially it were otherwise, and that the rebels were actuated by Christian and patriotic motives, for China is sadly in want of a more humane Government. Eye-witnesses of these rebels at Whampoa and Shanghai cannot, however, come to any other conclusion than that these elements are not possessed by the present bands, and from the published accounts of Mr. Holmes' visit to them at Nanking, it appears they are at headquarters, equally imbued with purely brigand principles.

OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA BY OVERLAND ROUTE FROM RANGOON.

We are gratified to find that Lancashire continues active in discussing this subject, so important for the commercial future of both England and India; and, we may add, for the 150 millions of fellow beings peopling the Chinese Western Provinces. Since we last noticed the subject, several admirable leading articles in its favour have appeared in Lancashire journals; and the proprietors of the vast salt works in Cheshire, an important division of our national industry, have, through their Chamber of Commerce, forwarded an additional memorial to the Prime Minister, the concluding paragraphs of which we submit to our readers:—

"That the attention of your memorialists has been drawn to the feasibility of approaching the Western Provinces of China by means of a new route from Rangoon through a portion of Burmah and the Shan States to the frontier Chinese city of Esmok, far removed from that portion of China to which we have access by treaty, and coming at once into the heart of China, with considerable saving in the sea voyage; that your memorialists are informed such route would be comparatively easy of accomplishment, the distance from Rangoon to the proposed emporium on the borders of British Pegu and Burmah being only 250 miles, and from thence on to Esmok a further 250 miles; in round numbers a distance of 500 miles, presenting, as your memorialists believe, few impediments to the construction of a railway or tram road.

"Your memorialists would therefore pray that, whilst every exertion should be used to obtain from the Chinese Government, permission to import salt into China as an article of merchandise, the opportunity likely to be afforded by the proposed communication with China through Rangoon should not be lost sight of, and that inquiries should be instituted by Her Majesty's Government, in order to test the feasibility of a scheme which appears to open up so many advantages to British commerce."

At a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, on the 12th inst., a most interesting and instructive paper on the project was read by H. Duckworth, Esq., which elicited a discussion warmly commending it. We think it will be impossible for the 'circumlocution' 'routine' officials of Downing-street, longer to oppose, in their ignorance, this most wise movement on the part of our manufacturers of all classes, to have opened to them an almost boundless new market for their goods. We make the following extract from the report:—

The Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society held their usual meeting, at the Royal Institution, Colquitt-street, on the 12th instant, the Rev. Mr. Higgins presiding. A paper was read by Mr. Duckworth, on the Proposed New Route to China, via Rangoon, and the establishment of a commercial emporium at Pegue (a stretch of 250 miles). This project has for a long time engaged the attention of Captain Sprye, who has lost no opportunity of bringing the matter before the public, as well as the authorities, and certainly represents the merits of the "new route," in such a manner, as ought, if founded on reliable facts, which we do not doubt, to recommend it to the most careful and serious consideration of the commercial men and Government of this country. The great question that requires a definite solution is only as to the feasibility of the proposed route, by determining whether there are insurmountable diplomatic and engineering obstacles in the way of its realisation, or not. To these points Mr. Duckworth in his excellent paper particularly directed attention; and demonstrated, we thought satisfactorily, that there did not exist any such obstacles, at least of so great consequence as to prove a barrier to the commercial enterprise of England. We have before adverted to the subject, and specified the details of the scheme of

Captain Sprye, viz., that a railway, or other mode of conveyance be constructed between Rangoon, in the Bay of Bengal, only recently acquired by the British, and Esmok, a city situate on the south-western frontier of China, a distance of about 500 miles. It is necessary, however, that that route should proceed partly through the territory of the King of Burmah, or of Shan princes who are tributary to him, from whom, of course, a concession of free passage will require to be obtained before the scheme can be realised. For this purpose, Mr. Duckworth in his paper proposed, with Capt. Sprye, that the Government should send a Commissioner to the Birmah court, with the view of effecting a treaty granting the privileges sought. There can be no question as to the desirability of establishing a free commercial intercourse with Western China, as by the description given by most trustworthy persons of its agricultural and mineral resources, as well as of the great and varied requirements of its millions of inhabitants; which must if once untrammelled trading relations are brought about, immensely add to the industrial activity and wealth of all Europe. It appears that the intermediate plans are blessed with material for every necessary of life, except salt, for which a most fabulous price is obtained from the "western celestials." This we regard as of no small importance to Cheshire, and the project should at least receive the steady and hearty support of the salt manufacturers of this county, through their organ, the Salt Chamber of Commerce, which body has already made some progress in introducing their product into our East Indian possessions.

After the paper a discussion took place, in which the majority of the speakers expressed a highly favourable opinion of the proposed route including the chairman.

Mr. Danson, however, in a pretty long address, objected to the method suggested by Mr. Duckworth of asking Government to send out a Commissioner for the purpose of effecting a treaty. It was not, in his opinion, the duty of the Government to take such a step, until the commercial body had first, at their own expense, made every inquiry as to the practicability of the project. They then might go and demand of the Government, if the report of their explorers was favourable, to take such diplomatic steps as would clear the way for British enterprise. He seemed also to think that if the Government first moved, it might excite the jealousy of France. At the same time, he regretted that there was not more harmony and unity of action among the mercantile men of Liverpool and elsewhere, as to justify any hopes in that quarter; the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country being at present, from want of a wise general combination, virtually powerless to adopt any energetic course in the matter.

He was followed by several other gentlemen, who, however, took quite a different view of the question from Mr. Danson; and advocated the propriety of the suggestion of the essayist that Government should first countenance so important a project by taking the preliminary and necessary steps.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Duckworth was moved by the chairman, which was seconded by M. W. Hadfield, Secretary of the Salt Chamber of Commerce, who was present as a stranger. After commenting on the merits of the essay, he alluded to the great inducements it had pointed out for the embarking of British enterprise and capital, Western China being most productive of such articles as possessed a large consumption in this country, while it was deficient of most of our staple manufactures and of some of our most valuable products; among these he named salt—a commodity so scarce, and consequently so valuable, as at present to bring an enormous price in parts of the intermediate country. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Danson, as to what was the duty of Government and what was not, he entirely disagreed with him, and pointed out several weighty reasons why our Government should first take an active part. Mr. Danson's fears as to the step creating jealousy between England and other Powers were simply absurd.

Literature.

The Lebanon: a History and a Diary. By David Urquhart. 2 vols. T. C. Newby, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

The name of Mr. David Urquhart is too well known in connection with the East for any reasonable doubts to be entertained that a work on "The Lebanon," from his practised pen, would be full both of interest and instruction. This book has more than realised our expectations, and we have no hesitation in recording our impression, that the present "season" has not yet produced one of equal value. It consists partly of a History and partly of a Diary, written during the years 1849 and 1850. We are disposed, indeed, to ask why the latter was not published ten years ago; when, if there was less of painful interest in Syria than recent events have generated, there would, nevertheless, have been more freshness in the narrative, and perhaps more beneficial results from its publication? We are, however, well content as it is. A book written with power and truthfulness, such as this, is at all times welcome. We cannot particularise its merits, but we may state that no portion of the work has appeared to us more replete with interest than that referring to the Druze religion, in which some popular misapprehensions on the Maronites and Druzes are corrected. In truth, we think that every man who desires to make himself acquainted with a subject which, at no distant period, will force itself on the attention of Europe, will do well to read this book. What great events may grow out of Russian policy or French policy, or indeed English policy in the East, it is useless to conjecture; but that the interminable Eastern question is set at rest, even for a few years, is more than the most sanguine among

us can hope. It is well, then, as we think, to have the practical knowledge of such men as Mr. Urquhart to guide us, [and we feel that we owe him a debt of gratitude for the publication of these volumes. Whether we look to the more remote history of the Lebanon and trace the progress of events till it was incorporated into the Ottoman Empire, or whether we regard only its condition as affecting the vital interests of Great Britain at the present time, we shall find in this work matter of deep interest and instruction. In literary style it is a decided advance upon the former works of the same writer. The portraits are more lifelike—the incidents more varied, and the descriptions still more vivid and brilliant. On every account, we have great pleasure in commending it to the careful perusal of our readers.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, &c.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have added to their list of works nearly ready—"Sir James M'Grigor's Autobiography," 1 vol.; "The Progress of Nations, or the Principles of National Development in their Relation to Statesmanship;" and "Sermons, chiefly on the Theory of Belief," by the late Rev. J. S. Boone.—Mr. John Murray will shortly publish a second and enlarged edition, revised and corrected to the present time, of Mr. Kerr's well-known edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries." His latest list also includes:—"Ancient Law," by Mr. Maine; "The Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah," by Mr. Gouger; "Lincoln's Inn Sermons," by Rev. Wm. Thomson, Provost of Queen's; "The Great Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains," maps and illustrations, by Rev. H. B. Tristram; "Essays Contributed to the 'Quarterly Review,'" by Professor Blunt; and numerous other works.—Mr. Bentley's Annual Dinner Sale took place at the Albion Tavern on the 13th inst. Among the most important of the works submitted were "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," by Walter Hook, Dean of Chichester; "Journal and Correspondence of William First Lord Auckland," edited by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 2 vols., with portraits; "Researches and Discoveries in the Levant," by C. T. Newton; "The Autobiography of Mrs. Delany," edited by the Right Hon. Lady Llanover; "The Greatest of the Plantagenets, an Historical Memoir," by Edmund Clifford; "The History of Rome," by Dr. Mommsen, translated by the Rev. W. Pitt Dickson, with an Introduction by Dr. Schmitz; and "Lithiaka, Gems and Jewels, their History, &c.," by Madame de Barrera, 1 vol., with illustrations.—Messrs. Macmillan and Co. announce a new book of travels altogether novel in its plan. It is entitled "Cambridge Tourists in 1860;" and will consist of a collection of accounts of tours by eminent Members of the University, in Iceland, Italy, on the Alps, &c. The volume will be published immediately. Their list also comprises "The Decalogue Viewed as the Christian's Law," by the Rev. Richard Tudor; a "Life of Dr. George Wilson," Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh; "Lectures on the Apocalypse," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice; "Rays of Sunlight for Dark Days," a book of Selections for the Suffering; and other works. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., announce to be ready during the month. "The Forest Hymn," by W. C. Bryant, illustrated, small 4to.; "Modern Minstrelsy," comprising a Biographical Sketch and Specimens of the Poetry of Living Poets, with a medallion portrait of Alfred Tennyson; "English and Scotch Ballads," edited by F. J. Child, a new edition, revised by the Editor; "The Handy-Book of Patent and Copyright Law," by James Fraser; "The Babes in the Wood," illustrated by Lady Waterford, coloured in *fac simile* of the original drawings; "Fancy Tales," from the German, by J. S. Laurie and Otto Striedinger, illustrated; "The Boy's Own Book of Boats," by W. H. G. Kingston; and other works. Messrs. Houlston and Wright have in the press a New Work, by Professor Miller, entitled "Nephalism the True Temperance."—Mr. J. Blackwood announces "The History of a Pilgrim, with some Account of the Shrine to which he Journeyed;" "Anne," a Romance of Indian Life; and "The Christmas Tree for 1861," a Book for Young People.

Correspondence.

INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—A few weeks since you called attention to the difficulties under which not only European commerce, but the public service, civil and military, laboured from the lack of efficient interpreters of the Chinese language. You also inserted a letter signed *Linguist*. Recent events have greatly enhanced the importance of this question, and it is to be hoped that the Government are seriously considering it, with the view of promoting facilities for the cultivation of the Chinese tongue in this country, and thus founding a nursery for accomplished interpreters in the "flowery land." In an article the other day in *The Times* on Capt. Sherard Osborne's work, it was stated that a Frenchman was the first European who had acquired in Europe a facility for writing and speaking the Chinese language with accuracy. Among the passengers who sailed for Hong Kong from Southampton on the 12th inst., in the extra overland steamer, the *Indus*, was a young English gentleman named Frederick Major, nephew of D. B. Major, Esq., of Streatham, who, I believe, is the first Englishman who has acquired in England such a thorough mastery of the Chinese language in the Mandarin dialect as to be able to speak it fluently, and also read and write it. Young Major had the advantage of being instructed by a learned Chinese pundit, resident in this country, whose qualifications may be judged of by the fact, that in a scholarly competitive examination in Peking he carried off the prize from 80,000 candidates. I am not aware whether Mr. Major has decided on applying his lingual accomplishment in connection with a commercial establishment in China, or purposes offering his services as a professional interpreter. His brother, who is also an excellent Chinese scholar, will follow by an early mail.

Yours, &c.,

LINGUIST.

Naval and Military.

The reinforcement of about 100 of the Military Train, which were engaged to go forward by the *Sultana* to Hong Kong, have been countermanded. The vessel has sailed with about 700 tons of war materials and stores.

We believe, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the earliest opportunity will be taken of advancing Lieutenant Rogers, 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Burslem, 60th Regiment, to the rank of Captain, and Ensign Chaplain to that of Lieutenant, for the gallant conduct exhibited by these officers in the attack on the Taku Forts. Although they have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, we understand that the formal recommendation which must precede its bestowal has not yet been received in England.

Captain James J. McCleverty, C.B. (1848), now in command of the *Cambrian* frigate on the China station, has been appointed to receive the Captain's Good Service Pension, vacant by the promotion of Captain Massie.

The Board of Admiralty having decided on effecting several important improvements at Chatham dockyard, and making considerable additions to that establishment, application will be made to Parliament early in the ensuing Session for powers to make the extensions and improvements contemplated. The chief improvements intended include the taking in of a considerable portion of land on the eastern side of the dockyard and St. Mary's island, the whole of which will be embanked, and the extensive area thus gained converted into docks and basins for the reception of the steam reserve.

The crews of Her Majesty's ships on the home station have started a subscription, which is to extend throughout the navy, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sir C. Napier.

Inquiries have been renewed into the condition of the naval cadets on board the *Britannia* training ship at Portsmouth, and also of those who have been admitted into Haslar Hospital. Two deaths have taken place, one from measles, and the other (Mr. Kirwan, son of the Dean of Limerick) from fever. Twenty-two cadets remain in Haslar Hospital, 18 of whom are, or have been, suffering from measles, and the remaining four from low fever.

The screw steam-sloop *Petrel*, 11, christened by Miss Jane Alice Brown, daughter of the Master Attendant, was launched on the 17th inst. from the Devonport Dockyard.

A number of Major Rhode's patent picketing screws, which are eminently adapted for an extemporary encampment, or roadside bivouac of cavalry, have been received at Woolwich for experimental trials, by order of Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General. The screws are for the purpose of tethering horses. This system is two-thirds lighter, and about an eighth cheaper, than the new French system of picketing horses adopted only last year, the weight of which, giving accommodation for 15 horses, is about 125lb., and the cost from 24s. to 28s.; whereas 15 of Major Rhode's heaviest tethering screws, with connecting lines attached, weigh only 37½lb., and cost from 18s. to 20s. only. The first trial is expected to take place on Monday next.

The following promotions in the higher ranks of the army will take place consequent upon the death of General Lygon:—Lieut. General Sir F. Cockburn, Colonel of the 95th, to be General; Major General Sir John Pennecfather, commanding at Aldershot, to be Lieutenant General; Colonel J. F. G. Campbell, C.B., to be Major General. The Senior Colonel is now Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., Coldstream Guards.

Lieut. Colonel J. Travers, Royal Artillery, has left Woolwich to assume the command of the 5th battery, 13th brigade, stationed at Aden.

The colonelcy of the 13th Light Dragoons, vacant by the death of General the Hon. R. P. Lygon, is not likely to be filled up for some days; but we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have reason to anticipate it will be conferred on Major General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., a selection the propriety of which both the army and the public will cordially ratify.

The compasses of His Netherlands Majesty's screw steam-sloop *Reteh*, 8, Captain De Kock, at Plymouth, on her way to Batavia, require to be adjusted. The officers of the ship, accompanied by Mr. William Luscombe, Consul for the Netherlands, paid a visit to Port-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., at Mount Wise, Devonport.

It appears to be generally understood that Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, in command of the squadron on the south-east coast of America, whose time expires on the 30th of January next, will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Keppel, at present in command of the Cape of Good Hope.

In consequence of the strength of the Royal Marine Artillery having been very much reduced, volunteering has been opened at each of the divisions of Royal Marine Light Infantry, and a number of volunteers have been thus obtained. On the 14th inst., the names of 50 men who had volunteered from the Chatham division were forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant-General for approval, and 17 of the number having been selected, the men left Chatham and proceeded to Portsmouth to join headquarters.

The right wing of the Royal Artillery depot at Woolwich, mustering about 900 men, assembled on parade on the 14th inst., in command of Col. Kennedy, for the purpose of selecting a sufficient number of gunners to be transferred to the new battery, in command of Major G. Davies, V.C., intended to replace Captain Mercer's battery, under orders for New Zealand. The staff and drivers have already been appointed, and accordingly the new battery is now nearly complete.

Lieut. Col. Middleton, C.B., has embarked for the Mauritius to assume the command of the Royal Artillery at that station, in the room of Col. Cockburn, who will return to England. Lieut. H. M. Moorsom is transferred from No. 6 battery, 12th brigade, to No. 1 battery, 4th brigade. Lieut. J. H. Wilmer, of the 11th brigade, is raised to increased pay therein, vice Trill, deceased.

The screw steamship *St. George*, 91, Capt. the Hon. F. Egerton, it is said, will go to Queenstown, and it is also said that her armament will be increased preparatory for the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred as midshipman.

We (*United Service Gazette*) have great pleasure in announcing that Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hammond, G.C.B., has been nominated Rear-Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., deceased. Sir Graham is, perhaps, the most distinguished of the old war officers, having served in Lord Howe's flag ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, on the glorious 1st of June; and having commanded the *Blanche* frigate under Lord Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801, exclusive of having performed a number of gallant services during the war.

The flag officer's good service pension vacant by the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has been conferred on Admiral John Ayscough.

A captain's good service pension is placed at the disposal of the First Lord of the Admiralty by the promotion of Captain Thomas Leeke Massie to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

A telegram from Lisbon reports the loss of her Majesty's troop-ship *Perseverance*, which calamity took place off Cape Verdes. All the troops and crew were saved.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men, amounting to about two hundred and forty, comprising Captain H. Mercer's 3rd battery, 4th brigade of Royal Artillery, have embarked on board the troop ship *Norwood* for New Zealand.

The *Euryalus* is to be fitted with a poop on the same plan as the *Forte*, and is expected to be commissioned for the flagship on the Pacific or China station.

On the delayed Indian Prize Money, *The Times* says:—The men who in 1857 saved the British dominions in the East are still waiting for the money which has rightfully belonged to them for the last three years. It will hardly be believed that the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money is not yet distributed, and that the complaints of the men and the remonstrances of highly-placed officers are treated with equal neglect. By the end of 1857 India had been saved, although not a regiment from England had arrived at the scene of war. By the end of 1858 the last sparks of the mutiny had been trodden out, and on New Year's-day, 1859, a proclamation declared that tranquillity had been restored. We are now nearly two years from this last event, and yet not a rupee have the brave men received who fought through this incredible campaign. Promises and excuses are all that they can get. They may think themselves fortunate if the answer to any inquiry be not tart or contemptuous. We feel it is only necessary to direct attention to this subject to receive, not, indeed, satisfaction, but a whole mass of self-justifications. Were Parliament sitting, we could easily anticipate the answer to any independent member. The Secretary of State for India would demonstrate that he had given the matter his fullest attention, and that every one else connected with the department had been equally solicitous.

GRANT FOR THE NAVAL FORCES ON THE CHINA STATION.

The Accountant-General of the Navy gives notice in this *Gazette* that preparations are now being made for the intended distribution of the sum of £33,000 voted by Parliament for the naval forces employed on the China Station, between the 1st of October, 1856, and the 26th of June, 1858, which will be distributed upon the principle of granting to each person so employed one month's additional pay of 30 days, according to their respective ratings on the last day of their service on that station, within the above-mentioned period. The names of her Majesty's ships entitled to participate are as follows:—

Acorn	Elk	Nimrod
Amethyst	Esq	Opossum
Acteon, with	Fury	Pique
Dove, gunboat	Forester	Plover
Algerine	Furious	Princess Charlotte
Assistance	Firm	Racehorse
Adventure	Hornet	Sybilie
Bustard	Highflyer	Sampson
Banterer	Haughty	Starling
Belleisle	Hesper	Staunch
Barracouta	Inflexible	Sans Pareil
Comus	Janus	Slaney
Calcutta	Kestrel	Spartan
Camilla	Leven	Surprise
Cruiser	Lee	Tribune
Cormorant	Minden	Volcano
Clown	Melville	Woodcock
Drake	Nankin	Watchful
Encounter	Niger	

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Capt. Jacob Camac Murphy, from 3rd Light Dragoons, to be capt., vice James Vance Cleland, who exchanges; Lieut. Robert Bury, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., vice Robert Stewart Cleland, who exchanges; Samuel James Dakin, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted in the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—G. A. Curzon, gent., to be cornet and sub-lieutenant, without purchase, vice Entwistle, deceased.

3rd Light Dragoons—Capt. James Vance Cleland, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be capt., vice Jacob Camac Murphy, who exchanges.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieut. A. Murray to be captain, by purchase, vice J. Dyson, who retires; Cornet B. Vandeleur to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Arthur Jones, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be cornet, vice Farquharson, whose appointment has been cancelled.

8th Light Dragoons—Captain and Brevet Major C. W. Henneage to be major, by purchase, vice E. Phillips, who retires; Lieut. P. de Winton

to be captain, by purchase, vice Henneage; Cornet E. Pulleyne to be lieutenant by purchase, vice De Winton.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Robt. Stewart Cleland, from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice Robert Bury, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Alexander Fletcher to be captain, by purchase, vice Henry Elmhirst Reader, who retires; Cornet Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fletcher; John Cavendish Orred, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Holmes, promoted.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. John Charles Hope Gibsons, commandant of the cavalry depot at Maidstone, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., promoted to be major-gen.; Assist.-Surg. David Cullen, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be assist.-surg., vice Yorkie Hobart Johnson, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Artillery—Second-Captain Andrew Noble, from the supernumerary list, to be second-captain, vice James Lyons, removed to the supernumerary list.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants, viz. :—

William Henry Wright.	Charles Wm. Thomson.
Arthur Warry.	Frederick Wm. Nind.
Charles Kirkwood.	Frederick Wm. Carey.
John Andrew Kelso.	Francis Harry Emilius Day.
John Edward Toller.	Wm. Henry Moore Duthie.
Henry Knollys.	Price Lewes.
William Alexander Day.	Allan Henry Maclean.
Spencer Gardiner.	Gerald Charles Hall Parfby.
Henry Robert Yates Browne.	Allan Bedford Davies.
Edw. George Boughton Gattey.	Edward Woolcombe.
John Tyndale Greenfield.	

Royal Engineers.

Gentlemen cadets to be lieutenants with temporary rank.

Percy Rix Barber.	Archibald Henry Kildahl.
Thomas Glancy.	Albert Charles Smith.
Arthur Clitherow Ward.	

Royal Artillery—Second Captain A. T. G. Pearse to be adjutant, vice Ravenhill, who resigns the adjutancy only.

Military Train—Lieut. F. Roberts, from the 92nd Foot, to be lieut., vice J. Malley, who exchanges.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-General William Cuthbert Ward to be colonel commandant, vice Gen. Thackeray, C.B., deceased.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign R. Cozens to be lieut., by purchase, vice Jones, promoted in the 2nd West India Regiment.

2nd Foot—Lieut. H. P. Philipps to be captain, by purchase, vice R. C. W. Stuart, who retires; Lieut. John Croome to be captain, without purchase, vice William Webber Martin, deceased; Ensign Claude Scott Stuart Pinkerton, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Croome.

4th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Arthur Charles Gaye, from the Staff, to be assist.-surg., vice John Lowe Erskine, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

5th Foot—Lieut. W. Fagan to be captain, by purchase, vice R. A. Law, who retires; Ensign W. T. Freeman to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fagan.

7th Foot—Ensign V. U. Langworthy to be lieut., without purchase, vice F. J. Foster, deceased; Sergeant-Major J. S. Smith to be ensign, without purchase, vice Langworthy.

8th Foot—Ensign Jeremy Peyton Jones to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Yallop Stokes, who retires.

9th Foot—Lieut. William Augustus Elmhirst to be capt., by purchase, vice William Henry Peel, who retires; Ensign Nathaniel Forts to be lieut., by purchase, vice Elmhirst.

10th Foot—Lieut. R. T. F. Stammers to be captain, without purchase, vice J. M. Smyth, who retires; Ensign J. L. Kelly to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stammers.

11th Foot—Ensign Vyvyan Williams to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stuart James Shortt, who retires.

13th Foot—Ensign Richard Hare Home to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bond, promoted to an unattached company, by purchase.

14th Foot—Ensign Henry Swanson, from 40th foot, to be ensign, vice Butler, promoted.

15th Foot—Lieut. Richard Lewes Dashwood to be capt., by purchase, vice Augustus Frederick Warburton, who retires; Ensign George Onslow Churchill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dashwood.

16th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Carter to be captain, without purchase, vice A. Carey, deceased; Ensign A. E. Stabb to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Carter promoted.

20th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major T. C. Lyons to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel A. Campbell, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. the Hon. A. E. P. Vereker to be captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Lyons.

22nd Foot—Capt. Edward Simeon Webber Smith to be major, without purchase, vice Henry Draper Neville, deceased; Capt. James John Dudgeon, from 80th foot, to be captain, vice Charles Tucker, who exchanges; Lieut. Robert Conway Dobbs Ellis to be captain, without purchase, vice Smith.

23rd Foot—Capt. Charles Hewett, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Spalding S. Evans Gordon, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached majority.

25th Foot—Capt. Thomas Edwin Blomfield to be major, by purchase, vice Mawditt Gausson Best, who retires; Lieut. Horatio Bland to be captain, by purchase, vice Blomfield; Ensign Alexander Bain Cisholm to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bland.

30th Foot—Lieut. Charles James Palmer Clarkson to be captain, by purchase, vice Edward Newstead Falkner, who retires; Ensign Henry Horace Eden to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarkson.

31st Foot—Lieut. Frederick Young Cassidy to be captain, without purchase, vice Alexander Edgar McGregor, deceased; Ensign William Edward Tibbets to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cassidy.

36th Foot—Assistant Surgeon St. John Killery, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Tobin, who exchanges.

45th Foot—Lieut. Edward Gambier Eliot Atherley to be captain, without purchase, vice Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Downe

Griffith, who retires upon full pay; Ensign James Hett Tennant to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Atherley; Ensign Forbes William Guernsey to be quartermaster, vice Richard Power, who retires on half-pay.

46th Foot—Richard Lawrence William Moore Smith Maydwell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Howorth, promoted.

50th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Owen Owen, from the Staff, to be assistant surgeon, vice Johnston Ferguson, appointed to the staff.

53rd Foot—Major A. R. Harenc, from the 97th Foot, to be major, vice F. A. Walter, who exchanges.

55th Foot—John Eastlake Lee, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice FitzGerald, promoted.

56th Foot—Lieut. A. N. Bolton to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Thompson, who has resigned that appointment.

59th Foot—Ensign C. A. L. A. French, from the 34th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hutton promoted.

60th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Keith is Blaikie, not "Blakie," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 12th ult.

61st Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Rainey to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet Col. W. Jones, C.B., who retires on half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major A. W. Gordon to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Rainey; Lieut. H. J. Yonge to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Gordon; Ensign C. H. Atkinson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Yonge.

63rd Foot—Major W. F. Carter to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice T. Harries, who retires; Captain and Brevet Major C. Le Mesurier Carey to be major, by purchase, vice Carter; Lieut. S. Moore to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Carey; Ensign J. S. Smyth to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore.

64th Foot—Ensign F. E. Wilson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. Davies, who retires.

69th Foot—Ensign James Blakie Keith from the 60th Foot, to be ensign, vice Brace, promoted in the Military Train.

70th Foot—Ensign Charles Hamilton Prior, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles William Quin, deceased.

76th Foot—George Douglas Cookson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pusey, promoted.

80th Foot—Captain Charles Tucker, from 22nd Foot, to be captain, vice James John Dudgeon, who exchanges.

82nd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. Watson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel the Hon. P. E. Herbert, C.B., who retires upon half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major H. C. Marriott, to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Watson; Lieutenant J. S. Hand to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Marriott; Ensign J. Johnston to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hand.

88th Foot—Captain Shurlock Henning to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Gilling Maynard, who retires; Lieutenant Edward Hopton to be captain, by purchase, vice Henning; Ensign Arthur Allen Owen to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopton.

92nd Foot—Lieutenant J. Malley, from the Military Train, to be lieutenant, vice F. Roberts, who exchanges.

95th Foot—Ensign Robert Anderson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knipe, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd of June has been cancelled; Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Herbert Orpen, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice John Clarke, M.D., appointed to the staff.

97th Foot—Major F. A. Walter, from the 53rd Foot, to be Major, vice A. R. Harenc, who exchanges.

100th Foot—Staff Surgeon J. S. Chartres to be surgeon, vice Barrett, placed upon half-pay.

2nd West India Regiment—Major T. H. Smith to be lieutenant-colonel, by purchase, vice T. Gibbings, who retires; Major P. J. Macdonald, from half-pay unattached, vice J. O. Bovill, who exchanges; Captain W. Hill to be major, by purchase, vice Smith; Lieutenant H. J. Wise, to be captain, without purchase, vice J. L. Byrne, deceased; Lieutenant A. T. Jones, from the 1st Foot, to be captain, by purchase, vice Hill; Ensign F. L. Mathews to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Wise; Ensign H. Lowry to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice M. J. Macnamara, deceased; A. Roger, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Mathews; F. A. Browne, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Lowry; Ensign Sidney Watkin Williams to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Charles Bury Cradock, deceased; George Hibbert Anchitel Kinloch, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Williams; Assistant-Surgeon Edward Joseph Boulton, from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Charles Bagot, M.B., deceased.

3rd West India Regiment—Captain F. G. N. Clarke to be major, by purchase, vice W. B. Robinson, who retires; Lieutenant H. C. De la Poer Beresford to be captain, by purchase, vice Clarke.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Albert William Money, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wilford, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Lucius F. B. Carey to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Augustus Curzon, who retires; Assistant-Surgeon James T. Tulloch, M.D., from the staff, to be assistant-surgeon, vice David Cullen, M.D., appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

UNATTACHED.—Ensign Colin Macdonald, half-pay 50th Foot, Town Major at Montreal, to be lieutenant, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assistant-Surgeon John Low Erskine, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Arthur Herbert Orpen, appointed to the 95th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the 50th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Edward Joseph Boulton, appointed to the 2nd West India Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Yorke Hobart Johnson, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Arthur Charles Gaye, appointed to the 4th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., from the 95th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice James Tulloch Tulloch, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Scott, to be staff surgeon, vice Knox, placed upon half-pay; Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Tobin, from the 36th Foot, to be staff assistant-surgeon, vice Killery, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Percy Egerton Herbert, C.B., from the 82nd Foot, to be deputy-quartermaster general at head-quarters, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon. Alexander

Gordon, C.B., half-pay unattached, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

BREVEV.—Major and Brevet-Col. John Garvoch, half-pay Unattached, to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general, while in command of a brigade. Lieut.-Col. George Erskine, half pay Unattached, Deputy Inspector of Volunteers, having on the 8th of August, 1860, completed the qualifying service for the rank of colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be col. in the army. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Downe Griffith, retired full-pay, 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of col. in the army. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Garstin, retired full-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of col. in the army. Captain William Gray, 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, to be major in the army. A. S. Fraser, Esq., to have the local rank of major in the army while employed in Syria. Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibson, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, retired upon full-pay, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector-gen. of hospitals.

The following promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces consequent on the death of Gen. John Carrae, Madras Infantry, on the 29th of August, 1860; and of Major-General Sir Henry Gee Roberts, K.C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 6th Oct., 1860:—

Lieut.-Gen. George Benjamin Brooks, Bombay Infantry, to be general. Major-Gen. John Wheeler Cleveland, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-gen. Col. James Fitzgerald, Madras Infantry, to be major-gen. Col. Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to be major-gen.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

Col. John Skardon Ramsay, Bombay Infantry, to be major-gen. Lieut.-Col. Norman Chester Macleod, Bengal Engineers, to be col. Lieut.-Col. Philip Lewis Hart, Bombay Engineers, to be col. Major Henry William Preedy, Bombay Infantry, to be lieut.-col. Major Charles Henry Winfield, Madras Infantry, to be lieut.-col. Capt. James Edward Taylor, Bombay Infantry, to be major.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Lord Arthur Hay, Grenadier Guards, having completed five years' service as an Assistant-Adjutant-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col. in the army. Lieut.-Col. Charles Pyndar Beauchamp Walker, 2nd Dragoon Guards, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col. in the army. Paymaster John Holland, Depot Battalion, to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860. Paymaster Thomas Gough, Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860. Quartermaster Richard Power, retired on half-pay 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Hallowell, half-pay Unattached, Deputy Quartermaster General at Malta, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be col. in the army. Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, retired full-pay, 20th Foot, to have the honorary rank of colonel in the army.

The undermentioned officers having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be colonels in the army, under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 14, 1858, viz.:—

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Burrows, of the Royal Artillery. Lieut.-Col. R. S. Beaton, of the Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers, upon retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of major-general, under the Royal Warrant of Nov. 3, 1854:—Brevet-Colonel E. Vicars; Brevet-Colonel J. Mawshaw.

MEMORANDA.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Army, to be his Assist. Military Secretary.

The exchange between Capts. Douglas Ernest Manners, 10th Foot, and William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, 2nd West India Regiment, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 24th August, 1860, has been cancelled.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assist.-Surgeon Joseph Watts, from the 70th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Davidson, appointed to the Staff.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Robert Spencer Liddell, from the 15th Foot, to be lieut., vice Thomas Shirley Ball, who exchanges.

11th Light Dragoons—Surgeon John Burton St. Croix Crosse having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surgeon-major, under the Royal warrant of 1st October, 1858.

4th Regiment of Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surgeon James Bell Jardine to be assist.-surgeon, vice Kearney, appointed to the Staff.

11th Foot—Serg.-Major John Robinson Atkins, to be quartermaster, vice William Charles Napier, dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court-Martial.

15th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Shirley Ball from the 10th Light Dragoons to be lieut., vice Robert Spencer Lyddell, who exchanges.

31st Foot—Staff-Surgeon William Freeman Daniel M.D., to be surgeon vice Atkinson, appointed to the Staff.

39th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Charles Thompson Abbott, M.B., to be surgeon, vice George Thomas Woodman, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

53rd Foot—Captain Sidney Godolphin Quicke to be major, by purchase, vice Annesley Paul Gore, who retires; Lieut. Robert Fannin Stoney, to be capt., by purchase, vice Quicke; Ensign Robert Brown to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stoney.

56th Foot—Ensign Henry John Nuthall to be lieut., without purchase vice Williams, promoted; Lieut. John William Huskisson to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Williams, promoted.

58th Foot—Major Charles Hood to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Cyprian Bridge, who retires; Capt. and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Charles William Thompson to be major, by purchase, vice Hood; Lieut. John Augustus Tighe to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thompson; Ensign Charles Edward Foster to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tighe; William George Clayton Wade, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

70th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Evelyn Alston, M.D., to be assist-surgeon, vice Watts, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

84th Foot—Surg. James M'Grigor Grant, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, under the Royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

87th Foot.—Surg. Richard George Davys Banon, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, under the Royal warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

89th Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Sumpner Joyner to be assist.-surgeon, vice Walsh, appointed to the staff.

93rd Foot.—Capt. and Brevet-Major William Gustavus Alexander Middleton to be major, by purchase, vice George Cornwall, who retires; Lieut. Arthur Collett Nightingale to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Middleton; Ensign Charles Hastie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Nightingale.

96th Foot.—Capt. William Frederick Metge, from half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be capt., vice John Smith Cannon, who exchanges; Lieut. George Irwin Thompson to be capt., by purchase, vice Metge, who retires; Ensign Edward Barret Hodges Curteis to be lieut., by purchase, vice Thompson.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign Arthur F. Piercy Cosens, from the 9th Foot, to be ensign, vice Bourke, promoted.

2nd West India Regiment.—Ensign Andrew Halliday Hall, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice O'Shaughnessy, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. and Brevet-Colonel William Henry Adams, half-pay unattached, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Military College, to be major, without purchase.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon Thomas Johnston Atkinson, from the 31st Foot, to be staff-surgeon, vice Daniell, appointed to the 31st Foot.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Davidson, M.D., from the 1st Dragoon Guards, vice F. O'Connor, placed upon half-pay.

Assist.-Surgeon Thomas Walsh, from the 89th Foot, vice Alston, appointed to the 70th Foot.

Assist.-Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney, from the 4th Foot, vice Joyner, appointed to the 89th Foot.

BREVET.—Capt. Robert Petley, half-pay unattached, Professor of Military Surveying at the Royal Military College, to be major in the army. Capt. Francis Tower, Adjutant of the Recruiting District at Warley, to have the local rank of major while so employed.

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains without purchase: Lieutenants R. M. Rogers, from the 44th Foot, and N. Burslem, from the 67th Foot.

100th Foot.—Ensign J. W. Chaplin, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bleasby appointed to the 90th Foot.

MEMO.—The next examination of candidates for admission to Sandhurst will be held during the week, which commences 17th December, 1860.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.—Commander Frederick H. Sterling, of the *Hero*, to be captain.

COMMANDERS.—Lieutenant Alexander Phillips, of the *Ariadne*, to be commander; W. H. Edey to the *Hero*, vice Sterling, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.—William Parsons and Francis S. D. Broughton.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—George Hancock to the *Immortalité*; E. P. B. Von Donnop to the *Jason*.

COMMANDER.—N. B. Bedingfield to the *Prometheus*, vice Skipwith, *invalided*.

LIEUTENANTS.—A. T. Denham to the *Jason*; A. C. Dupuis, R. Wells, H. Austin, and E. Poulden, to the *Immortalité*; H. T. Boyer to the *Algiers*; R. S. Hunt (additional) for disposal, and J. T. Swann, to the *Harrier*; S. R. Huntley to the *Arrogant* (additional) for disposal; Edward L. Green and H. Eden to the *Bacchantie* (additional) for disposal; Richard Onslow and A. B. Wodehouse to the *Marlborough* (additional) for disposal; George B. Evans to the *Nile* (additional) for disposal; John G. F. Leacock to the *Chesapeake* (additional) for disposal; R. Hoops to the *Illustrious*, for service of the ordinary; the Hon. W. Chetwynd to the *Ariadne*; T. W. Simeon to the *Miranda* (additional) for disposal.

PAYMASTERS.—H. Gray (A), (additional), and H. G. Barlow (additional), to the *Formidable*; George Jeffery and E. Harris (additional), to the *Indus*; G. W. Anderson, to the *Immortalité*; R. W. Warwick to the *Jason*; A. Barrow, to the *Barracoute*; J. Retallack, to the *Meander* (additional), for service on shore.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—F. F. Flynn, to the *Argus*; A. H. Kelly to the *Hibernia*, as hospital ship at Malta.

SECOND MASTER.—J. E. Price to the *Nile*.

MASTERS.—H. W. Inglis to the *Gorgon*; F. Townsend to the *Icarus*; C. G. Johnstone to the *Immortalité*; J. Waye to the *Jason*; W. H. Fawcner, to the *Mersey*.

STAFF-SURGEON.—John Sloan, M.D., to the Royal Adelaide, depot ship at Devonport.

SURGEONS.—William Davis, M.D., M.A., to the *Immortalité*; George B. Hill to the *Jason*; John Johnson, M.D. (c.), to the *Sanspareil*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—T. W. Orwin to the *Doris*; H. H. J. Sterling to the *Hibernia*; C. C. Mitchinson (additional) to the *Victory*; R. E. Fisher (additional) to the *Impregnable*; J. Rodgers (additional) to the *Nile*; William Carmichael, M.D., to the *Immortalité*; Charles C. Mitchinson to the *Jason*.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—W. J. Taylor to the *Radamanthus*; John E. Pelley to the *Immortalité*; Allen C. Denny to the *Jason*.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—T. O. Joynson (in charge) to the *Caradoc*; Thomas Backhouse to the *Immortalité*; Melville Maxwell to the *Impregnable*, as supernumerary.

SECRETARY'S CLERK.—Assistant Paymaster, James N. Robinson. to be *Impregnable*.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Francis Pearce from the *Cressy*, to the *Asia*, for service in the Duke of Wellington; Richard H. Cowan to the *Cressy*;

John Bonney to the *Racoon*; Thomas H. Symons to the *Jason*; Francis G. Barr to the *Immortalité*; E. J. Bird, confirmed in the *Cadmus*; James Roffe to the *Asia* for the *Sutlej*; Peter Wood to the *Mersey*.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—FIRST CLASS.—James Leatham to the *Racoon*; Thomas A. Simmonds to the *Gorgon*.—SECOND CLASS: Walter Ashto to the *Marlborough*; G. L. D. P. Keeling, J. Ritchie and J. Stewart to the *Jason*; W. Young to the *Pembroke*.—THIRD CLASS: J. Taylor to the *Hero*; Peter M'Allister to the *Firebrand*; J. Kay to the *Indus* for the *Procris*; D. Carmel to the *Immortalité*.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—FIRST CLASS: R. Jago to the *Indus*, h supernumerary; T. West and S. Broad to the *Cumberland*, as supernumeraries; Stephen Matthews to the *Immortalité*. SECOND CLASS: John Osborne and John Crutchley to the *Immortalité*. THIRD CLASS: John Ferguson to the *Russell*; George J. Barber, James Wootton, Joseph Tapp, to the *Jason*; William Stewart, W. Vincent, and George Sullivan to the *Cumberland*, as supernumeraries; John Reeth to the *Indus*, as supernumerary.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A few days ago Dr. Macgowan delivered a lecture before the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in which, says the *Daily Post*, he contrived to lay before the members of that body a valuable and highly interesting fund of information concerning the products, manufactures, and general commercial usefulness of that immense portion of the globe, in which he has resided during so great a portion of his life. Mr. H. Van Wart presided. After speaking, at length, upon the natural productions, inventions, and manufactures of China and Japan, the lecturer said that the commercial prospects of the two countries were very uncertain. It was not enough to secure treaties; there must be a something beyond that—a community of feeling and harmony of action. There were, however, three perpetual setons that were keeping up a perpetual irritation; the first was foreign possession, the next the opium traffic, and the next extra territoriality. The first was extremely offensive to the pride of the nation, and was really a source of great difficulty, because vagabonds of all classes committed atrocities of all kinds, and then took refuge beneath the flags of the nations who held the nearest cities. The second was now almost irremediable, because the Chinese had begun to grow opium themselves, and would never cease to blame Europeans for its introduction. But the third was probably the most difficult of all; we could not submit that our subjects should be tried by the Chinese laws, and yet it was a great evil not to do so, because villages were pillaged and families violated by bands of scoundrels, who claimed to be tried by laws other than the Chinese, and placed themselves under the protection of countries whom the Chinese dared not to interfere with, lest a quarrel should arise, and war should ensue. In conclusion, the lecturer expressed an opinion that if these evils were not remedied, many other expeditions like that now in China would be necessary—not only for that country but for Japan, and suggested that the first and last of them should be put a stop to by a system of passports, to be given to our own subjects only. He also took occasion to remark that his experience showed that so far from Christian mission injuring the commercial prospects of the countries by whom they were sent out, they had a contrary effect. At the close of the lecture, which was rendered the more interesting by the fact that the lecturer invited and answered questions put by the audience, Mr. J. S. Wright moved, and Mr. S. Thornton seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Macgowan, which was carried by acclamation. A similar compliment was paid to the Chairman.

ADMIRAL KEPPEL AND SIR G. GREY.—The *United Service Gazette* says:—"With reference to the reports in circulation reflecting most injuriously upon Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope station, we have reason to believe that the circumstances in question have been grossly exaggerated. The Admiralty, considering the disputed facts, have done most discreetly in not acting upon an imperfect or one-sided statement, and we believe that the case will be allowed to take its regular course in a law court, when Sir Henry Keppel will have an opportunity of showing that the conduct complained of was not such as has been described, neither was it attributable solely to himself, nor to the accused lady. We have strong reasons for believing that the gallant admiral's character has been willfully maligned."

SIR JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B.—Sir James Brooke, the *Times* says, sailed on the 20th instant from Southampton, in the *Pera*, for the seat of his government at Sarawak. The numerous friends and admirers of this distinguished man, will learn with pleasure, that his health is completely re-established, and that he is enabled once more to give the benefit of his temporary presence and advice to the enterprise with which his name is identified.

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57 Dove	78 Drake	85 Corkchafer	93 Wensel
69 Kestrel	79 Janus	86 Finn	93 Bouncer
70 Slaney	80 Havoc	87 Staunch	94 Grasshopper
71 Leven	81 Haughty	89 Watchful	95 Banterer
72 Algerine	82 Forester	90 Flamer	96 Snap
75 Clown	83 Opossum	91 Bustard	Sparrowhawk
76 Woodcock	84 Starling		

In addition to the above there are ten steam transport vessels mostly belonging to the Indian navy, and 180 chartered sailing vessels for transport purposes. The *Feroze*, which has been placed at the disposal of Lord Elgin and suite, also belongs to the Indian navy. The *P.* and *O.* str. *Graada* is under the orders of Sir Hope Grant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: *Fei Ma*, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, Mee Lee, Zingari. American: *Pak Wan*, *Willamette*, *Cumfa*, *Spark*. Portuguese: *Inveigado*, *Shamrock*.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY, FOO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: *P.* & *O.*'s steamers, *Chusan*, *Formosa*, and *Rajah*; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., *Hellespont*; Messrs. Dent and Co., *Yangtze*; Mr. Lapraik's *Udine*.

LIST OF CONSULS IN HONG KONG.

For United States.....	James Keenan.....	Consul.
— France	M. A. E. Vaucher	Vice-Consul.
— Spain	D. José de Aguilar.....	Consul.
— Portugal	Manoel Pereira	Do.
— Netherlands	A. W. P. Kup	Do.
— Denmark	Fred. H. Bleck	Do.
— Free Hanseatic Towns	Ludwig Wiess	Do.
— Prussia	G. Overbeck.....	Vice-Consul.
— Sweden and Norway	N. Duns	Consul.
— Belgium	R. C. Antrobus.....	Do.
— Austria	G. A. Wiener	Do.
— Sardinia	John Dent	Do.
— Oldenburg and Hanover....	C. Brodersen	Do.

THE OFFICIAL SALARIES AT HONG KONG.

An ordinance has been published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* of the 18th August establishing a civil list from the 1st August, with power to appropriate the sum of £27,000 per annum towards the payment of the following salaries, which will be found to be on an increased scale to those previously existing, and which were published in our issue of the 13th Sept.

	Salarie payable whilst present Incumbents are in Office	Salarie to be paid in future, as vacancies occur.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	£5,000	£5,000
Chief Justice	2,500	2,500
Colonial Secretary	1,500	1,500
Attorney-General	1,000	1,000
Colonial Treasurer	1,000	1,000
Auditor-General	500	500
Surveyor-General	1,000	1,000
Chief Magistrate	1,200	1,200
Post-Master-General	800	800
Registrar of Supreme Court.....	800	800
Colonial Chaplain	800	800
Colonial Surgeon	800	800
Harbour Master	700	700
Registrar-General	700	700
Clerks of Councils	200	200
<i>Governor's Establishment—</i>		
Private Secretary	250	250
<i>Colonial Secretary's Establishment—</i>		
Chief Clerk	500	500
1st Clerk	400	400
2nd Clerk	300	300
3rd Clerk	280	280
<i>Colonial Treasurer's Establishment—</i>		
1st Clerk and Cashier	400	400
2nd Clerk and Accountant	300	300
<i>Auditor-General's Establishment—</i>		
Clerk	300	300
<i>Surveyor-General's Establishment—</i>		
1st Clerk	500	400
2nd Clerk	300	300
<i>Chief Magistrate's Establishment—</i>		
Assistant Magistrate	700	700
1st Clerk	400	400
2nd Clerk	300	300
3rd Clerk	200	200
<i>Post Office Establishment—</i>		
Assistant Post-Master-General	500	500
Clerk	300	300
<i>Supreme Court</i>		
Crown Solicitor	250	250
Deputy Registrar	400	nil
Clerk of Court	300	300
Judge's Clerk	300	300
<i>Harbour Master's Establishment—</i>		
1st Clerk	400	400
2nd Clerk	300	300
<i>Registrar-General's Establishment—</i>		
1st Clerk	300	300
2nd Clerk	250	250
Total.....	£47,860	£47,360

Monetary and Commercial.

Since the mail of the 10th instant, very important changes have taken place in the Money Market. A heavy and constant drain for gold upon the reserves of the Bank of France for the last month, caused partly by payments for corn and partly by unproductive expenditure, to which French statesmen and capitalists are committed abroad, caused large purchases to be made here at a premium upon the fixed Mint price. These operations drew gold largely from the Bank; and about the date of our last, arrangements had been concluded for withdrawing £1,000,000 in the course of three days. £600,000 had actually been withdrawn, when the Bank Directors took the unusual step of holding a special court the same evening, at which they advanced the rate of discount from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. The next day the Bank of France responded, by advancing their minimum from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.: and the following Thursday the Bank of England adopted the still more decided measure of advancing from 5 to 6 per cent., at which the rate now remains.

These measures have had the effect of arresting the drain upon the Bank of England. But the efflux from the Bank of France continuing, that establishment found itself compelled, in order to meet the demands upon it, to apply for assistance to the Bank of England. The application was for the loan of £2,000,000 gold upon the deposit of £3,000,000 silver, upon the understanding that the Bank of England should be at liberty either to sell or to retain the silver. In other words, the operation, under these conditions, amounted to a sale of so much gold to France. The transactions having only just been completed, sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain whether it will be adequate to meet the drain by which our neighbours are inconvenienced. At present, success seems doubtful, first, because it is still necessary to import corn to supplement the deficient harvest; and next, because French capitalists, instead of restricting their foreign operations, are increasing them by the negotiations of a loan of £16,000,000 to Turkey. The price of this loan is somewhere about 53, at 6 per cent., which greatly diminishes the nominal amount, but the actual sum will have to be provided in gold, and Turkish necessities being extremely urgent, it must be provided in a comparatively short time. There is, therefore, not much prospect of a falling off in the demand for gold.

In London, the transactions with the Bank of France has greatly contributed to remove the anxieties that the gold movement had engendered. The Money Market, from being excessively tight, has become entirely relaxed; and the best bills, which a few days ago could not be done at 6 per cent., now find takers at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The supplies have suddenly increased, and all the leading establishments have more money than they can employ.

Consols have improved, and they now stand at $93\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, with rather a good inquiry. Indian Rupee securities are nominally a point higher, but there is no demand, and if any amount were offered, it is improbable that the improvement would be sustained. The Banks are the principal buyers.

In consequence of large amounts of bar silver being offered from the Continent, and there being now no demand for the East, sales have to-day been effected at 61½d. per oz., including the small quantity brought by the last West Indian steamer. This establishes a decline of ½d. per lb. from the last price. Nothing is doing in Mexican dollars.

It is understood that Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, of the firm of Finlay, Hodgson, and Co., is the Bank director who will be recommended, in March next, to succeed Mr. Latham as deputy governor.

The *Para*, which left Southampton on the 20th, took out £173,157 in specie, of which £79,082, was in gold, and £94,075 in silver. There was sent in silver £19,444 to Shanghai, £10,264 to Foo-chow-Foo, and £16,484 to Hong Kong, and in gold to Singapore £540. The rest was thus distributed:—50,000 gold, on Government account, to Malta; £15,000 gold, to Alexandria; £7,000 gold, to Mauritius; £1,000 gold, to Ceylon; £5,542 gold, and £23 silver, to Madras; £27,110 silver, to Calcutta, and £20,750 gold.

RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLES.

The *Queen Victoria* has now completed the lading of her portion of the cable, about 400 miles, and proceeds to sea in a few days for Singapore, calling at the Cape. The usual tests have been applied to the cable, and it has been pronounced the most perfect one yet constructed.

The core is composed of seven 17-gauge copper wires, and insulated in the usual way, by means of a half-inch gutta-percha covering. This will give a weight of about two tons to the mile, the cable being seven-eighths of an inch diameter. The core is served with hemp, and the yarn is put on spirally in the opposite direction to the wire coating, for the sake of securing additional strength. The wire coating consists of 18 No. 11 iron wire for the deep sea portion of the cable, while the shore-ends are covered with 12 No. 3 iron wire, and the midway with 12 No. 5 iron wire. Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. have turned out, amongst others, the following cables:—Spezzia and Corsica, Corsica and Sardinia, England and Denmark, England and Hanover, Dover and Boulogne, Sicily and Malta, Algiers and Minorca, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, part of the Atlantic Cable, the Gut of Canso, Liverpool and Holyhead, Jersey and France, Island of Gotland to Sweden, Corfu and Otranto, &c. The most, if not all of these have worked well, and it is some guarantee for the cable now under notice.

THE MALTA CABLE.

The cable intended to connect Corfu, Otranto, and Malta, left the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. on the 23rd inst., on board the steamer *William Cory*. The whole line will be open as soon as the Sardinian Government are fully organised at Naples and Palermo. Our Government have already received some messages during the present week, including the one from China, noticed elsewhere.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	82 to 84	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	92½ to 93	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	34 to 36	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	...
100	London and Westminster	20	...	31
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	44 to 46	...
50	Union of London	12	...	26½ to 28
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	1 to 1½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2 to 3	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	74 to 76	75
50	Do. new	25	13 to 14 p.m.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 18	17½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The market for the past fortnight has been very quiet. The sales of the 13th went heavily, whilst the rise in the Bank rate also had an unfavourable effect upon the general tone of the market, and prices, though not quoted lower, were in favour of buyers. During the past week the arrivals of Kaisow and Moning of new season have been freely offered, and the sales of the former description show a decline of fully 1d. per lb., and the trade buying with but little spirit. The new Monings will prove a great disappointment, if the cargo of the *North Fleet* may be taken as a fair specimen of the out-turn of the crop; they are deficient both in quality and leaf, but have found buyers to a moderate extent from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per lb., being the full relative value. Low and good common congenous have been but little inquired for, and prices are 1d. to 1½d. per lb. lower, good common being 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb. The fair to good flavory kinds show a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb. and are difficult of sale. Fair to good Ho-Hows, Ning Chows and second class Monings and Wopaks have been almost without inquiry, and prices are ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Kaisows of fair to good quality must be quoted fully 1d. per lb. lower, whilst fine have commanded former rates. In old season good and fine Monings business has been small at lower prices. Of the new season's we have written above. The new Tayshans have not yet been sold. Good to fine Oolongs have been sold fully 1d. per lb. lower. Soucheongs remain as before—also flowery Pekoes. Common scented capers sold 1d. per lb. lower at public sale. The new season's are inquired for, and good quality readily saleable. Scented orange Pekoes are not much in request, but prices are fairly supported. Green teas show a steady improvement in demand at fully previous prices for fair to good Gunpowders and young Hysons. Common to fair Hysons are also wanted, but good and fine continue neglected.

SILK.—We have but little change to notice in the condition of this market. Business has been on a moderate scale, and quotations are about as last quoted, say:—

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	23 6	to 25 0			
" No. 3 and 4	21 6	23 0			
" No. 5	21 0	21 6			
Tayssan	16 6	19 0	20 0 to 22 0		
Ditto, long reel	17 6	18 6	19 0 to 20 6		
Canton	9 0	17 0	17 0 to 19 0		
Chinese thrown	17 6	21 0	23 0 to 25 0		
Japan	16 0	20 0	22 0 to 30 0		
Yucufa	14 0	24 6			

SUGAR.—With a continued disinclination to purchase, the market has been extremely dull and inactive since our last advice; the firmness of most holders has prevented a general decline, but in the limited business done a reduction of fully 6d. per cwt. has been partially established; 5,782 bags Penang at public sale went off heavily, but a decline of 6d. to 9d. per cwt. being submitted to, about three-fourths were taken at and afterwards, viz., common and middling browns, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; good and fine, 38s. to 39s.; low to good yellow, 39s. 6d. to 42s. 6d., viz., 556 baskets, 48 bags Java, which being held firmly, barely one-third was taken at and after the sale, viz., fine brown at 41s.; low to good yellow bought in at 42s. to 44s. The sale of the Dutch Trading Company, held on the 22nd, comprised only 17,191 baskets Java, which went off at an advance of 1 guilder on the valuations.

COFFEE.—The Colonial market has had a steadier appearance. Plantation Ceylon has been in fair request, and besides 176 casks, and 251 barrels and bags at public sale, 300 casks have been sold privately at a slight improvement on last week's rates; low middling and middling, 69s. to 72s. Native also has been rather more inquired for, and small sales have been concluded at somewhat better prices.

RICE.—The business has been very limited, say about 10,000 bags, mostly common old Rangoon and Moulmein, at 10s. 1½d. to 10s. 6d.; at auction, 10,964 bags Java met few offers, and only about 2,000 bags have been taken at and since, low middling and middling white, 13s. to 14s.; bold, 16s.; the rest being withdrawn at from 14s. to 16s. 6d.; 3,630 bags Nakrenzie and 838 bags Moulmein (damaged) were mostly realised at 9s. 6d. to 11s.

PEPPER.—A dull tone exists in the market; of 4,062 bags Singapore Black, in public sale, about half found buyers, fair quality 4d.; common and a large portion good first and second-class sea-damaged at 3½d. to 4d. White is also rather cheaper, and of 537 bags Singapore only 100 bags were sold, middling 6d.; fair 6½d. to 6½d.

SAGO.—Only a small proportion of 1,808 boxes, at auction, has been sold, common medium pearl, 17s.; fair bright medium, 18s.

Sales of FLOUR have been made at 18s., at auction, to the extent of about 500 bags.

SPICES.—Cinnamon market dull, quotations 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. for first quality, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for second. Cassia Lignea: The demand is checked; of 812 boxes, at auction, very little more than one-fourth sold at 87s. to 96s. per cwt. for 3rd to 1st pile. Cassia Buds: Market firm and

scarce. Cloves: Zanzibarare ½d. to 1½d. per lb. dearer, and good business has been done privately at 3½d. to 4½d. per lb.; 60 bags, at auction, retired; but 12 cases Penang sold under the hammer, at 1s. to 1s. 4d. Mace: 69 cases of Penang sold, at auction, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. for good red, and 9d. to 1s. for common. Nutmegs have declined fully 1d.; 229 cases Penang and 12 cases Singapore brought to auction, and three-fourths sold at 2s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. for good to very fine bold, and 1s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. ordinary small to very good medium.

HEMP.—Of 1,747 bales offered at auction, about one-third found buyers, at £24. 15s. to £26 per ton for fair to good roping, being full prices.

COTTON.—Market more quiet, and sales have been at lower rates; quotations 3d to 5½d. for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—359 cases were sold on the 15th, Block 61s. to 62s. Saucer 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d., and on the 16th 498 boxes were partly sold at Block 62s., Saucer 64s. to 66s.

TOBACCO.—No change in this market.

TIN.—Market steady, and sales at quotations for arrival, and on the spot, Banca at 134s. to 135s., and Straits 130s. to 131s., Antimony Ore

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Depression in this market continues; sales of a few tons at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. Camphor: rates have advanced from £6 12s. 6d. to £8 15s., at which rate large clearances are now being effected. Sapanwood: market dull, 14 tons Siam sold at £6 17s. 6d., and 9 tons of Manila at £9 10s. Soy: quiet, 93 hhds. China offered at auction, and a few sold at 4s. 2d. per gal.; and of 1,132 tubs Japan, half sold at 1s. per gal., being much out of condition. Rhubarb: transactions small, at previous quotations. Mother-of-pearl shells: market firm at 125s. to 140s. for Singapore, and 105s. to 125s. for Manila. Star annealed: small sales at 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: 41 cases Siam sold at auction at 87s. 6d. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: sales at £6 10s. to £6 15s. Gamboge: nominal, at £7 to £8 for pure, 18 cases at auction retired. Gambier: sales at auction of 2,373 bales at 17s. to 17s. 6d. Cutch: 1,400 bags sold at 25s. to 25s. 6d. Rattans: sales of 2,558 bales of Penang, and 1,027 of Akyab, at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 11d. per cwt. Elephants' teeth: no sales reported. Vermillion: nominal, at 3s. to 3s. 1d. Galangal root: nominal, at 25s. to 28s. Cubebs: sales at auction retired, quotation £10 10s. to £11. Dragons' blood: in reeds £10 to £13, no sales. Galls: firm, with inquiry for good blue. 1,007 packages Japan sold at auction at 54s. 6d. per cwt. for fine sifted; 46s. to 50s. good unsifted; and 22s. to 33s. siftings and broken pieces; prices being irregular, and 3s. to 5s. lower. Rum: No transactions of any note.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 7s. 6d. to £6. 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £6. 15s. to £8.; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18. 10s. to £19. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, 1 C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22. 2s. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £20 to £20. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£1,405,008
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	46,745
Hong Kong	£40,846	2,169,240
Manila	—	—
Singapore	7,535	269,880
Penang	—	18,880

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9½d.	Buy at 4s. 10d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9½d.	Do. 4s. 10d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	—	—	£3 17 10
Spanish Doubloons	—	—	3 16 3 to 3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	—	—	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	—	—	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	—	—	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	—	—	0 6 2

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market was very inanimate and depressed at the commencement of the week, and cloths were 3d. to 4½d. per piece down. Yarns were ½d. per lb. cheaper. Some rather better accounts are said to have been received from Calcutta, and there has been more demand for 40-inch shirtings of 7lb. and 8½lb. weight. Some business has also been done in water twist and mock water. Sellers are firmer in their resistance to the low prices lately offering.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24,	0 10½	to 0 10½	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet,	3 6	to 4 9
per lb.	0 11	to 0 12½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3 0	to 4 6
Ditto, 20-32	0 11	to 0 12½	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8	to 0 10
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to	7 1½	to 7 3	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0 6	to 1 0
7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	9 0	to 10 6	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18 0	to 25 0
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	7 6	to 9 6	Chintzes, per piece	7 0	to 8 6
Ditto White, 44 to 64 reed,	7 6	to 9 6	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2 3	to 4 6
per piece	10 3	to 15 6	Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd.	0 3½	to 0 4
Ditto, figured, ditto	5 0	to 8 3	Jaconet White, 43 in. per	8 9	to 17 6
T. Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yds.,	8 0	to 9 3	piece	7 6	to 13 0
ditto	7 6	to 9 3	Cambrics, 42 in. 12 yard.	12 0	to 15 0
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	30	to 36 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in.	—	—
Medium Cloths, per yard.	30	to 36 0	by 24 yards	—	—
Cambrics, per piece	28	to 34 0	Maddopolars, white, 32	4 0	to 9 6
Long Ellis, Scarlet, per pce	27	to 34 0	in 24 yards	0 2½	to 0 5
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27	to 34 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0 2½	to 0 5
Longings, per piece	0 0	to 5 5 0			

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 23	Falmouth	Japan	Kate Cleather	Jones.
— 20	London	Shanghai	Jubilee	Hosack.
— 16	Deal	Foo-chow Foo	Cyclone	Barrett.
— 21	Gravesend	Do.	Leichhardt	Colb.
— 1	Deal	Do.	Robin Hood	Freeman.
— 16	Do.	Canton	Northfleet	Manby.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Southern Cross	Robinson.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Veronica	Pena.
— 14	Do.	Hong Kong	Asia	Iversen.
— 1	Cowes	Do.	Richard	Basterd.
Sept 30	Cas	Manila	Maria Clotilde	Aguirre.
Nov. 16	Liverpool	Manila	Cervantes	Haleklosser.
— Boston	Do.	Do.	Indiaman	Wynmalen.
Oct. 29	Abo	Batavia	Wiedemann	Hoogland.
Nov. 13	Texel	Do.	Clio	Harten.
— 18	Deal	Do.	Zwyger	V. d. Tak.
— 16	Off the Wight	Do.	Pres dent Platt	Bruggen.
— 16	Brouwershaven	Do.	Catharine Maria	Fagg.
— 21	Folkestone	Do.	Schoon Verb na	De Meester.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Do.	Konningen Vaterland	De Boer.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Guinea	Zeelt.
— 15	Portland	Do.	William Daniel	Rogers.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Do.	Johanna Christina	Kronmann.
— 20	Texel	Do.	Kandanganer	Portengen.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Barend Willem	Thomson.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Cecilie	Sneljens.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Henriette	Van Duyn.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Oscar lat	Nico'ni.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Professor Suringer	Morgue.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Vice-Admiral Gobins	Montechiaro.
— 18	Brouwershaven	Do.	Juno	Fletcher.
— 16	Marcellis	Sumatra	Numa Vidal	Bingham.
— 16	Genoa	Do.	Ra' ter	Lamb.
— 14	Liverpool	Singapore	Tigrie	Gachet.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Versailles	Harper.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Eliza Hands	Petersen.
— 17	Gir nde	Do.	Michel Montaign	Wilson.
— 21	Deal	Do.	Prince Alfred	Brown.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Sir Robert Peel	Smikin.
— 23	London	Do.	William Gilies	Winter.
— 22	Liverpool	Rangoon	Louisiana	Hannagan.
— 20	London	Do.	Hooghly	Huntemann.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Akyab	Belize	Dupont.
— 14	Liverpool	Do.	Queen's Own	Muller.
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	Clemens	
— 17	Harve	Do.	Ville de Balse	
— 21	Liverpool	Basscin	Imia Brons	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 14	Shields	Shanghai	Naval Brigade	Bennett.
— 17	Liverpool	Ditto	Allison	Tomlinson.
— 21	London	Ditto	Ziba	Lacomte.
Oct. 21	Rio Janeiro	Ditto	Rescator	Henry.
Nov. 16	Newport	Ditto	Pacific	Behrens.
— 17	London	Hong Kong	Solana	Korner.
— 18	Newport	Do. via Cardiff	Ranger	Rickaby.
— 17	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Zanzibar	Drevies.
— 23	London	Ditto	Rangymede	Sophie.
— 20	Newport	Ditto	Gemin	Benin.
— 8	Glasgow	Macassar	Sophie	Walter.
— 14	Off Folkestone	Do.	Benin	Duitenzorg.
— 21	Deal	Batavia	Duitenzorg	Van Appen.
— 13	Hamburg	Do.	Alliance	Crawford.
— 13	Liverpool	Singapore	Kamehamaha	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Empress of India, Glencune. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Foo-chow-Foo: Falcon. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Georgiana Chrysolite, Napoleon III., Ethereal, Veronica, Southern Cross. For Batavia, Tagal, &c.: Etha. For Singapore and Penang: William and Jane, Pilgrim.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Pepita Gertruida. For Shanghai: Clara Novello, Sharpshooter. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Invincible, Ellen Rodger, Nippon, Velocidade. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Java, Seaforth, Margaretha Johanna, Souverain. For Batavia and Singapore: Lettice Catherine. For Singapore: Titania, Tigrie, Mavola.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Prince Charlie. For Batavia and Sourabaya: City of Glasgow.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Saturnus. For Shanghai and Hong Kong: Ceres. For San Francisco: Elise Schmidt.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Belderdyk. For Sourabaya: Celebes.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Staatsraad van Houven, Maastrom, Canton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Jason, Delft, Cortigene. For Kanagawa: Governor van Swieten. For Singapore: Boni. For Sourabaya, Cheribon, Alcor, Ternate.

SPOKEN.

ZEENYMPH (Dutch barque), bound to Batavia, Sept. 1, 39 S., 22 E.
 COROMANDEL, Liverpool to China, Oct. 31, 49 N., 10 W.
 ZEELUST (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 9, 39 S., 53 E.
 HERO, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 18, 21 S., 58 E.
 ALICE, London to Singapore, Sept. 10, 40 S., 56 E.
 MARIE (French ship), Marseilles to Singapore, Aug. 15, 36 S., 1 E.
 KAP HOORN, Dik, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, Aug. 31, off Rio Janeiro.
 FIDELIO, Hanschildt, Hamburg to Macassar, Oct. 26, 41 N., 7 W.
 MENCUS, Liverpool to Hong Kong, July 26, 36 N., 17 W.
 DOELWYK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 15, 20 S., 33 W.
 JUNO (barque), of Hamburg, from Amoy, Sept. 12, 22 N., 167 E.
 CONSTANCE, Cardiff to Shanghai, Oct. 16, 40 N., 13 W.
 WEST AUSTRALIAN, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 27, 9 N., 25 W.
 JOHANNA MARIA (Dutch bq.), Rotterdam to Batav., Sept. 27, 9 N., 25 W.

EGIDIA ET PAULINA (S.), of Bremen, from H. Kong, Sept. 14, 12 N., 110 E.
 JOHANNA, Batavia to Hamburg, Sept. 23, 15 S., 17 W.
 JAN DE WITT, Rotterdam to Singapore, Oct. 31, 49 N., 8 W.
 CONSTANCE (barque), London to Hong Kong, Oct. 2, 5 N., 23 W.
 DELHI (ship), Liverpool to Hong Kong, Oct. 3, 8 W., 25 N.
 CHARLOTTE JANE, London to Singapore, Sept. 1, 38 S., 24 E.
 CURLEW, Boston to Hong Kong, Sept. 20, 8 S., 32 W.
 OTTOLINA, Liverpool to Batavia, Oct. 4, 14 S., 32 W.
 ANNA DIGNA, Ouman, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 3, 44 N., 15 W.
 CECROPS (Danish ship), Batavia to Bremerhaven, Oct. 30, 43 N., 19 W.
 MALAY (Dutch barque), Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 6, 1 S., 31 W.
 RECOVERY (Hamburg brig), Batavia to Hamburg, Sept. 16, 24 S., 3 E.
 ADRIANA PETRONELLA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 3, 6 N., 24 W.
 GOEDE VERTROUWEN, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 25, 36 N., 13 W.
 ANNA AND ELISE, Amsterdam to Samarang, Oct. 4, 2 S., 32 W.
 CHILE, London to Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 12, 9 N., 26 W.
 SWIRDEN (Dch. brig), Batavia to Rotterdam, 34 days, Sept. 5, 35 S., 24 E.
 GRIFFIN, Macao to London, Sept. 27, 35 S., 17 E.
 JAMES PANTON (Danish ship), from Batavia, Sept. 24.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Intrepid, Carioca, Carnatic, Griffin, Cornelia, Hero, Gleaner, Polmaise, Dewa Gungadur, Langdale, Fairy, H. Liduina, Wellington, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Flying Cloud, Maggie, Westminster, Crest of the Wave, Broadwater, Peterborough, Challenger, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ceylon, Ann Lee, Spirit of the Deep, Ballarat, Lucknow, Kelso, Crystal Palace. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Romeo, Jessie Beazley. At outports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparks, Roska, Celestial, Queen of the Ocean.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala, Hawthorn, Victor, General Wyndham, Oryx, Queen Mab. At Liverpool: Conference, Rose. At outports: Medora, Zambesi, Brockelman.

From MANILA.—At London: Carausius, Amoor, Menam. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Cassa, Britannia.

From PENANG.—At London: Rob Roy, Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simpson. At outports: Chili, Cecrops, Eberhard, Adolph. At Falmouth: General Jacobi, Koning Willem III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

For Australia there is rather more inquiry for handy vessels at £8. 15s. to £4. 5s. per register ton N.N.M. For Ca'cutta 37s. 6d. on dead weight capacity, Bombay 37s. 6d. to 40s., Hong Kong, 75s. per register ton, Shanghai, 80s., are the highest rates obtainable. For coals to India tonnage offers sparingly, but rates do not improve, the contractors being tolerably well supplied. Bombay, £40, Galle, £40 to £42, Calcutta, £43. Andamans, £33, &c., are the current rates; and for Shanghai, in anticipation of a new contract, £38 to £70 is demanded.

Rates of freight current for vessels on the berth have advanced to for Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; to Hong Kong, 50s. to 55s.; to Singapore, 35s. to 45s., weight or measurement; to Manila, 40s. to 45s.; to Batavia, 40s. to 50s.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; nominal quotations for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 50s., China and Manila, 60s.

CASUALTIES.

MAURITIUS, Oct. 6.—The Louis Cezard, Thomas, from Bordeaux to Batavia, which put in here Sept. 19, leaky (making twenty inches water per hour); the Jan Van Brakel (Dutch barque), Verhey, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put in here Sept. 24, leaky, and the James Lemon (barque), Macaulay, from London to China, which put in here Sept. 26, also leaky, are all discharging.

The Cervantes, Aguirre, which arrived at Liverpool Nov. 16, from Manila, in towing up the river came in contact with a ship, and lost fore-topmast, jibboom, fore and main-yards, &c.

The Excelsior, Faithful, from London to Shanghai, put into Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 17, much strained and leaky. She would have to discharge, be caulked throughout, and her cargo restored.

The Macao (Dutch barque), Sunderland to Singapore, was spoken Oct. 7, 3 N., 20 W., with decks swept and loss of all boats, in lat. 40.

The America, Krause, from Newcastle to Hong Kong, put into Portsmouth Nov. 21, with loss of sails, and making five inches water per hour; she has been surveyed, and ordered to be lightened for further inspection.

The Robin Hood, Cobb, which arrived at London on Nov. 19, from Foo-chow-Foo, reports that on Aug. 13 she struck on a coral reef in the Koti Passage, Brian Island, bearing S. by W. westerly, Paujung Island S. W. by W. W., and the centre of Servia on Flat Island W. N. W., but got off on the flood tide, after throwing a quantity of the cargo overboard, with damage to false keel, and copper badly torn.

The Clio, Wynmalen, from the Texel for Batavia, put back Nov. 20, with loss of topgallant mast, jibboom, and other damage.

The Rocket (Am.), from Penang, which arrived at Boston Nov. 6, had thrown about 30 tons of gambier and some tea overboard during a severe gale at East, Aug. 26, in lat. 35 S., long. 27 E., in which she sprung a leak.

At MAURITIUS, Sept. 11, Lyeemoon (S.S.), Hill, from London and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed 15th for Singapore.

At ST. HELENA.—Oct. 9, Wassenaar, Hofstec, from Sourabaya, and sailed 10th for Amsterdam; 11th, Cornelia, Henderson, from Whampoa.

The steamer Rainbow, which left Glasgow for Singapore last August, is intended for the use of the Sarawak Government. The steamer City of Nantes is intended to trade between Bankok and Singapore, and is now on her passage with a cargo for the former port, despatched by Messrs. Smith and Simpson, of this City.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

WILL ADAMS,
THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,
A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY
WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS.

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH & SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL.

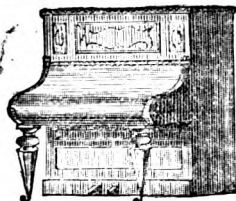
BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES APPRECIATED IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, ARE THOSE MADE BY

THURSTON AND CO.,

WHO HAVE SUPPLIED HER MAJESTY'S AND NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.



JACKSON & PAINE,
(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,

1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS GASFITTERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.

Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.

Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.

Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.

Steam Gauges and Steam Fittings.

Improved Ships' Lanterns to prevent collision.

Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.

Steam Taps and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatuses.

Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.

General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and

County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanical Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—With Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Embazoned for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 6s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letters 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked). Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT."

"College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISORDERS

OF THE HEAD.—During winter head complaints are apt to afflict the old, unhealthy, and debilitated. Giddiness, dimness of sight, or a fixed pain in the head demands immediate attention, or serious consequences will soon follow. For this class of diseases Holloway's Pills are unrivalled, both for warding off the premonitory symptoms, and likewise relieving the graver diseases—apoplexy, paralysis—which often comes on after repeated warnings have been neglected, or when the early symptoms have not been removed. They improve digestion, and purify the blood. Many testimonials daily bear witness to the curative properties of these Pills, which cannot do harm, but must invariably produce beneficial results, by expelling all impurities from the entire system.

SUGAR MAKING MACHINERYTO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS
CONNECTED WITH THE
SUGAR COLONIES.**G. BUCHANAN & CO.,**

Engineers and Manufacturers of

Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,

ABERDEEN),

25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machinery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway, Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.**I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-
FUMER AND FANCY SOAP MAKER.** Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Chapside, E.C.; Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

JOSEPH ROBERTS,**ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,**

7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting, Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of Engineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.
**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
PUMPS, &c.**

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and Finished Drawings made for every description of the above, Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c. Their construction superintended or contracted for.

PORTSMOUTH**PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.**

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered or Bermuda.

**MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE
ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.****THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.**

P. P. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.**PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT**

should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.
"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Alic-place.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.**THE MALLOW SOAP** is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-st. London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.

The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sir, I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.

Hon. East India Company,

Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,

The Principal Collieries

Mill Owners, Iron Masters &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, of any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is nec. d). Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors), 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS, &c.

HUGHES AND KIMBER,

Manufacturers of COPPER, STEEL, BRASS, and ZINC PLATES for ENGRAVERS:
Also of LITHOGRAPHIC and COPPER PLATE PRESSES, PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES
MILLBOARD and ROLLING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and SCREW PRESSES.
Importers of Lithographic Stones, Fine Colours, Bronze Powders, Leaf Metal, and also Manufacturers of
Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, and every article connected with Engraving, Lithography,
Printing, &c.

COPPER, BRASS, and ZINC PAPER-GLAZING PLATES.

RED LION PASSAGE (No. 169), FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. MONK,

FROM

C. BURTON'S,

PRACTICAL PERAMBULATOR AND INVALID

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,

466, NEW OXFORD-STREET LONDON

SINGLE £ 10 0 to £ 4 0
DOUBLE 10 0 to 5 0

Elegance, Comfort, and Beauty are combined in these little carriages.
Hoods of every description made and fitted.

PATENT CANOPIES FOR DITTO, 18s.



COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.
WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,

483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'S TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.

MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality. Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood.—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar,

MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urethral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of their cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st., London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,

which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.

First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.

Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
FAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

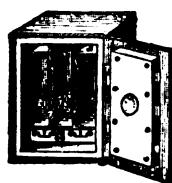
ROYAL CUTLERY
MAPPIN AND COMPANY
 SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,
"GUARANTEED QUALITY."

Opposite the PANTHEON.	SPOONS AND FORKS.	FIDDLE OR PLAIN PATTERN.			THREAD PATTERN.		KING'S PATTERN.		LILY PATTERN.	Opposite the PANTHEON.
		Good Quality. s. d.	Better Quality. s. d.	Best Quality. s. d.	Good Quality. s. d.	Best Quality. s. d.	Good Quality. s. d.	Best Quality. s. d.	Good Quality. s. d.	
	Table Spoons, full size ... per dozen.	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	64 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... "	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	64 0	
	Dessert Spoons, do. ... "	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... "	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Tea Spoons, do. ... "	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	

An inspection is earnestly requested of the Magnificent Stock in the Oxford Street Show Rooms, of Electro-Silver Plate of every description, and of Plain and Elegant or richly ornate designs.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,
 ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
 AND OF 77 AND 78, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.



JOHN TANN'S PATENT
RELIANCE LOCKS and
FIREPROOF SAFES are the best
 and cheapest safe-guard against
 Fire and Robbery.
 Orders transmitted direct, or
 through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES,
 Hong Kong.
WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK,
CITY, LONDON.
 List of sizes and prices forwarded
 on application.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.,
 Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.

Price Lists sent free on application to
 3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and
 47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London,
 2, SALTERS'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane,
 E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE**
 and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.;
 Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s.
 Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond
 and Duty Paid.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
 MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GAL-
 VANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs,
 Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
OFFICE: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
 Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE
PLANT STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF THE Largest
 Ropery and Ship Chandyery in the Country, Messrs. Frost,
 Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION OF
 Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing
 by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents
 of which were consumed.—See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON,
 Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.
 Gentlemen,—We have very great pleasure in bearing
 testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting
 Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole
 of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers,
 and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you
 in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more
 remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of
 your manufacture, standing in the same office within two
 feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine
 hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave
 you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you
 may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

FROST, BROTHERS.
 Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

LEA AND PERRINS
 CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
 PRONOUNCED BY
 CONNOISSEURS
 TO BE THE
 ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
 AND APPLICABLE TO
 EVERY VARIETY OF
 DISH.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having dis-
 covered that several of the Foreign Markets have been
 supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire
 Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the
 genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the
 name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty
 to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that
 the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper,
 Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed
 against any one who may infringe upon their right, either
 by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have
 instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the
 world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea
 and Perrins, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwell, and other
 Oilmen and Merchants, London.

Agents will be found in every city
 where English is spoken.



o prevent disappointment, be sure to
 get for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

NO KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE is Genuine
 unless it has my Trade Mark upon each label and
 capsule, also my name and address upon each bottle.
 Price 1s. per Bottle. **CALEB SOUL** (the only successor
 to the late H. Trinder), 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, Lon-
 don. Can be ordered through any of the India Agency
 Houses; also of Messrs. CALESS and BLACKWELL, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-
 sedes **EAU DE COLOGNE**, as a TONIC and BRAC-
 ING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfect-
 ant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill
 London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,"
 unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
 peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
 Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
 Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
 tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
 supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
 find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
 in future.
SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

E. FOGG & CO.,
 SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
 SHANGHAI.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
 LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 HONG KONG.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
 LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
 COMMISSION AGENTS,
 SINGAPORE.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
 LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
 BANGKOK, SIAM.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and THE
 LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
 GENERAL AND COMMISSION MER-
 CHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT,
 ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
 LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
 SHIP CHANDLERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION
 AGENTS.
 Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
 from Europe and America.
 HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

J. W. ALT,
 COMMISSION AGENT,
 NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND
 COMMISSION AGENTS,
 HONG KONG.

BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.
BRIDGES AND SONS

CONTINUE to supply orders for Bar-
 clay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, and STOUT,
 also PALE and STRONG ALES. This brand is now well
 known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.
WINES AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR
BOTTLE.
 5, WARREN-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-
MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of
 indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections.
 In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing
 a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in
 a short time aperients will not be required, and being
 quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to chil-
 dren.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
 "Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion,
 Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no
 occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can consci-
 entiously do so."

Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dis-
 pensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square,
 London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Ven-
 dors.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
 Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
 and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
 I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

PATRONISED BY THEIR MAJESTIES

QUEEN VICTORIA,



NAPOLEON III.,

AND THE PRINCIPAL CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS AND PIANOS-MECANIKES.

WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY C. GENTILE.

{ DEBAIN'S PIANO-MECANIQUE



PERSONS without the least knowledge of MUSIC can, on this Piano execute any and the most difficult compositions in the style of a finished Pianist, producing the varied kinds of expression, &c., as indicated by the Composer, with a truthfulness not attained by any other mechanical means. It is also provided with a Full Grand Key-Board (7 Octaves), which can be played on in the ordinary manner. These Instruments have three strings to each note and check action, and are well adapted for Exportation, being strongly made, to resist the action of extreme climates. Price from 80 Guineas to 200 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S ANTIPHONEL, OR SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST.

This Instrument can be placed on the Key-Board of any Organ or Harmonium, and is admirably adapted for Churches that have not an efficient organist, as by it a person without the slightest knowledge of music can, with equal facility, play the common chant or hymn tune and the mass or oratorio chorus. Price from 12 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.

These celebrated Harmoniums, for Power, Sweetness of Tone, and Superior Construction, stand unrivalled. Price from 6 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S HARMONICORDE.

(TESTIMONIAL FROM THE GREAT MAESTRO ROSSINI.)

MR. DEBAIN,—I have heard with extreme pleasure your new instrument, the Harmonicorde. It is a beautiful invention, and cannot fail to be well received in the musical world.—G. ROSSINI.

PRICE FROM SEVENTY GUINEAS.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAN BE HEARD DAILY AT

DEBAIN'S WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET. CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**OVERLAND ROUTE.**

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

FOR BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, with liberty to discharge cargo at an intermediate port on the coast, after leaving Batavia, the fine clipper barque ETHA, 3-3rds.—A 1. 394 tons register—coppered. C. H. BUSCHMANN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Dock.

For terms of freight apply to Cloyd and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

WITH QUICK DISPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

FOR SHANGHAI, the British Clipper ship EMPRESS OF INDIA, A 1 13 years, 589 tons register. W. BROWN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Docks. For freight or passage apply to Ellis, Son, and Pickling, 132, Leadenhall-street.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship NAPOLEON THE THIRD, A 1 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, R. DOBBIE, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, to sail 26th November, the celebrated Aberdeen-built clipper CHRYSLITE, 471 tons, A 1 14 years, ALEXANDER M'CLELLAND, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY.

FOR HONG KONG. The celebrated River-built Clipper Ship NORTHFLEET, A 1 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; 951 tons register; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in the trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Edward Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with very quick despatch, the celebrated British-built clipper ship ETHEREAL, A 1 10 years, 796 tons register, STEPHEN JARMAN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper, built by Messrs. John Pile and Co., the builders of the Mirage, Spirit of the Age, &c., has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

Holmes, Knevit, and Holmes, 41, Princes-street, Manchester; Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C. A few midshipmen required.

ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Des'tination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Algoa Bay	Diadem	With des. Dec. 10.
Shanghai	Glen Clune	With des.
Shanghai	Jubilee	With des.
Hong K'g., Whampoa, and Foo chow-Foo	Robin Hood	Dec. 10.
Bombay	Moskwa	With des.
Calcutta	Cumbelani	Nov. 30.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A New Series of very beautiful Stereoscopic Pictures, Groups, Views, Street Scenes, &c.—To be had of all Dealers. Wholesale only, of G. R. and Co., 24, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE SECOND Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 13th Nov. 1860. The Subscriptions is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage.

Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities Post-Office.
New York WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada THOMPSON and CO., Toronto.
Malta G. MUIR.
Alexandria E. St. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle BLACK and CO.
Bombay CHESSEBOND and WOODHALL.
Calcutta SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bankok CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and Co.
Manila PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow JOHN ROBERTS & Son, Hong Kong.
Amoy F. D. SYME and Co.
Foo-Chow-Foo HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo WADMAN and Co.
Nagasaki—Japan FRILINK & Co.
Melbourne GORDON and GUTCH.
San Francisco E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 50. | LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Sup-
plement. Single copy of either, 9d.]

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER

COMMENCED AT 3½ P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED

AT 5 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	25	PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM	
LIST OF PASSENGERS	25	NAVIGATION	31
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	25	CORRESPONDENCE	32
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		LEGAL	32
JAPAN	27	THE WAR IN CHINA	33
CHINA	27	LEADING ARTICLES:—	
PHILIPPINES	28	THE THIRD CHINA WAR	36
COCHIN-CHINA	—	OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN	36
SIAM	—	THE REBELLION IN CHINA	37
BORNEO	—	THE SARAWAK TROUBLES	38
JAVA	—	NON-TREATY RESIDENTS IN	
MALACCA STRAITS	28	JAPAN AND CHINA	39
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	28	THE SARAWAK GOVERNMENT AND	
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX- CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP- PING INTELLIGENCE	28	THE GOVERNOR OF LABUAN	39
CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	30	IMPORTS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, AND	
NAVAL AND MILITARY	32	PARTS EAST OF INDIA	41
		MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	42
		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	43

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD.
			Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Oct. 16
Kanagawa			" 22
Nagasaki			" 10
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking	Aug. 27	Oct. 14	" 22
Shanghai			" 23
Ningpo			" 25
Foo-Chow-Foo			" 29
Amoy			" 28
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Sept. 10	" 20	" 29
Canton			" 28
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Aug. 10	Sept. 21	" 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			" 21
Saigon			" 19
SIAM—			
Bangkok			" 10
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 20
Sarawak			" 30
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 5
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Sept. 26	Nov. 1	Nov. 5
Penang	" "	Oct. 30	" 7

THE TELEGRAM FROM PEKING.

The following telegram was received on the 8th, at 3 P.M., from her Majesty's agent and Consul-General at Alexandria, dated Nov. 30:—

"Two of the gates of Peking are in our hands. Parkes and Loch have been returned to us. Captain Anderson and Mr. De Norman have died from the effects of ill treatment. Brabazon and Bowlby unaccounted for. The Emperor's summer palace taken and sacked, affording immense spoil. Emperor fled into Tartary. Forces to winter at Peking and Tien-tsin. The two Ambassadors at Military Head-quarters."

It will be observed that according to the date of this despatch from Alexandria it was an unusually long time reaching its destination; nine days being the average time of postal transit from London to Alexandria via Marseilles.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Lieuts. Papillon, R.E., Hozier, and servant, C. H. Wilkinson, R.N., Capt. Green, Messrs. John Davy, W. Lemesurier Dely, V. T. Johnsin Marty, J. G. Les, W. J. Rogier, Mackenzie, Geo. Bagwick, Staff-Surg. Menzies and servant. For Marseilles, Messrs. C. D. Williams, Battiste Joannine and son. For Alexandria: Messrs. Nicolas Rothloff, C. M. Shenbery.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per mail steamer from England for Hong Kong.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wyde, Rev. S. Jaria, Messrs. Hudson, Girardot, Dence, Weise, and Lieut. Pauli; Vet.-Surgeon Wilson, Marshall, and Hartford, and 165 French troops. For Shanghai: Mr. W. H. Harvey.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th Dec.—From Southampton to Singapore: Mr. and Miss Allen, Mr. H. J. Silverlock. To Shanghai: Mrs. A. Evans, and infant. To Hong Kong: Mr. Gray, Capt. Archer, Rev. T. Molesworth, Mr. F. H. Barker, Mr. J. Noble, Lieut. Trimmer, Mr. Downie. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Singapore: Mr. F. David, Mr. De Guiceste. To Penang: Mr. G. F. Lyman. To Hong Kong: Mr. Wehner, General Lemery and two aides-de-camp. Messrs. Freeman, Babot, and J. Rickett. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Governor of Mindanao and lady.

Per P. and O. str. 20th Dec.—From Marseilles to Shanghai via Bombay: Mr. Gordon. To Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. Hudson.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 20th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. H. G. Howlett, Dr. Childs, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moule. To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupontes. To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant, three children, Miss Symons, and governess. To Penang: Miss Letten.—From Marseilles, 23rd Dec., to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Lennep, Mr. R. Santilagano. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. J. D. Baldwin.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 27th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. Livingstone. To Singapore via Bombay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rook. From Marseilles, 4th Jan., 1861, to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. A. Ellsden.

Per P. and O. str. 4th Jan. 1861.—From Southampton to Singapore: Lady and Miss McCausland, Miss Cowper. To Shanghai: Mr. F. R. Gannuvel. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Lt. G. Van Pol-nen. Messrs. J. Cock, W. Lent and E. Waller, Gen. and Mrs. Valero, Col. and Mrs. Ranico, Mr. N. Campo-y-Puigmarco, Mr. Ashton. To Singapore: Mr. H. F. Morbotter.

Per P. and O. str. 20th Jan., 1861.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Croom, Paymaster Potter, Mr. Holloway. To Shanghai: C. P. Marsden, W. H. Fittock. From Marseilles, 20th Jan., to Hong Kong: Don Jose Castellanos. To Shanghai: Mr. E. A. Duglere. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. Hernandez and friend.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP OFF PEKING, Oct. 13.

My last communication to you was dated from Tang-Chow on the 23rd Sept., and announced the capture of Messrs. Parkes and others. Energetic demands and threats having failed to procure the return of the prisoners, Sir Hope Grant, with the consent of Lord Elgin, determined on making a sally at Peking. Accordingly, after securing our heavy baggage and materiel at Tang-Chow, and leaving a sufficient force at that place to keep open communications with Tien-tsin, our troops advanced, encamped on the North side of the city, and gained easy possession of the strong positions on the 5th Oct. The Emperor's summer residence was next attacked and looted, affording valuable spoil of silks, furs, bullion, &c., variously estimated at \$200,000, or say £50,000. After this Messrs. Parkes and Loch, with a few troopers were given up, and arrived safely at head-quarters; of the other prisoners, nothing definite is known.* Although there are stories current that Messrs. de Norman and Lieut. Anderson died from cruel treatment, we still hope to see them with Capt. Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby returned to us. The report is from one of the Sikh troopers who states he suffered the same injuries, but I have been unsuccessful in confronting these statements, and I hesitate to endorse them. From this point resistance may be considered to have ended, and the two principal gates of the city, in fact

* Some extraordinary reports have been current in the city as to the cruelties inflicted on the prisoners by the Chinese, too barbarous and disgusting to commit to print, but which have been happily denied at the Foreign-office.

the city itself was surrendered, and we cannot settle matters in time to reach our ships in the Gulf of Pechili before the winter sets in we are engaged in preparations for wintering here and at Tien-tsin, and I do not despair of having a good time of it. It is reported that the Emperor has taken his departure to Zehol in Moukden, or Tartary; this step is, no doubt, worthy of the manner he performs his duty to his subjects. Mr. Bruce is, we hear, on his way from Shanghai, no doubt Lord Elgin intends introducing him to the authorities at the signing of the treaty. The cold is settling in the thermometer in the early morning, being at 38; but from all I can learn, it seldom falls below 10 or 15 Fahrenheit.

The following General Order was issued by Sir Hope Grant, which will, no doubt, be perused with interest by your readers.

Head-Quarters before Peking,
12th Oct., 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

One regiment to be detailed by the first division will proceed to the Temple of Earth this afternoon and be there quartered. The Deputy Quartermaster-General will make the necessary arrangement. All the live cattle belonging to the Commissariat will be driven to the same place to-morrow morning early, and kept there until further orders. The whole of the troops will be furnished to-morrow with two days' rations, cooked, and be held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. The Cavalry Brigade will detail one squadron to patrol in the neighbourhood of the camp to-morrow: they will move off at 9 A.M., and act according to instructions, which they will receive later in the day. The whole of the artillery will be placed at the disposal of Brigadier General Crofton until further orders. In the event of an attack upon Peking being ordered, the following directions will be observed:—

As soon as the officer commanding the Royal Engineers reports that a practicable breach has been effected in the city wall, it will be stormed by the 2nd Division. Major-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., will be pleased to make the necessary dispositions. As soon as the wall has been gained the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the An-ting gate: this post being gained, the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below.

This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and be held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary.

H.E. most positively forbids any officer or soldier under any pretext whatever to quit the gate or ramparts, or enter any street or house without his express permission conveyed through the D. A. General or that of Major-General commanding the division, and he cannot too strongly impress upon the troops the necessity of their restraining from straggling, and of keeping in as compact order as possible, not only for their own individual safety, but for the more complete efficiency of the whole force.

H.E. takes this opportunity of expressing to the soldiers the satisfaction he felt at their conduct on a late occasion, when a large amount of plunder was at the mercy of the troops. No crime has been brought to H.E.'s notice, and the discipline of the army remains intact.

H.E. has ordered all property collected by officers on this occasion to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks, and he wishes them to bear in mind that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right belongs to the Crown.

The troops are now about to occupy the Imperial city of Peking, where they will be exposed to many and more serious temptations, and his Excellency trusts that the boon just conferred upon them will act as an additional inducement to them to preserve their uniform good conduct, and prove to them that they best consult their own interest in maintaining it.

By order, (signed) F. STEPHENSON,
Deputy-Adjutant-General.

I am just ordered down to Tien-tsin, and must, I regret to say, close this. The river is gradually drying up, and the *Carthage*, *Granada*, *Beagle*, and *Reynard* are I hear all hard aground for want of their necessary element."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Peking, 9th Oct., 1860.

We arrived here to-day, exactly a month from the day we left Tien-tsin. In another letter I have told you all that I know of what has transpired since last mail. As we arrived here only an hour before dark, and as the mail closes to-night, I cannot get sufficient information to give you an account of what the troops did after leaving the depot on the 3rd. I believe, however, that no opposition was offered, although the enemy had begun to make preparations at one part of the road. The country all round is quite flat, but near Peking (on the side we have come, at least,) it is covered with tombs and topes of trees. Many of the groups of tombs are enclosed by large mounds of earth, and in some parts these and the topes of trees are so thick that the most admirable breastworks and cover are formed, and well-armed troops could have made the approach on this side to the capital impassable. I have omitted to mention that we are on the north side of the city, within about a mile of the walls.

The country is so flat, and covered to such an extent with trees and tumuli, that the troops had great difficulty in keeping together. The Summer Palace, four miles off, was found by our cavalry two hours before the French came up, but the main body of our forces having halted to look out for the enemy, the French passed across our rear, and on to the Summer Palace, which our cavalry had been guarding, but had not entered, as they could not leave their horses. The stories told of the loot got in this place are very wonderful. The general has ordered officers to give up what they have looted, which, together with the rest of the contents of the place, is to be sold, and the proceeds given over to the prize agent. The Chinese have returned Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch and three Sikh horsemen. The civil authorities in the city are reported to say that they do not know what has become of the other prisoners. They are perhaps in Sang ko-lin-sin's hands. A gate of the city was to be given up this evening. The weather is now delightfully cool. Two blankets are frequently necessary at night, but the sun is still strong in the day time. We have had very jolly times, and are now in splendid quarters in the suburbs.

13TH OCTOBER.

On the 12th everything was prepared for the first great event of the war—the assault or the occupation of Peking, the unviolated capital of China. The siege guns and other artillery were in a position to bombard the town, unless it should be surrendered by noon of the 13th.

Just immediately before the period given for surrender would expire, Hang-chu came out and said that our demands were acceded to, no resistance would be made, and the gate was at our disposal. Thereon the outer and inner gates were immediately taken possession of; and a portion of the Allied Force was quartered on the wall of Peking, which is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was, that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded.

Diplomacy will now again take the place of war, and we shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported, that the General intends to return to Tien-tsin in about a fortnight under any circumstances, desiring not to be overtaken by winter; if he does we have no security for the fulfilment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Peking as well as at Tien-tsin, as our numbers would be but a small per centage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat until the remainder of the prisoners are accounted for.

They were, whilst with San-ko-lin-sin's army, treated in a most cruel manner, forced to kneel before every mandarin, however petty, their faces rubbed in the dust, they were bound with their hands behind them and carried on horses to Tung-chow, and thence, in the same state, in one of the carts of the country to Peking, where they were placed in dungeons, and remained so until ten days ago. Mr. Parkes was beaten when he did instantly reply to a question, and Mr. Loch because he could not speak Chinese. Within the last week these atrocities have been discontinued, and they have met with some consideration. It appears that when the party was returning from Tung-chow, where you will remember Mr. Parkes went to remonstrate against the Tartars encamping on the ground appropriated to the British army, they arrived at Chang-kia-wan, where the battle of the 18th was fought, and, seeing preparations for an attack, they consulted together whe-

ther to charge through them, or to apply to Sang-ko-lin-sin, who was a short distance behind, for a pass. They resolved on the latter course. He received them with insult and abuse, and made prisoners of them. They do not know where the rest of the captives are, but suppose them to be with Sang-ko-lin-sin's army, but whether in or out of Peking is not known."

Nine Sowars of the Sikh Cavalry were released, and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Captain Anderson and Mr. De Normann died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, the former on the 8th, the latter on the 11th day after they were captured. The wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food, and other inhuman tortures, had caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a serjeant, was bound with them. He survived, and has made a deposition of the facts. They are all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return to duty. They were brought from a town some thirty or forty miles off, to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two other Europeans, Captain Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby, *Times* special correspondent.

The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield. I believe that their yielding now under pressure is the same as at Tien-tsin in 1858, and that if we retire from hence they will again break their engagements. There is no other guarantee for us than keeping the ground we have gained, having beaten the army out of the field.

Letters^s were found in the palace from San-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor, assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us, by the arrangements he had made on the road at Chang-kia-wan where the battle of the 18th ult was fought. He begged the Emperor to have no apprehensions as to the results, that having ascertained how few our numbers were, he was confident he could surround and destroy us. The garrison of Peking is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men, or eight standards of 8,000 each, but probably not three-fourths of that number exist. There were a few guns on the wall opposite to our battery, and our works for riflemen were extended to within 190 yards of the wall.

A General Order from the British Commander-in-Chief desired that all articles taken by officers and men were to be sent in for sale by public auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles they had brought away for themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful *curios* and *souvenirs* were thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realised \$32,000, which, with the value of the treasure estimated at \$61,000, is to be divided as prize-money on the spot.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-Chief that only those of the troops who marched from the last halting place on the 6th, are to participate in the prize money, all the rest, those at the depot at Tung-chow, and elsewhere being excluded.

The Commander-in-Chief and general officers have waived their right to share. A gold jug of great value was presented to the Commander-in-Chief by the army. Nearly all the articles were sold at very high prices. Large enamelled and inlaid vases and ornaments realising full Shanghai prices for such articles, the fact of their having been the property of Heen Fung adding an imaginary value to anything. The scene where the sale was held, in the temple Lamarsiri, occupied by headquarters, was worthy of the pencil of an artist. Had His Imperial Majesty handed over the whole of the contents of that palace uninjured, it would have sold for an enormous amount, more than three-fourths having been destroyed or taken by the French.

THE SACKING OF THE PALACE.

The following is the best description of the sacking of the Emperor's Summer Palace:—

"The French column, together with Colonel Pattle's brigade of cavalry, advanced on Yuen-min-yuen, the English column rather nearer Peking, a large body of the enemy having been observed near the village now occupied by us. The French entered with only two casualties, two officers being wounded by the eunuchs of the palace. The following day no signs of the French being visible, the English fired twenty-one guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander-in-Chief learned where they were. Lord Elgin, Mr. Wade, Sir H. Grant, Sir R. Napier, and their respective staffs, proceeded to the palace, and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great portion of the principal valuables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy but less valuable articles for the English, or at least what things the French could not carry they left for us. No description can give an idea of the splendour of this resi-

dence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure, and scarlet in the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautiful carved dark wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; every inner chamber and saloon was very handsomely fitted up and the rolls of silk, satin, and crape, all of splendid workmanship, furnished, cummerbunds and puggarees for the French soldiers, who appear to have adopted our custom in this respect. The jade stone and china were of great value, and some Sevres china of Louis Quatorze would have delighted the eyes of many a *curio fancier*; presentation sword with the English coat of arms, studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation. The last treaty of Tien-tsin was also found, and the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that fowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese dogs, something resembling a King Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted state. Mr. Wade secured some valuable books and papers, some we believe for the British Museum. The Emperor had left the day before, but his destination is, I believe, unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they evacuated the palace, returning, however, when the alarm subsided. One thing is certain—our Allies took care of themselves, and it is said that one French soldier sold his share for 30,000 francs.

The park of Yung Ming-quen (i. e., round and splendid gardens), so celebrated in the history of the foreign embassies to Peking, is about eight miles north-west of the city, and is estimated to contain twelve square miles. The country in this direction rises into gentle hills, and advantage has been taken of the natural surface in the arrangement of the different parts of the ground, so that the whole presents every variety of hill and dale, woodland, and lawns, interspersed with canals, pools, rivulets, and lakes, the banks of which have been thrown up or diversified in imitation of the free hand of nature. Some parts are tiled; groves and tangled thickets occur here and there, and places are purposely left wild in order to contrast the better with the highly-cultivated precincts of a palace, or to form a rural pathway to a retired summer house. There are no less than thirty distinct places of residence for the Emperor or his ministers within this park, around which are many houses occupied by eunuchs and servants, each constituting a little village. The principal hall of audience stands upon a granite platform, and is surrounded by a peristyle of wooden columns, upon which the roof rests; the length is one hundred and ten feet, the breadth forty-two, and the height twenty. Within the outer colonnade is another, serving for the walls of the rooms, having inter-columniations of brickwork about four feet high, and lattice-work covered with oiled paper, so contrived as to be thrown open in pleasant weather. Above the lattices, but between the top of the columns and going around the hall, is an elaborately-carved frieze, gaily decorated. The ceiling above is whimsically painted, and corresponds to the inclination of the roof. The throne stands in a recess at the head of the hall, and is made of wood beautifully carved. The general appearance of this and other buildings in this enclosure is shabby, and neglect in so changeable a climate soon destroys all the varnish and wood-work, upon which the Chinese bestow their chief pains. It was at a place called Hai-tien, in the immediate vicinity of these gardens, that the strange scene occurred which terminated in the dismissal of the embassy of 1816.

SAN-KO-LIN-SIN A CHINESE HERO.

There is no one in China at present about whom we hear so much, and really know so little, as Sann-ko-lin-sin, the Commander of the Chinese forces in the North. Some people take refuge in flatly disbelieving that such a man exists; and we have more than once been gravely asked if there was any truth in the camp "shave" that he is an Irishman, originally called Sam Collinson, who deserted to the Chinese from our army, some time ago, and has obtained high power amongst them.

Among the Chinese, both North and South, he is a popular idol—the Wallace or William Tell of China. The hawkier in the streets of Canton is delighted with the rumour that "Chung Wang" has become Emperor; and the peasants on the banks of the Peiho speak of him in terms of the highest praise. Even the merchants of Tien-tsin, whose trade he has ruined, speak of him with admiration, and make only the qualifying remark that he is ignorant of the power of foreign arms.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

A letter from Kanagawa, dated 26th Sept., in the *China Overland Trade Report*, says:—

Mr. Consul Alcock and party returned from their visit to the holy mountain Fusi-Yama, to which place they were escorted by Japanese officials. A heavy gale passed over here, and fears are entertained for H.M.S. *Camilla* and a Prussian gunboat. The *Nankin* drove on shore, and a fine English clipper called the *Helen Ewing* is missing; a life buoy with her name painted on it is said to have been picked up. A large number of ships of different kinds, transports, &c., have suffered more or less.

The godowns at Yokuhama were flooded and swept down. The Japanese attribute this tornado to the visit of the foreigners to the holy mountains. The Prussian Embassy arrived at Yedo in the *Arcona*. The currency question is as bad as ever.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The Chinese War correspondent of the *North China Herald*, reports, that at Tien-tsin, the Prefect was imprisoned by

General Napier until he found some carts for the conveyance of the baggage of the army, and that his Excellency not liking the confinement, sent for some samshew and a knife. General Napier sent him a bottle of sherry, intimating it would not suit his purpose to supply the latter.

From a statement published, it appears that the foreign merchants have contributed the sum of taels 7,325 (£2,400) towards the fund for the relief of refugees from Soochow and other places visited by the rebels.

At the third annual meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held at Shanghai on the 25th Sept., a paper by Mr. R. Alcock was read on the grammatical structure of the Japanese language, which, it is intended, we understand, to be published as an introduction to a work on the Japanese language by Mr. Alcock.

A letter, signed J. J. R.—which we take to be the Reverend Mr. Roberts, the American Missionary of Canton—gives an account of his visit to Soochow, where he found three other Americans who were engaged in several capacities in the rebel army. This is sufficient proof of the sympathy of some foreigners, although we cannot but think that personal aggrandisement is the main incentive.

There is no new movement to record of the rebels, and it is not at all probable that they will again trouble us. Their head quarters at Nanking and Soochow appear to be safe from attack by the Imperialists; but they cannot now organise any great move until the spring. They do not appear to be interrupting produce in its transit to this.

NINGPO.

The foreign trade of this place is likely to be much increased in tea and silk should the stoppage to produce near Shanghai continue.

AMOY AND FOO-CHOW-FOO.

These places are quiet, and business in no way interfered with by the operations at the North.

HONG KONG.

The emigration to the British West Indies has commenced. The agents at home have chartered several vessels, which will, no doubt be promptly despatched. The rate agreed on by them is, however, far higher than that at which tonnage could have been secured in this market. Pending the arrival of these vessels, the *Sebastopol* has been chartered at £8 per head, to Demerara, vessel finding water and fuel.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, arrived at this place from the North, and it is reported is on his way home, on account of the election for President.

The new steamer *Ly-ee-moom*, Captain Hill, for Messrs. Dent and Co., arrived from London on the 21st October—110 days out,—having called at the Cape, Singapore, and other places. She is pronounced by the folks here to be the handsomest craft ever in this port. She steams very fast, but burns a large quantity of coal.

The U.S. frigate *Niagara* has arrived from New York with the Japanese Ambassadors, who have been much gratified with their visit. They have seen everything in the place.

The *China Mail*, on the war, says:—A million a month, or twelve million pounds sterling a year, is the lowest figure at which the expenses of this China expedition can be truly calculated, and that sum is equal to the entire taxation of the United States for Navy, Army, Government, and all other purposes. Passing that little item and the visionaries who imagine it will ever be paid by the Chinese, the war is involving still more serious consequences of another kind. After years of effort the Chinese government, in 1859, had all but crushed the Tai-ping rebellion, and restored order to the Empire. But as the government is now paralysed by this new attack of foreigners upon it, the rebels have again appeared in force, devastated provinces, and brought ruin on millions of peaceful people. The whole structure of the Empire is endangered, and a third of the human race may be thrown into anarchy and disorder, destructive to the production of tea and silk. Another consequence of this war is, that France has obtained a position in China almost equal to our own. At Canton, Chusan, Shanghai, and in the North, French occupation or co-operation has had a tendency to slide into French domination, and at last France finds herself in an important position, and wielding great power in the East. It may be also added that, so far from increasing our military force, these wars with an unequal enemy only serve to demoralise our own troops and unfit them for meeting with any formidable foe. The falsity of our position towards China does not lie so much in particular acts of injustice—such as the opium war, and the lorcha affair, which are admitted crimes. It rests in a thorough misunderstanding of the Chinese, and a consequent conviction that the attitude in which we should stand before them is that of superiors dictating our own terms. Even if an arrangement is now made by the Chinese, it will be found only to involve future difficulties, and such will always be the case so long as we persist in upholding wars fostered by misunderstanding, inaugurated with fraud, and aiming at injustice. Should the flag of England be now floating on the walls of Peking it will only serve to mark a period in the national history when the giant strength which has been

given to us is no longer employed to serve our true interest, or at all under the influence of our best intelligence, but only under the direction of those whose selfish and unworthy aims are blind to both.

CANTON.

The troops are healthy, and everything is in *statu quo* at this place. Buildings are proceeding, and the Shameen site is nearly filled in ready for building.

Mr. D. B. Robertson has relieved Dr. Winchester, the acting Consul, who proceeds home on leave of absence.

The *Friend of China* has now attained its fourth number, time only allows us to say it is a most satisfactory little sheet. The proprietor, Mr. Tarrant, has sent us several copies, which we will supply to any applicants.

SWATOW.

The English prisoners taken in the late attack of H.M.'s gun-bout *Weasel*, mentioned in our last, have been ordered to be released by the Governor of Canton.

This, we presume, is a sample of the powers of the Boy Consul, G. W. Caine, on whose appointment and other persons to the onerous office of Consul, we commented last year, and it now appears we were more than just, and our convictions have been realised.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Great complaints are current as to the inefficiency of the Spanish Mail-service from Manila to Hong Kong, connecting the mail route to England, and few there are who would not be glad to see the much abused P. & O. Co.'s boats on the line again.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A new daily paper has been commenced, called the *Singapore Daily Press*. The idea, no doubt, is taken from the Hong Kong Daily Press, which has been most successful, but the *Singapore Daily Times* will of course frown on the new aspirant. Nothing like new and vigorous competition. The electric cable to Batavia may now be considered as quite defunct, and almost a dead loss. From Cochín China, Java, Siam, and Borneo, we have no intelligence of any importance. The military troubles in Java have been somewhat exaggerated.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- COPLAND—On the 15th ult., at Maisonette, Claygate, near Esher, Surrey, the wife Patrick Copland, Esq., of a son.
 DE CARVALHO—On the 26th of October, the wife of Juanario A. de Carvalho of a daughter.
 DENT—On the 25th ult., at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, the residence of her father, the wife of Capt. Thomas Wilkinson Dent, Madras Army, of a son.
 HOGG—On the 2nd inst., at 40, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, Mrs. Joseph Hogg, of a daughter.
 RIENACKER—On the 27th ult., at De Beauvoir Town, the wife of Mr. R. Rienacker, of a daughter.
 SINCLAIR—At Ningpo, on the 4th of October, Mrs. Sinclair, the wife of H.B.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.
 VANSITTART—On the 1st inst., at Paris, Mrs. George N. Vansittart, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

- LANG—CONNOR—On the 4th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. Bury Capel, George Lang, Esq., of 3, Davidge-terrace, Kensington-road to Leonora Lavinia, widow of the late William Connor, Esq., one of her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China.

DEATHS.

- SMITH—At Hong Kong, on the 15th of October, Captain Smith, late of the *Eena*, aged 33 years, a native of Holland.
 STEWART—At sea, on the 9th Oct., Capt. Stewart, of the ship *Tropic*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai business has been more active and stocks are small. Settlements on the market are, of Hoochow, 1,819 chests, at 21 to 24 taels; of souchong, 601 chests, at 23 taels; of common congou, 1,741 chests, at 15½ to 17½ taels; of flowery pekoe, 50 chests, at 40 taels. In greens settlements amount to 7,329 packages, making for the season 32,754 packages, against 154,337 packages last season. At Foo-Chow the arrivals are still large, and the export is much in excess of last year. At Canton the supply is on a fair scale, and considering that large quantities are coming forward from Japan, the export will be probably in excess of last season on the whole.

RAW SILK.—At Shanghai settlements announced of 9,000 bales, the dealers being ready sellers. Quotations: Tsattees Nos. 1 and 2, none; No. 3, 375 to 385 taels per picul; No. 4, 350 to 360 taels; No. 5, 320 to 330 taels. Taysaam Kahing, No. 1, 335 to 345 taels; No. 2, 315 to

325 taels; No. 3, 295 to 305 taels; No. 4, 265 to 285 taels. Lacyong, 250 to 260 taels.

DRUGS, ETC.—Canton: Cassia lignea, at Canton the quotation is \$17.50. At Macao, \$16.50 to \$17, no stock. Cassia buds, no stock, wanted at \$32 to \$33. Cassia oil can be had at Macao at \$295 to \$300. Star aniseed, 100 piculs of good quality is on offer at Macao at \$15.25 to \$15.50, and a considerable stock of aniseed oil, which can be had at \$165. Fire crackers at Canton are quoted at 83 cents per box of 40 packs of the best quality. Vermillion at Canton \$38 per box of Sunshing chop. Matting at Canton, cargo 10 cents per yard of four quarter white, and one cent more for checked.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

At SHANGHAI.—The late obstructions caused by the rebels have nearly disappeared. Sales of cotton and other goods have been made to a fair extent. Sales have been made of shirtings: grey, 5½ to 6-catty, taels 1. 5. 2. to 1. 5. 5; 6½ to 7-catty, taels 1. 7. 3. to 1. 9.; 7½-catty, taels 2. 2. to 2. 2. 5. Deliveries, 35,400 pieces: white, commonest to finest, taels 1. 6. 5. to 2. 4. Deliveries, 3,550 pieces. T-cloths: 4½ to 5½-catty, taels 1. 0. 2. to 1. 3. Deliveries, 12,675 pieces. American: Drills, 40 yards, taels 2. 4. to 2. 5. 5. Deliveries, 32,560 pieces. Sheetings, 10 and 11-catty, taels 2. 3. to 2. 6. Jeans, 30-yards, taels 2. 2. 5. Spanish stripes, mace, 7. 5. to 9. Deliveries, 745 pieces. Long ells: H.H. scarlet, taels 7. 1. to 7. 2.; assorted, taels 6. 8. to 6. 9.; other marks, scarlet, taels 6. 5. to 6. 6.; assorted, taels 6. 4. to 6. 5. Deliveries, 1,320 pieces. Camlets: Best goods S., taels 15 to 15½; middling and inferior, S.S., taels 14 to 14½; B.B.B., taels 18 to 19. Lead: Very little demand, taels 5. 8. to 6 per picul. Iron is being re-exported to Ningpo, where also a heavy stock has already accumulated; nominal quotations are, taels 2. 5. to 2. 6. for best quality nail rod. Stock estimated at 150,000 piculs. Coal: English and Sydney, taels 11 to 11. 5.; Japan, taels 5. 5 per ton.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—The sales of nearly all import goods have been very limited, although prices are fairly maintained. Coals:—English steam are worth \$10 afloat. Sydney \$7½. The stock is small, but there is a difficulty of getting storage. The stock of provisions, ship-chandlery, &c., is most excessive. They have been pouring in from all quarters in such quantities in anticipation of the requirements of the Allied force, that all the godowns of the colony are full of them. Flour:—Gallego and Haxall are selling at \$8.50. California at \$5.50. Beef and Pork are quoted \$21 to \$22, a good demand being expected during the emigration season. Other goods nominal.

SINGAPORE.—EXPORTS.—Prices of all descriptions continue steady a former quotations. Tin, gambier, sago flour and pearl sago, as before. Black pepper is still very scarce; white pepper has been more plentiful. Rice is again lower. Coffee is coming in freely. India-rubber without change, but gutta percha is less inquired for. Rattans continue in good inquiry, at about last quotations. IMPORTS.—The partial demand for goods still continues, and generally speaking a moderate amount of business has been done; but as importers are anxious to realise, prices of staples continue to give way. MANILA.—The usual mails have not reached, which is some proof of the inefficiency of the Spanish service.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	Bank. 6s. 5½d.	Private. 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6½d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton	...	...	...
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4 8	4 8½ to 4 8½
At Macao	...	...	...
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 10½	4 10½ to 4 10½
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Manila	6 ditto	4 2	4 2½
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	...	...

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228½ per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai — per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong — per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.0 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860.	1,740,283	12,107,900	11,984,138	26,082,321	23,965
Comparative period last season	7,181,307	6,538,356	5,163,550	18,873,213	20,105
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	...	8,855,985	Piculs. 188
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,192,317	500
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	...	624,700	Bales. 1,960
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	1,024

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	...	...	Packages. 8,837	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,955	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1 to Sept. 30, 1860	...	2,113,300	260,640	Total lbs. 5,243,740	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	4,037,251	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
" 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,140
" 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,156
" 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Livingston, from Shanghai, Oct. 9, to London. Tea, 483,934 lbs. Silk: waste, 14½ piculs. Cocoons, 132.

Per Phantom, from Shanghai, Oct. 18, to New York. Tea, 990,690 lbs. Raw silk, 427 piculs. Wool, 430.

Per Salacia from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 5, to London. Tea, 519,600 lbs.

Per Wagoola, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 12, to London. Tea, 668,000 lbs.

Per Electric, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 9, to Liverpool. Tea, 550,200 lbs.

Per Surprise, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 22, to New York. Tea, 977,000 lbs.

Per Baulaguish, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 9, to Rotterdam. Tea, 487,800 lbs.

Per Mary Smith, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 7, to Adelaide. Tea, 87,800 lbs.

Per Madras mail steamer, from Hong-Kong, Oct. 13, to London. Silk, 1,978 bales. To Continent, 489.

Per Thetis, from Canton, Oct. 19, to London. Sweetmeats, 1,815 boxes. Aniseed oil, 2. Matting, 620 rolls. Galangal, 200 piculs. Soy, 100 packages. Canes, 5 mills. Silk goods, 12 cases. Sardines, 74 packages. To Continent: Sweetmeats, 2,000 boxes.

Per Lord of the Isles, from Canton, Oct. 24, to London. Tea, 925,000 lbs. Sweetmeats, 65 boxes. Soy, 40 packages.

Per Sarah, from Canton, Oct. 21, to New York. Tea, 420,000 lbs. Sarsenets, 275 pieces. Grape shawls and scarfs, 166. Raw silk, 5 piculs. Cassia, 25. Split rattans, 150. Matting, 250 rolls. Sweetmeats, 426 boxes. China ware, 13. Fire-crackers, 10,020. Fans, 450.

Per Sea Serpent, from Canton (cleared but not sailed), to New York. Raw silk, 161 piculs and 147 boxes. Matting, 3,437 rolls. Sweetmeats, 292 boxes. China ware, 13. Fire-crackers, 10,200. Aniseed oil, 36. Fans, 1,483.

Per Xulla, from Macao, Oct. 24, to London. Tea, 643,000 lbs.

Per Mary Lee, from Macao, Oct. 26, to London. Tea, 614,000 lbs. Sweetmeats, 300 boxes.

Per Hotspur, from Hong Kong (cleared but not sailed). Raw silk, 28 piculs and 637 boxes. Matting, 1,165 rolls. Sweetmeats, 1,024 boxes. Fire-crackers, 5,500. Fans, 1,360. Cassia, 1,000 packages.

Per Early Bird, from Hong Kong, Oct. 14, to San Francisco. Rice, 6,237 piculs. Oil, 320. Tea, 665 packages. China goods, 2,975. Opium, 57,000 taels.

Per Robert Passenger, from Hong Kong, Oct. 16, to San Francisco. Rice, 8,000 piculs. Matting, 200 rolls. Mat bags, 220 bundles. Granite, 40 pieces.

Per Coquimbo, from Hong Kong, Oct. 24, to San Francisco. Sugar, 330 piculs. Rice, 3,040. Oil, 350. Tea, 1,593 packages. China goods, 2,211. Opium, 30,900 taels. Fire-crackers, 355 boxes. Silk, 20. Granite, 200 pieces.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per John Bibby, Nov. 5, to Liverpool: Gambier, 4,524 piculs; sago flour, 4,673; gutta percha, 35; teel seed, 323; sapanwood, 416; rattans, 481; sundries, 5 boxes; personal effects, 2.

Per Versailles, Oct. 19, to Boston: Tin, 583 piculs; pearl sago, 25; coffee, 3,725; rattans, 957; tea, 109 packages.

Per Anglia, Oct. 27, to London: Black pepper, 49 piculs; white, 129; coffee, 368; gutta percha, 786; India rubber, 427; gambouge, 21; gum benjamin, 4; vegetable tallow, 18; nutmegs, 14; mace, 3; hides, 9; buffalo horns, 103; sapanwood, 252; rattans, 501; Malacca canes, 1,373 bundles; cigars, 2 cases. From Sarawak: Pearl sago, 319 piculs; sago flour, 1,338; antimony ore, 6,552.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Oct. 17, Tung Yu. From Cardiff: 18, Merse. From New York: 8, Horatio.

At AMOY.—From Hamburg: Oct. 16, Louise.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Oct. 21, Ly-ee-moon (str.); 24, Bride of the Sea. From Liverpool: 16, Sil-lery; 24, Shakespear. From Cardiff: 19, Bato, From Sunderland: 25, Britannia. From New York: 22, Niagara; 25, Groningen. From Hartlepool: 24, Marinus Willem. From Toulou: 22, Sebastopol.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Oct. 25, Sea Park; 30, Charlotte Jane. From Liverpool: 29, Harvest Home; Nov. 1, Isabella, Queen of England. From Glasgow: Oct. 25, Elizabeth. From Sunderland: Nov. 2, Humboldt. From Cardiff: Oct. 29, Cecilia, Minister Thorbecke, Loopuyt; Nov. 2, Munster. From Hamburg: Oct. 29, Johanne, No 7 tos. From Newcastle: Reyerwaard. From Bordeaux: 26, Comete. From Marseilles: 29, Augustine; Nov. 1, Sesame.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 5, Assyrian; 9, Livingston. For New York: 16, Phantom.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Oct. 9, Wagoola. For Liverpool: 8, Electric.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Oct. 23, Mary Lee; 26, Xulla; 23, Lord of the Isles. For Cowes: 23, Balnaguth. For New York: 19, Sarah; 20, Mary Ann; 22, Sea Serpent; Hotspur. For Havana: 18, J. Wakefield.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Oct. 27, Anglia. For Liverpool: Nov. 5, John Bibby. For Boston: Oct. 19, Versailles.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Aerolite, Neville, Imperatriz, Kate Carnie, Ocean Mail, Palmerston, Wynaud. For Liverpool: Koh-i-Noor. For Hamburg: Douglas. For New York: Florence, Swordfish. For San Francisco: Pleiades. For Bordeaux: Canton.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Anglo-Saxon, Art Union, Cambula, Foam, Lauderdale, Mirage, Sunderland, William Mitchell. For Liverpool: Teazer. For New York: Edith Rose, Surprise. For Sydney: Canton. For Melbourne: Metaris.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Friar Tuck, Herculean, James Vinnicombe, Janet Willis, Cleveland, War Eagle, Capiolani, Cha-Sze, Henry Miller. For Liverpool: Valdivia. For Havana: Francis I, F. P. Sage, Live Yankee, May Queen, Greyhound, R. del Oceano. For New York: Progressive Age, Haze. For Havre: Le Lion. For Australia: Ashmore, Rosetta. For San Francisco: Jacob Bell, Ocean Pearl.

At MANILA.—For Cork: Arizona, Recorder, Rosina. For New York: Starr King. For Boston: Albers. For Melbourne: Neptune, Peru.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Beatrice, Eliza Thornton. For Liverpool: Aden, Elizabeth, J. N. Cushing. For Glasgow: Anna Maria. For Hamburg: Loopuyt. For Bordeaux: Bouganville. For Boston: Edward. For New York: Lucky Star.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The Tropic sprung a leak on the 10th October, and nine feet water was soon found in the well. 2,000 bags of peas were hove overboard to lighten her, she being very deep.

The Star Queen was totally lost on the 20th August, having struck on a reef off the Pescadores in 7 feet water. The captain was nearly murdered by the coolies of the ship, but arrived at Hong Kong on the 17th October.

SHANGHAI.

The Branscombe encountered a typhoon on the 13th August, which swung the ship round first on one rock and then another, and finally capsized her on her beam ends, and dashed her to pieces, sweeping 10 men to destruction. The survivors reached the shore by the mainmast having been cut away.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Tea, £3; silk, £5. For New York: Tea, £12; silk, £20. There is very little demand for large vessels; small and medium class find ready employment at good rates. The charters reported are—Mary Russell, Mitford, at Mexican \$2,000 monthly, and several others at the same proportion.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—To London, £3 to £3.10. To New York, \$12. Shipping plentiful, and but little coast work doing.

At AMOY.—Small craft are scarce and wanted for coast work. There are a few disengaged vessels in harbour, but they are not suitable to the demand.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: £3 to £3. s. For New York: \$8 to \$10. A fair business has been done during the past fortnight, considering that the rice trade has not yet commenced. Much depends upon the state of the market in Europe for this article as to future prospects, and the number of transports discharged, which are being paid off as they continue to arrive. The Weymouth has been taken up by the Government. The Australian and Californian business has commenced, three vessels having sailed to the latter ports, with very fair cargoes, but comparatively few passengers, it being rather early for this branch of the trade. The Emigration to the British West Indies has also begun, several vessels having been chartered from home, but pending their arrival; the Sebastopol has been chartered at £8 per head to Demerara, vessel finding water and fuel, and the Alice Thornadyke to Havana, at \$60. For Australia: The Ashmore has been taken up at £1,750 for one port, and £103 extra, if to two. The George Warren has been sold for \$15,000.

At SINGAPORE.—For London £2. 10s. to £3; many vessels holding out for higher rates, and are most likely to be taken up very shortly, as there is some demand for tonnage. The Aden and Elizabeth have been laid on for Liverpool at the above rates. The Loopuyt to Hamburg at £2. 15s. all round. The Reijeward from Akyab at £3. 5s. to United Kingdom, £3. 10s. to Holland, or £3. 15s. to a port between Havre and Hamburg, with 5s. per ton extra if loaded at Rangoon.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Oct. 12, Theodor Dill; 14, Scawfell; 15, Argo. From China to England and Continent: 17, Celestial, Westminster, Roska. To New York: 15, Winged Racer; 17, Ann. From England and Continent to Singapore: 11, Amalia Augusta; 12, Bengalen; 13, Richard Cobden; 14, Minister Thorbecke, Sec Park; 15, Cecilia; 18, Harvest Home, Loopuyt. From Singapore to England and Continent: 11, Oryx; 17, Johannes Kepler. From Manila to Havre: 15, Coligny. From England and Continent to Batavia: 12, J. C. Schotel; 11, Constantia, Kosmopoliet; 17, Leven, Bezoekie, Ortelius; 18, Susanne. From Melbourne: 15, Canoe. From Batavia to Amsterdam: 13, Allegonda Jacoba. From Boston to order: 14, Philomela.

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec 3.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Official despatches received from the staff of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia state that, on the 21st of August last, the Cossack officer, Captain Zaboroffsky, arrived at Irkutsk as courier from Blagowessensk, on his return from Nicolayeffsky, whither he had conducted a transport of eight barges, freighted with 12,000 poods of provisions. He started from Tschila on the 29th of April, as soon as the river Ingota was free of ice, arriving with his charge safely at Nicolayeffsky on the 29th July. After delivering his cargo, he was sent by the head of the Imperial Commissariat Department with despatches to the Governor-General at Irkutsk. According to Captain Zaboroffsky's statement, the transports of the Government, as well as those of the civil and military colonies, together with cattle and other articles of food, were carried on with perfect security and without interruption the whole length of the Amoor. From the official report of the Military Governor of the Province of the Amoor, it appears that from the 16th of May to the 24th of July (old style), the navigation of the Amoor was greatly on the increase, for during that period the number of vessels that passed Blagowessensk was as follows:—194 barges, each containing 1,500 poods, or 30 tons, 22 large boats of 1,000 poods or 20 tons each, and 424 bacs, carrying from 250 to 500 poods (5 to 10 tons) each. On the whole line of route the greatest activity is everywhere perceptible, timber is being cut, houses are "springing up," and farming operations carried on with vigour. The steamer Amoor, left Nicolayeffsky on the 1st July, conveying a number of passengers, a mail, some cargo, and towing a large loaded barge, with which she arrived on the 5th, at Mariinsk. On the following day, having taken on board some more passengers, she continued her voyage up the river, arriving on the 12th at Kharaboffka. On the 13th, she started again, taking in tow an additional barge carrying 50 men of the 2nd Battalion of the line, and arriving on the 22nd of July at Blagowessensk with the mail, 160 passengers, and 1,500 poods of cargo.

As far back as the reign of the Czar Alexis Michaelowitz, the cultivation of tobacco was introduced into Siberia, and numerous imperial ukases granted to the Woiwodes of Nertschink and Tobolsk in 1696 and 1697, abundantly prove that the plant was extensively grown there at that time. From some unexplained cause or other, the cultivation has, however, been greatly neglected of late years, and in many districts even completely abandoned. Preparations are now being made on a grand scale to increase and improve the production of this valuable plant, the consumption of which has so greatly increased in every country on the face of the globe as to render it a very valuable article of commerce. It may here be mentioned as an important fact that, the soil of Siberia is peculiarly adapted for the growth of tobacco, and that the quality of the produce is very similar to that of Turkey. The Irkutsk Gazette stated, not long ago, that 200,000 poods or eight millions of pounds of tobacco are annually conveyed to that capital from the Ukraine, by the expensive process of land-carriage, and consequently, command most exorbitant prices. In the producing country, the wholesale figure for the best quality is one rouble (about 3s.) per pood of 40lbs., or less than a penny per lb. When brought to Nischny-Nowgorod, it sells for 3 roubles, at Irbit from 4 to 5 r. As it is carried further East it increases in value, so that at Irkutsk it commands the enormous price of 8 and even 10 roubles. At Berezoff, Jakutsk, and Okhotsk, the common description of tobacco, called *makhorka*, is usually bartered for an equal weight of skirrel's skins and other valuable furs. The rich, black loamy soil in the neighbourhood of Irkutsk, the country surrounding the Lake Baikal, the sources of the Yenessi, and may parts of the banks of the Amoor and its tributaries, are all singularly adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, and as the labour is light and the profits enormous, with a certainty of easy sale, which would be greatly enhanced by a reduction in the price, to which the growers could very well afford to submit, there is no reason why the cultivation should not be carried on very extensively, favoured by the advantages derived from a congenial soil and climate.

The *Gazette of the Senate*, No. 92, contains the following official announcement:—"On the recommendation of the Minister for Public Instruction, and a similar report from the Committee of the Department for the affairs of Siberia, H.M. the Emperor, has been pleased, by Ukase, dated 3.15, October last, to authorise the corporation of merchants at Kiachta, to educate at their expense, for fifteen years, at the Chino-Mandschurian section of the Faculty of Oriental Languages, at the University of St. Petersburg, two Bursars selected from among the most diligent and meritorious students of the Gymnasium at Irkutsk, who shall be known and designated by the style and title of "*The Bursars of Count Mura-wieff-Amoorsky*," in memory of the treaty of Aigoon, concluded by that statesman between Russia and China. The travelling expenses of the Bursars, both in coming and going, to be defrayed by the said merchants of Kiachta."

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, November 28, 1860.

The people here are urging the policy of establishing a line of steamers between California, China, and Japan, and one between Panama and Australia, which has been long mooted. In the absence of a Pacific steam line to Australia, there is little doubt such an extension as that proposed would greatly promote commerce, although I doubt whether it would centralise trade, and exchange operations in New York, as so fondly anticipated. Some of the arguments urged in support of the proposed line are these:—

"With first-class steamers from San Francisco, the passage may be made over to Shanghai in from twenty to twenty-five days. The commerce of the Pacific is one of the greatest in interest to a nation. Australia and Japan have but begun to be open to our enterprise. China is increasing her intercourse with Australia and America. That intercourse is now large with San Francisco, and would be much increased with steam communication. At the present moment, flour, provisions, &c., are being sent from San Francisco to China, and that port is the natural one to supply such things to China, Australia, Peru, Japan, &c., in the future. Australia formerly looked to Chili for flour, now they only look to San Francisco. With a line of steamers from Panama to Australia, and this line of steamers from San Francisco to China, we could make the commerce of this country take such strides ahead as would astonish those who have not thought upon the subject."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The derangement and embarrassment in money and business negotiations have told with more or less severity in our market for East India staple goods. Sales have been checked, and in many cases have been extremely difficult, except at a decided decline in prices. Freight to Hong Kong may be quoted at \$10 for dead weight up to \$14 for measurement.

TEA.—The market is quiet, and the business doing has been on a reduced scale. Greens are firmly held, and prices sustained, while Blacks are dull. A public sale announced last week was postponed until to-day. Sales privately during the impending sale have been light. Greens were taken to a moderate extent at full prices.

INDIGO.—The market is dull, while prices are without change of moment. The sales since our last report have embraced 3 chests Madras, at 80c. to 85c., 6 months, and 25 chests Bengal, at \$1 50c., and 5 chests Manila, at 30c.

HEMP.—The market has been dull. The sales have embraced 500 bales Manila, in Boston, at 5½c. 8 months; and 75 bales extra quality jute at \$115 6 months.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Sales of 500 boxes of Canton. 40 packages have been made on private terms.

COFFEE rules very dull, and quotations are in a measure nominal. The last sales embraced 50 bags Ceylon at 14½c., and 75 mats Java a 16½c. at 4 months; 250 do. Ceylon at 14½c. to 15c. The stocks continue to be light, comprising 300 mats Java, and 9,970 bags Government ditto.

SPICES.—The market has been dull since our last. An invoice of 1,887 bags Pimento afloat for export, and a cargo to arrive, with 10 barrels nutmegs on private terms, 500 mats cassia at 21c., and 20 cassia vera at 14½c. at 6 months, small lots No. 1 nutmegs at 40c., 20 cases at 41c. to 42c., and 50 bags pepper at 8½c. 6 months.

TIN.—The market rules dull, and we have no sales of Straits or Banc of moment to report, though prices are more firm.

SUGARS are extremely dull, and prices for many grades are nominal.

ARRIVALS.—At New York: From Penang, Nov. 7, Rocket, Saunders. From Singapore, 20, Keystone, Varind. From Manila, 19, Reliance, Bang. From Hong Kong, 21 and 22, Judge Shaw and Benefactor.

SAILED.—From Boston, Nov. 14, Nautilus, Elwell, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.—At New York for Hong Kong: Eureka, Cutler, Dayght, Sanger.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

The twentieth annual meeting of this company was held on the 5th inst., at the offices, Leadenhall-street, Mr. Wilcox, M.P., in the chair.

The report of the directors stated, that on the 30th of September last the company stood possessed of stock in ships, less the amount set apart for depreciation, amounting to £2,228,100; also freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, and other stations, to £110,916; stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, to £559,633; also cash, investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company, to £240,007; making the total assets £3,138,656. The capital received from the proprietors amounted to £2,000,000, and on debentures to £458,000—total capital £2,458,000. The liabilities of the company, on bills payable and otherwise, amounted to £386,471, making the total capital and liabilities £2,844,471, and showing a surplus of £294,185. To this was added a balance of £34,100, from the proprietors' underwriting account set apart that day, making the total surplus £328,285. The gross revenue or income of the company from all sources amounted for the twelve months ending the 30th September last to £2,350,361. The expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures, with the reserves made for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation for the same period, amounted to £2,247,329, leaving a net profit of £103,032. From this was deducted £63,000 for the dividend of 3½ per cent. paid for the half year ending March 31, and £39,000 for the dividend of 2 per cent., recommended for the half year ending the 30th of September, leaving a balance of £1,032. The proprietors' underwriting account showed a balance of £53,600, out of which it was proposed to pay them £19,500, or 1 per cent., leaving £34,100 to be carried out to the guarantee insurance fund, which would then amount to £328,285.

CASUALTIES.

Accidents had lately deprived the company of the services of the *Jeddo*, *Northam*, and *Ottawa*, and the *Simla*, *Candia*, and *Massilia*, were at present laid up from similar causes. Although no human foresight could prevent those misfortunes, they were frequently treated by the public and passengers as evidence of defective management, and were made the subject of indiscriminating complaint. Three of the company's steamers—the *Chusan*, the *Azof*, and the *Granada*—were still under charter to the Government in China, and one, the *Shanghai*, was in the service of the Imperial Government of France. The company's fleet now consists of fifty-two vessels, of 70,753 tons, exclusive of eight transport, store, and coal ships.

THE INDIA AND CHINA POSTAL SERVICE.

The contract entered into between the Government and the company, in 1853, for the fortnightly conveyance of the Mails between this country and Calcutta and China, is now being carried on subject to termination on twelve months' notice from either party. Since the date on which this contract was commenced, circumstances have rendered several modifications and extensions necessary; and the company have also come under engagements, by contract and correspondence with the Government, for extensive postal services between this country and Bombay. The introduction of the latter was gradual: but by the combined working of the different lines, a weekly communication with India has been kept up since 1857. The service, which now works harmoniously as a whole, is thus carried on under many separate contracts and agreements—a system which is productive of much inconvenience to the company, and, it may be presumed, also to the Government.

The directors might not, however, have been led to move from this cause alone, but they found it imperatively necessary to submit a proposal for a new arrangement to the Government, on the more important grounds that were alluded to in the last half-yearly report, namely, that "the extra expenses, the strain upon the vessels, and the other disadvantages which attend the constant and punctual performance of the obligations of the Mail Service, are not adequately compensated by the present rate of subsidy," and also by reason of the continuance of the high cost of coals and stores prominently referred to in the same report. This proposal was sent in July last, and embraced the consolidation of the different contracts and agreements into one, the whole service to be paid for at a rate per mile calculated to afford the company a fair remuneration. The official vacations and other causes having led to delay, the directors have recently taken active measures to obtain a decision on the subject, and have at the same time signified that it was no part of their object to bind the Government to the consolidated contract for a term of years, but that they were quite content that it should remain at the option of either party to close it on twelve months' notice, as at present.

RISE IN RATES.

With regard to the rates of freight and passage-money, the directors had deferred taking any steps in this matter as long as possible, in the hope that the cost of coals and the prices of naval stores would undergo some abatement. The cost of fuel, which, during the last twelve months had amounted to the enormous sum of £850,000, had, however, rendered it imperative on them to resume from the 1st of January next the rates that were payable from December, 1853, to August, 1856; for at the latter date the directors made a reduction, which gave the public the full advantage which the company then derived from a diminished cost of coals and other items of expenditure.

DIVIDEND.

The amount of dividend payable under the present report would be—dividend 2 per cent., underwriting account 1 per cent., and from the commissions relinquished by the managing directors 2 per cent., in all 5 per cent., which would be paid free of Income-tax in one warrant on the 28th inst. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, regretted that the rate of dividend was less than they had been accustomed to receive for some years past. The cause of that was notorious, for during the last twelve months the extra expenditure arising from the increased cost of coals was about £150,000, while the trade with India and China had not yielded corresponding increase in the receipts.

Naval and Military.

We believe that the Canton prize-money will shortly be distributed to those who took part in the capture. The amount realised is, we understand, £69,293 13s. 11d., subject to the following deductions:—The French share, £13,286 10s. 4d.; freight, £462 4s. 10d.; expenses of realising, £600; leaving a balance of £54,944 18s. 9d. Of this sum the naval force, 4,271 men, take £30,453 15s.; the army and marines, 3,412 men, £24,401 3s. 9d. Major-General Van Straubenzie, who commanded, receives one-twentieth of the amount appropriated to the British. The following notification has been made in the *London Gazette*:—

"With reference to the advertisements which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd and 27th November, 1860, giving notice of preparation for the intended distribution of the sum of £33,000 voted by parliament for the naval force employed on the China station between the 1st October, 1856, and the 26th June, 1858. Notice is hereby given that, as only those ships which were present on that station for not less than three months within the above-named period, are to receive one month's additional pay of thirty days, the whole of the crew of her Majesty's ship *Spartan* will not be entitled to participate, but only such portion of it as were drafted from her to other ships, and who have completed the three months' service eastward of Singapore."

It is intended to despatch by the next and following Overland Mails such stores and medical necessaries as may be required by the army at Peking.

The officers of the screw steam-sloop *Miranda*, (15), Com. H. C. Glynn, at Plymouth, are ordered to go on board the gunnery ship *Cambridge*, Capt. Arthur W. Jerningham, in Hamoaze, to receive instructions for using the Armstrong gun. The *Miranda* is going on the East India and China station or the Pacific.

The *Times* announces the resignation of Sir Baldwin Walker, as Controller of the Navy. Sir Baldwin has now for a period of nearly thirteen years satisfactorily discharged the duties of Surveyor and Controller of the Navy. He succeeded the late Admiral Sir William Symonds in 1848, having been sent for by the Government of the day from the Pacific, where he was in command of the *Constance* frigate, to take the post vacated by that gallant and able officer. As an acknowledgment of his valuable services, Sir Baldwin Walker was created a baronet in 1856. Sir Baldwin has, for some time past, been desirous of a more stirring employment than that afforded by a seat at a desk at Whitehall, and has accepted the command at the Cape of Good Hope, rendered vacant by the removal of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to the Brazil station. Sir Baldwin will probably hoist his flag on board the *Euryalus*, (51), now fitting at Portsmouth with a poop for the reception of an officer of his rank.

We understand, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the lists of recommendations for promotion which have been received from China have come in a very confused shape, so much so, that in some instances the identity of the individuals is not a matter of certainty. Nevertheless, we expect that the recognition of the services of those who have distinguished themselves will not prove unduly tardy. The promotion of Captains Rogers and Burslem and Lieutenant Chaplin was not only a rapid piece of officialism, but an unheard-of violation of red tape,—three officers having been promoted for gallantry in the field, in anticipation of the recommendation of the General commanding.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK has sent home some sketches taken in China at the Taku Forts, which have been published by Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket.

SEVERAL officers have been named as likely to succeed Sir Baldwin Walker at the Admiralty. Among others, Rear-Admiral George Elliot has been mentioned as the probable future Comptroller of the Navy.

THE *Retribution*, 28, paddle, Commodore Harry E. Edgell, C.B., arrived at Spithead from China and the East Indies. The ship and her machinery are in a very disabled state, and at one part of her voyage it was doubtful whether she would ever reach England.

Her Majesty's sailing sloop *Amethyst* (26), Captain Sidney Grenfell, from China and the Pacific stations, arrived in the Plymouth Sound on the 6th inst. She left St. Blas, Mexico, June 20, arrived at Panama July 16, sailed therefrom on the 23rd, reached Valparaiso August 28, sailed September 15, arrived at Rio Janeiro October 14, and left on the 20th.

Correspondence.

"INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA."

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—It seems incumbent on me to pen a few lines in relation to a communication with the above heading, signed "Linguist," published in your last issue. It is not my purpose to question the vaunted scholarship of the Messrs. Major. I am willing to suppose that paternal partiality has had nothing to do in the estimate there given of the precocious sinologues, who, we are informed, have such a "thorough mastery" of the Mandarin dialect, as to be able to speak it "fluently," and also to read and "write," and far be it from me to question their fitness for the positions indicated, though attained at my cost, and in such a questionable manner. As, however, it is well known that the "learned Chinese pundit" referred to by "Linguist" was my teacher, whom at great expense I brought to this country, and as he is seeking to impose on the public, or is made a tool of for that purpose by others, justice demands I should say that your correspondent has made several mis-statements respecting him. 1st. He does not "speak Mandarin." 2nd. He is not "learned." 3rd. He has never been near Peking. 4th. He never carried off a prize—nor was he ever at any examination in China, much less a competitor among "80,000!" But for the conspiracy by which I was deprived of my teacher, and menaced with extortion, the mendacity displayed on this last occasion would have surprised me.—Your obedient servant,

12, Regent-square, W.C., Dec. 1st, 1860.

D. J. MACGOWAN.

Legal.

THE RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—NEWALL v. ELLIOTT.—This suit was instituted by the plaintiff, who is a wire-rope and submarine telegraph manufacturer at Gateshead, for the purpose of having the defendants, who carry on the same sort of business in Cannon-street, in the city, restrained from infringing the plaintiff's patent for improvements in the apparatus employed for laying down submarine telegraph wires, and to restrain the sailing of three ships fitted up by the defendants with an apparatus for laying down a submarine cable between Rangoon and Singapore. It appeared that in 1854 the plaintiff contracted with the British Government to lay down a telegraphic submarine cable between Varna, Balaklava, and Eupatoria, and in the course of so doing invented certain improvements which were patented on the 14th November, 1855. The defendants subsequently fitted out a vessel, called the *Propontis*, with an apparatus somewhat similar to that invented by the plaintiff, and the latter brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas, which was subsequently referred to arbitration, with liberty for the arbitrator to state a special case for the opinion of the full Court. Both the award of the arbitrator, and the decision on the special case were in favour of the plaintiff. It was now alleged that the defendants had fitted up three vessels in a similar manner to the *Propontis*, the variations in the apparatus introduced by the defendants being of a very unimportant character. It appeared that in paying out cables there were two essentials in order to prevent kinking; first, it was necessary to have a large radius for the coil, and next to prevent the rope from becoming slack. This was formerly prevented by men who kept the rope taut. The plaintiff's invention had for its object to do away with the necessity for these men, and for this purpose he introduced the cone into the cylinder. The defendants had also introduced an internal stay into their cylinder, and this was the matter of which complaint was now made. In reply to the complaint, it was argued that the defendant's plan simply amounted to packing the cable; that it was a matter of that simplicity that it could not be subject of a patent. But it appeared in fact that this packing was not to be taken away before paying out commenced, but that it was to be used in the course of paying out. And, although it appeared from the evidence that the packing was put in for the purpose of paying out, yet in no place was it said that paying out would not, in point of fact, be made easy by it. Sir Hugh M. Cairns and Mr. Speed appeared in support of the motion; Mr. Rolt, Q.C., Mr. G. L. Russell, and Mr. Cleasby (of the common law bar) opposed the motion on the part of the defendants. His Honour said that he had inspected the specifications of the plaintiff's patent, and was of opinion that the apparatus proposed to be used by the defendants was substantially similar to that patented by the plaintiff, and that he was therefore bound to grant the injunction asked for. An appeal was heard in the Equity Court on the 13th inst., but was not decided.

SIR JOHN BOWRING.—The *Illustrated London News*, of the 1st inst. gave a portrait of Sir John Bowring, with an accompanying biography, in which it was positively asserted that Sir John had been re-appointed Superintendent of Trade in China, and Governor of Hong Kong. We thought the statement at the time highly improbable, and intimated the same in our last issue. We are now enabled to give a positive contradiction to the statement. Another paragraph, copied from *Galignani's Messenger*, which is also in circulation, states that Sir John "has accepted a diplomatic appointment from the Government of the Sandwich Islands, to act as their Commissioner for placing the commercial relations of that country with other communities on a satisfactory footing." The simple fact is, that Sir John Bowring, before leaving for Paris, offered to use his good offices with the Emperor of the French, to obtain some alterations in the commercial treaty which was wrung from the Sandwich Isles by the compulsion of a strong Power demanding from a weak State privileges and concessions for which little was given in return.

PROWESS OF THE CHINESE.—The *New York Herald* says:—John Chinaman has learned some useful lessons from the frequent whippings which he has had from the English. When he defeated the attack on the Taku Forts last spring less credit was given him for pluck than for the judgment which he displayed in fortifying his positions. The last advices from the Peiho announce that he attacked and beat the Allies in the open field on the march from Pehatang to the forts, the Chinese gingalls taking a longer range than the great Armstrong guns, ten of which were brought into requisition on this occasion. If every time he fights he improves in the science of warfare, and gains in pluck, John Chinaman will not prove such a despicable enemy after all. We are not sure that, much as it has been ridiculed by the English, Mr. Ward's way of getting to Peking will not be the one which they will be finally compelled to adopt.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rutherford Alcock, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tycoon of Japan, and Charles Alison, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the third class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The French Government, we understand, is about to send additional forces by the Overland route to China. The *Eldorado* and *Ulloa*, at Toulon, have received orders to prepare to proceed to Alexandria with the same. Stores and bullion are arriving daily at Toulon to be sent in these vessels.

A pamphlet has been published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., entitled "Italy for the Italians and China for the Chinese," being a copy of a letter addressed to Lord John Russell, by John Scarth, Esq., author of "Twelve Years in China."

At the conclusion of the first act at her Majesty's Theatre, on Saturday night, the telegram from China was read to the audience by a gentleman connected with the theatre.

A pair of China vases, the property of Messrs. Ellis and Everington, sold for 450 guineas.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

A series of despatches have been published by Government, which we give, to the exclusion of some of our usual headings of not so much present importance. They necessarily contain the secrets by which our ambassadors and military commanders were influenced, and which, of course, cannot be derived from any private source.

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Ho-see-woo, Sept. 16, 1860.

My Lord,—On the early morning of the day succeeding that on which I addressed to your lordship my despatch of the 11th inst. from Yang-tsun, and when I was already on horseback, two white-buttoned Mandarins arrived in hot haste from the north, bearing with them a letter to me from Prince Tsai and his colleague, the translation of which is the first of the documents herewith enclosed. This communication, as your lordship will observe, was somewhat defiant in its tone. The writers expressed surprise at my having started with a force from Tien-tsin in spite of their letter of the previous day, which letter had not, however, reached me until two days after my departure from that place, and required me to return thither in terms slightly imperious. It appeared to me that the proper way of dealing with such a communication was to take no notice of it whatever, and accordingly, without making any reply to it, I accompanied the advancing column of the army to Nan-tsai-tsun, a village which had been already fixed upon as the limit of that day's march, and which was about eight miles beyond Yang-tsun.

At about 7 o'clock in the evening a further communication from the same personages reached me at our new halting place. Its translation forms the second enclosure of this despatch. It purports to be a reply to my communication to them, of which the copy was sent to your lordship in my despatch referred to above. Both in letter and in spirit it is more modest than that which I had received from them only twelve hours before. It concedes unconditionally almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire is expressed that the British army may not be permitted to go beyond Ho-see-woo, a village one day's march in advance of Nan-tsai-tsun, and this request is accompanied by the somewhat ingenuous remark that, if halted there, it will still be sufficiently near to be called into play, should any hitch occur in the conduct of negotiations.

Before replying to this communication, which could not manifestly be treated with the same disregard as its predecessors, I addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant a letter, the copy of which, together with a copy of his reply, forms enclosure three of this despatch, with the view of ascertaining whether or not we were in a position to continue without interruption our hostile advance on Tungchow. If the answer to this inquiry had been in the affirmative I might perhaps have deemed it expedient to decline to listen to any overtures from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries until I should have been either under or within the walls of that city. When I learnt, however, that in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief it would be necessary, before undertaking a march which might end in the assault of Tungchow to create a large depot of stores at Ho-see-woo and to bring up heavy guns—operations which would occupy from eight to ten days at the least, and which might, perhaps, involve a much more considerable expenditure of time—I resolved, with his entire consent and concurrence, to make a communication to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, which might perhaps have the effect of bringing matters to a speedier issue, and enable us to avoid delays which at this season of the year and in the present low state of the river are not unattended with hazard. I may add that I do not think I could possibly, for the space of ten days or a fortnight, during which the general would have been engaged in concentrating a large army at Ho-see-woo, have turned a deaf ear to such overtures as Prince Tsai and his colleague were making, without justifying the belief that the avowed object of our march on Peking was not the real one, and that while we professed to be enforcing the stipulations of a treaty we were, in point of fact, bent on the conquest of the empire. A desperate attempt to resist, involving probably an appeal to the patriotism of the populations in our rear, or a speedy flight into Tartary, would have been the only alternative open to the Emperor and his advisers if this conviction had obtained possession of their minds.

The communication which, under these circumstances, I determined to address to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, was in substance to the effect that the British Army would continue its advance on Tungchow, crushing all opposition which it might encounter; but that if the Chinese authorities gave me the securities for their good conduct which I required I would cause it to halt at a point within an easy stage of that city, and proceed from there with an escort of 1,000 men to Tungchow, for the signature of the Convention, and to Peking for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin. I embodied these conditions in a letter which I entrusted to Messrs. Wade and Parkes for delivery, recommending them at the same time to endeavour, if possible, to obtain a personal interview with the Prince and his colleague, as I thought that what they might say verbally, in explanation of our real views and objects in China on such an occasion, when for the first time a functionary of the highest authority was about to come into contact with us, would be likely to produce a much more salutary effect than anything which I could write. For reasons which they explained on their return, and which were perfectly satisfactory to me, these gentlemen eventually decided not to deliver my letter. But they obtained access to the Prince and his colleague, and conducted all the other duties of their important and somewhat hazardous mission with a courage and ability which does them the greatest honour.

A letter to me from Mr. Wade, narrating briefly the principal incidents of this mission, the translation of a communication from Prince Tsai and his colleague, which crossed them on their way, and of a further communication from the same persons which Messrs. Wade and Parkes brought back with them from Tungchow, form enclosures 4, 5, 6 of this despatch. On their return, I put Baron Gros and Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant in possession of the information which they had gathered during their mission, and the following plan of proceeding was, after deliberation,

agreed on. The Commanders-in-Chief resolved to proceed on Monday, the 17th inst., from Ho-see-woo to the point at which it had been arranged that the bulk of the allied army should halt, and which it was understood would be reached in two days' march; at the same time, or rather before the departure of the army, Mr. Parkes undertook to start from Tungchow, accompanied by some of the gentlemen of my suite, who were to proceed thither for the purpose of making preparations for the reception of the embassy at that place, and to procure for us the means of transport, in which we were sadly deficient. Sir Hope Grant also determined to take advantage of Mr. Parkes's return to Tungchow, to send with him officers of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and of the Commissariat, and to furnish an escort for the protection of the whole party. The French Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief resolved, on their side, to adopt somewhat similar measures.

The last enclosure of this despatch is the copy of a letter which I requested Mr. Parkes to deliver to the Prince Tsai and his colleague on his arrival at Tungchow. It informs them that I agree substantially to the terms for effecting a pacific settlement of our pending differences with China which they had been induced by Messrs. Wade and Parkes to offer. I required, however, that a proclamation should immediately be issued to apprise the people that it was at the request of the Chinese Commissioners themselves that the British army halted at the place fixed upon, and I added that I would come under no obligation to withdraw it from this advanced position until I should have been satisfied that the Chinese Government had resolved to keep its treaty engagements. I also adverted in this communication to the fact that I was the bearer of a letter from her Majesty to the Emperor of China, which I should desire to deliver on my arrival at Peking.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Sept. 12, 1860, 6 A.M.

Tsai, Prince of S., &c., and Muh, President of the Board of War, &c., Imperial Commissioners, make a communication:—

"The Prince and his colleague, having had the great honour to receive his Majesty the Emperor's gracious commands to proceed as Ministers Plenipotentiary* to Tien-tsin, and there in conference with his Excellency the British Minister definitively settle the form in which the stipulations accorded were to be arranged, addressed a despatch to that effect to his Excellency the British Minister, upon the 25th inst. (10th Sept.) Presuming that his Excellency cannot fail to have informed himself of these facts, they are indeed astonished to learn that his Excellency has, notwithstanding, again arrayed his troops and is moving forward from Tien-tsin.

"The purposes of his Excellency's Government being relations of friendship to endure for ever with the Government of China, is his hostile movement (literally array of troops) reasonable? If a hostile movement be necessary, then friendly relations do not exist. In view of these circumstances, it appears to the Prince and his colleague that it would be inexpedient on their part to hurry forward, without further deliberation, and it becomes their duty to request his Excellency the British Minister to send back to their quarters in Tien-tsin the whole force he has brought thence with him, thereby to show that he has no feeling of animosity, and to put it in some degree in the power of the Prince and his colleague to proceed to Tien-tsin, and in conference with him dispose of whatever there is to be deliberated about; such being the course consistent with professions of eternal friendship. They would add that if what is required is the execution of the treaty now concluded, without any additions extraordinary, they are not like the Chief Minister Kweiliang,†—they will assuredly not eat their words. But if the British Minister insists on advancing with a force, if he will not send back his troops, it is plain that he is not earnest in his desire for friendly relations. The troops of Government hold positions throughout the neighbourhood of Ho-see-woo, and if there should be any misunderstanding between them and the others, the negotiations of peace will be seriously prejudiced by it; nor is it possible for the Prince and his colleague to interfere. They can only hope that his Excellency will think over what has been stated. They are already at Matan‡ where they will wait until his Excellency write a reply to say that his troops are returned to Tien-tsin, that thereupon they may proceed to Tien-tsin.

"A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin. Heifung, 10th year, 7th moon, 20th day (Sept. 11, 1860).

"Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary."

SECOND COMMUNICATION

Received at Nan-tsai-tsun, Sept. 13, 1860, 7 P.M.

Tsai, Prince of S., &c., and Muh, President of the Board of War, &c., Imperial Commissioners, make a communication in reply.

"On the morning of the 7th day of the present moon (12th of Sept.), the Prince and the Minister his colleague received a despatch from his Excellency the British Minister, in which he states that 'he had never desired any other than a pacific solution of the present question.' These words, which prove his Excellency is sincere in his desire for friendly relations, are most gratifying to the Imperial Commissioners. His Excellency proceeds to say, 'that it was only because Kweiliang showed himself unable to sign the convention immediately that his Excellency had felt it his duty, in order to prevent further loss of time, to move to some place nearer [the capital], and had accordingly resolved to proceed to Tungchow.'

"The Prince and his colleague have had the honour to be appointed, by the gracious commands of his Majesty the Emperor, Special Plenipotentiaries for the negotiations of peace. They have reached Matan, where it had been their intention to wait until until the forces of the British Minister should be withdrawn to Tien-tsin, and then to proceed to Tien-tsin and there sign the treaty (the convention?) as originally considered, and so to bring the question to a pacific termination, that no further time might be lost. His Excellency, fearing a further loss of time, adheres to

* Our term not the usual Chinese equivalent.

† Kweiliang's name is mentioned without any respect. He is not impossibly degraded.
‡ "Matan," ordinarily a landing-place or port, here specially of a place some miles from Peking.

his intention to proceed to Tungchow; and seeing that, if the Prince and his colleague were to return thither now that they have reached Matan, this moving back and forward would occasion a further postponement of the day [of signature], it would be best [they think] that there should be a conference between the parties. If, therefore, the British Minister will retire his forces to Tien-tsin, the Prince and his colleague will have it in their power to repair at once to Tien-tsin for a conference for the consideration and despatch of business. But if his Excellency be apprehensive that time will be wasted by these movements to and fro, there would be no objection whatever to his halting his force at Yung-tsun, and selecting some place midway [between that town and Matan], near enough to suit his convenience, at which business might be discussed and disposed of. Let his Excellency decide whether it shall be Ho-see-woo or Ngan Ping, and inform the Prince and his colleague which he chooses; and then, on receipt of his reply, will name a day for a conference, and having then, at whatever spot within reach [he shall name], or without travelling further, concluded a treaty [containing] the propositions originally brought forward, seal it and sign it. Thus, assuredly, there will be no delay; if negotiations should not run smoothly, what difficulty would his Excellency have in recommencing his march upon Tungchow? It would never be too late.

"His Excellency is requested to reply with all speed. The Prince and his colleague will make a point of awaiting his reply to shape their course. They have to add that on receiving their special commission to come forward and negotiate peace, they set out in such haste that it is impossible that there should be perfect uniformity in the paper, seals, &c., which they use; but let this occasion no doubt or apprehension to his Excellency.

"A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin. Hienfung, 10th year, 7th moon, 27th day (Sept. 12, 1860).

"Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary."

LORD ELGIN TO SIR HOPE GRANT.

Nan-tsai-tsun, Sept. 12, 1860.

Sir,—In my despatch of the 8th inst., I informed your Excellency that I considered it to be my duty, in consequence of the want of good faith shown by the Imperial Commissioner, Kweiliang, to intimate to him that I should call on your Excellency to convey me to Tungchow, and that I should not conclude any treaty with the Chinese Government until I had reached that place. Since I left Tien-tsin I have been apprised of the nomination of new Imperial Commissioners, of very high rank and official standing. These Commissioners assure me that they hold powers from the Emperor of the most certain character, and invite me to confer with them at some point near to this place. Before I answer this I should be glad to learn from your Excellency whether there are any military difficulties in the way of an immediate advance on Tungchow. That there are none which would not be superable by your Excellency and the force under your command I confidently believe; but if there be any which would, in your judgment, occasion delay, it would be my duty to consider them in dealing with these overtures of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

I have, &c., ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO LORD ELGIN.

Head-Quarters' Camp, Ho-see-woo, Sept. 13, 1860.

My Lord,—In answer to your Excellency's letter of the 12th inst., I have the honour to state that it will be inexpedient for the army under my command to move from Ho-see-woo for seven or eight days at least. The force I have with me at present is small, and must be reinforced. The heavy guns now on their way up by water cannot arrive for several days, and it will be necessary for me to form a depot at this place for supplies to make me independent of the country, from which it is very uncertain whether I shall be able to get a sufficiency. Supplies are expected up by the river, but it will take several days before they arrive.

I have, &c., J. HOPE GRANT, Major-General.

THE INTERPRETER'S REPORT TO LORD ELGIN.

Pa-li-Chiao, Sept. 23, 1860.

My Lord,—It had been, of course, the intention of Mr. Parkes and myself to report formally to your Excellency the result of our expedition to Tungchow, and the evening before Mr. Parkes left Ho-si-cou we carefully went over the whole ground together. From our joint recollection of what took place, aided by some rough notes made during our interview with the Commissioners by Mr. Parkes, I prepared a memorandum of considerable dimensions. This was to have been put into shape and signed by us both; but my own movements, as your Excellency is aware, have been such as to render its reduction impossible, and I must, therefore, limit myself to a précis of the paper, trusting that before the departure of next mail I shall be able to present it to you with Mr. Parkes's signature.

We reached Tungchow about noon on the 14th, not having spent the night at Matan, the village at which your Excellency had expected we should find the Imperial Commissioners Tsai and Muh. Matan is a most wretched place, and the Commissioners had left it, I presume, on hearing of our advance to Ho-si-cou. Along the road to Tungchow we saw sufficient evidence of the neighbourhood of a large force, but none of the works or batteries found by the Allied force on the 18th inst. We reached the city about noon, and took up our abode in the *yamun* of the chief civilian, and about four o'clock proceeded to the temple outside the east gate, in which the Commissioners were waiting our arrival. Our approach had been announced the evening before from Matan. We were shown into a side room, and the Commissioners almost immediately followed. The Prince Tsai (I tsin-wang) is a tall, dignified man, with an intelligent countenance, though a somewhat unpleasant eye; Muh-yin, the President of the Board of War, softer and more wily in his manner, but also intelligent. Both were extremely polite, the Prince especially, and without condescension or affectation. The Commissioners relieved us of the necessity of producing our letter of credence, by requesting to be informed what had dissatisfied your Excellency, to whom they had written once and again. We said that your Excellency found difficulty in deciding whom to trust as representative of the Chinese Government, or by what forms it would consider itself bound, and, in explanation we reviewed

briefly the history of our intercourse for the last three years. The Prince deprecated allusion to the past, defended Kweiliang as very old and infirm, and insisted on the guarantee afforded by his own high rank for the validity of any engagements he might accept for his Government. We contended that reference to the past was unhappily inevitable, and closing with what he advanced in support of his own superiority as Imperial Representative, we endeavoured to draw from him what authority he would be able to produce to your Excellency for his exercise of the plenipotentiary powers assumed by Kweiliang.

He denied that the formula employed by Kweiliang was Chinese. We cited the decrees of 1842 and 1858, and after much discussion on the nature and object of powers, and in particular upon the national obligations arising out of contracts signed by Plenipotentiary Ministers, the Prince, having first declared that what he signed would be as though the Emperor signed it, agreed to procure such a decree as would correspond to our definition of the powers required.

This obtained, he wished to know what would he be required to sign? We assumed that he knew what had passed at Tien-tsin. He ignored the Convention altogether, although in two of his despatches already written, he had promised to sign it. I reminded him of this, and produced a copy of the Convention, which I had in my pocket. He read it rapidly, remarking at first that, if he could promise all the rest, he could not promise the payment demanded within two months at Tien-tsin; if the money were not forthcoming, we should be charging China with another breach of faith; could we not promise to make the terms five months? Of course we could promise nothing. Then he could not promise anything till he had conferred with your Excellency. I think he here rose and left the room. Muh-yin meanwhile perused the draught, and although he had professed difficulty in understanding our Chinese, and had even affected a little deafness, he showed himself well up in all that had just passed, and indeed, in all the questions at issue. Presently, the Prince returning, Mr. Parkes asked him whether he would point out any other articles to which he took exception, and he then objected to the disposition of the troops, the residence of her Majesty's Minister at Peking, the payment of indemnity, the opening of Tien-tsin to trade, and lastly, though this was not in the Convention, to the escort which he had heard was to accompany your Excellency. All this, however, with little show of earnestness; the old arguments against our coming north at all, the climate, the disposition of the people, &c., were urged, but not as if it was expected they would influence us. After a *vas* deal of desultory debate, however, we arrived at the following position:—

"We explained that your Excellency, having declared your intention not to sign the Convention elsewhere than at Tungchow, would infallibly come to that city for that purpose; that it would make no difference to your Excellency, whether you came with the large force now on its way from Tien-tsin or the escort originally mentioned to Kweiliang; but that your Excellency assuming that it would make every difference to the Chinese Government, had sent us to wait on the Prince and his colleague for the purpose of impressing upon them the conditions upon which the advance of the force upon Tungchow might be stayed. We were come simply as witnesses to your Excellency's desire for a pacific termination of the present misunderstanding should it be possible; but we were not authorized to promise any abatement of the demands already known to the Chinese Government; indeed, it was rather to be assumed from what had passed since our arrival at Peh-tang that further postponement of the satisfaction of these would but lead to the addition of others; the most we could undertake to say was that, if we were enabled to report to your Excellency that the Commissioners were ready to sign the Convention, to produce the necessary powers, and to furnish some adequate guarantee for the adherence of the Chinese Government to the engagements he was to contract for it, the British force would not advance beyond a camping ground to be selected to the south of Chang-kia-wan, an old town of some substance, about four miles south of Tungchow. We had already had a long conversation upon the character of the escort which was to be sent with your Excellency, and the readiness with which we admitted the perfect right of the Chinese Commissioners to be attended by an escort of equal strength, or if they wished it of greater strength, had disposed of that difficulty. The greatest opposition was now offered by the Prince to our proposal to encamp near Chang-kia-wan. Indeed, more than once he seemed determined to run all risks rather than concede this point. A distance of five li—say a mile and a half—he at last admitted would suffice, and I withdrew to another room to prepare a draught of the letter to be written by the Commissioners to your Excellency.

"The difficulty in this was the guarantee for the future. The Prince again appealed to his position in the Empire, repeating that what he signed was as though the Emperor signed it, &c.; and, after a little discussion as to how he should state this, the declaration as it now stands was agreed to. During my absence the Prince had been in conversation with Mr. Parkes, who, in answer to one of the general expressions of a hope that henceforth friendly relations would continue uninterrupted, had remarked that an increase of intercourse would doubtless make us better friends, and that he rejoiced in the prospect of an acquaintance between the representatives of foreign Governments and the three Princes. Your Excellency will bear in mind that from all we have ever been given to understand the actual government of the country is in the hands of Prince Hwui, the Prince of Ching, and the Prince of I, to whom Mr. Parkes was speaking. He started at the words 'the three Princes'; 'by whom,' added Mr. Parkes, 'we have been much misunderstood;' and he immediately rejoined, 'Not by them alone, but also by (writing the character with his forefinger in the air, *a la Chinoise*) the Han' (Chinese). He then rose, went round the table, and again whispered the word Han. They then became very friendly, and in answer to Mr. Parkes's assurance that our real wish had ever been to do the country service, the Prince at once suggested that we might help them much in supplying the capital with grain; hinting at the same time that we should not, he hoped, attempt to make too great a profit upon it. He then tried to sound Mr. Parkes upon the question of co-operation against rebels, but finding him avoid this question, returned to the grain supply. My return with the draught put an end to the conversation, and as soon as it had received its final correction, it was sent to be copied. We did not wait for it, as the Commissioners' seal was at their residence in the city; and as it was now well past midnight, we took our leave, very

weary of an interview which had lasted upwards of eight hours. The earnestness and even vehemence with which the Prince had discussed, first the question of powers, and lastly, the position of the force, induced us both to believe that his surrender at last was *bona fide* for the purpose of preventing further hostilities. I think so still; the deep sighs with which Muh-yin perused the despatch we were to carry away may have had other causes, but they appeared to me at the time not unfavourable symptoms.

"The expected letter arrived shortly after us, at our lodgings, and at five o'clock we started for Ho-see-woo. South of Chang-kia-wan we observed numerous cavalry vedettes, but no large body, and none of the works upon which our force came two days later. In the neighbourhood of Maian, long lines of a very wretched cavalry presented themselves in parade order. The officer to whom we spoke inquired eagerly if there was a prospect of peace, and the following day they were withdrawn throughout the country in question. Mr. Parkes, who had occasion to accompany a civil Mandarin, who had been waiting our return beyond our lines, is my authority for this statement. I think it worth mention that a prisoner, taken on the 21st, in the course of conversation volunteered the remark that the fighting was all the doing of San-ko-lin-sin, who was as anxious for it as the Prince Tsai was opposed to it. This accords with other reports. In the absence of Mr. Parkes, I may be permitted to state that, as on all similar occasions, the greater part of the work of discussion and persuasion fell to his share. His name was evidently well known to the Commissioners, and they treated what fell from him with particular attention,—I have, &c.,

"THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary."

THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Sept. 14, 1860.

Tsai, Prince of S., and Muh-yin, President of the Board of War, Imperial Commissioners, make a communication:—

"The Prince and his colleague addressed a communication to his Excellency, the British Minister, on the 26th inst. (12th of September), and a reply to a communication received from his Excellency on the 27th inst. (13th of September), and being aware that both despatches have been received by his Excellency, they are really at a loss to understand why he has not replied to them. The Prince and his colleague having been sent from the capital, by his Majesty's commands, for the purpose of negotiating peace with the British, their sole desire was to meet his Excellency, and in person effect with him a restoration of friendly relations; but the garrisons stationed north of Ho-see-woo are under the command of the high officers in charge of the force, the Prince and his colleague have nothing to say to them, and were the troops accompanying his Excellency, which they understand have reached Ho-see-woo, to advance so far as to come in contact with these garrisons, the inevitable consequence would be a misunderstanding between the two bodies, which would disappoint the hope, strong as it is, entertained by the Prince and his colleague, that friendly relations may be firmly established—a consequence seriously to be deplored.

"In the British Minister's reply of the 26th inst. he stated that his only object was to proceed to Tungchow; the Prince and his colleague have really no object to baulk his Excellency's worthy purpose, and they now engage that if he will station his force at Yang-tsun-tsai-tsun and Ho-see-woo, without making further movement onward, and will then meet the Prince and his colleague according to the article proposed by him at Tien-tsin, on the subject of his admission into Peking, with a small suite unarmed, the convention, they promise, shall be concluded, sealed, and signed; and, this done, a day chosen for his Excellency's entry into Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications, that no further time may be lost.

"The carriages and other vehicles required by his Excellency shall be provided by the local authorities, and shall be sent forward as soon as the number of his suite shall have been stated. Orders shall at the same time be given to the military authorities to furnish an escort; and the Prince and his colleague will write to the high officer commanding the forces to explain to the troops in peremptory terms that there is to be no alarm or unruly conduct. Thus will his Excellency be enabled to advance with all speed. The Prince and his colleague can further desire that the local authorities supply the British force with everything it may require at the points at which it is stationed. If matters can be arranged in this sense, the Prince and his colleague may be more or less spared the disappointment of their desire for the establishment of friendly relations. They assume that his Excellency entertains a corresponding desire, and they trust that he will have the goodness to reply to them as soon as possible.

"A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. Hienfung, 18th year, 7th moon, 28th day (13th of Sept., 1860), about 10 P.M.

"Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary."

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Imperial Commissioners Tsai, Prince of S., and Muh, President of the Board of War, make the following communication:—

"His Excellency the Ambassador having sent his secretaries, Messrs. Wade and Parkes, to Tungchow, the Prince and his colleague were informed by them on their arrival here to-day of all those points upon which the Ambassador insists, and there is no one of those which is not now thoroughly understood by the Prince and his colleague. On the subject of the powers which are to be produced by the Plenipotentiaries on both sides when they met at Tungchow for the discussion of business the Prince and his colleague have no difficulty in engaging that the necessary Imperial edict shall be forthcoming on their part. To the inquiry made on behalf of the Ambassador as to what security can be given for the faithful execution of the engagements now entered into, the Prince and his colleague have to reply, that no comparison can be drawn between the authority vested in them and that held by other Ministers who may have been charged with negotiations, and that this fact affords a positive assurance of the future observance of good faith on the part of their government. The Prince and his colleague having further been called upon to state whether they can engage to conclude and sign a convention identical in every respect with that recently

communicated to the minister Kweliang, and, this effected, that the Treaty of 1858 shall be exchanged in Peking, they willingly, undertake the performance of both these stipulations.

"The Prince and his colleague, having thus accepted the above conditions without exception, have now to express an urgent wish that his Excellency the Ambassador will not bring up the main body of the British forces to Tungchow, but will limit his escort to about 1,000 men; also, that the former shall not occupy any position nearer than five li from the town of Chang-ke-wan.* They have further to urge that the English forces shall make no onward movement after the convention shall have been sealed and signed, and that, this being done, they shall be withdrawn at an early date.

"A necessary communication to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. Dated Hienfung, 18th year, 7th month, 29th day (14th of September, 1860).

"Translated by HARRY S. PARKES."

LORD ELGIN TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Ho-see-woo, Sept. 16, 1860.

The undersigned, &c., has received a despatch from their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners, Prince of Tsai, and Muh, President of the Board of War, under date the 13th inst.; the despatch of their Excellencies of the 14th inst., brought back by his Secretaries from Tungchow, has also reached me.

In reply the undersigned has the honour to state that he is willing, if all the conditions specified below be faithfully carried out, to stipulate that the main body of the British force shall not advance beyond five li on this side of Chang-ke-wan. It will commence its march towards that place tomorrow, and it will commit no hostile act upon the route, unless it encounters opposition. In order, however, to prevent misunderstanding, it will be well that their Excellencies should cause a proclamation to be forthwith issued to the effect that as peace negotiations are on foot, and as the British Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief have agreed, in compliance with the request of their Excellencies, that the main body of the British force shall halt at the point in question, the people should at once return to their homes, unclothe their shops, and re-open their markets. This is essential for the protection of the people themselves. All supplies required by the troops will be punctually paid for, if they be offered for sale, but the country will infallibly be scourged to obtain them if no markets be opened.

When the proclamation above referred to shall have been issued, and all necessary preparations shall have been made at Tungchow for his reception, the undersigned will proceed to Tungchow with an escort of about one thousand men, and having there signed the convention will go on accompanied by the same escort to the capital, there to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin, and to present to his Majesty the Emperor the autograph letter with which he has had the honour to be charged by her Majesty the Queen of England. After these several acts shall have been performed, it is the intention of the undersigned to take steps without delay for withdrawing the British troops from the vicinity of the capital, and placing them in the positions specified in article 7 of the convention. But he must remind their Excellencies that, by their own admission, he has been twice deceived by functionaries professing to hold from the Emperor of China full powers to enter into treaty engagements with him. Whether, therefore, he can be able to give effect to that intention sooner or later will depend mainly on the evidence which the Chinese Government shall furnish of its determination to carry out faithfully all the articles of the Treaty of 1858, and of the convention about to be concluded at Tungchow.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Want of space compels us to omit a portion of these Despatches, which will be completed in our next.

HAKODADI, JAPAN.—A letter from this place, written by Mr. J. T. Stephenson to his brother, Mr. W. S. Stephenson, of Roby, near Prescott, has been published, in which the writer describes the vexatious interference of the officials in all matters, and goes on to describe many of the domestic institutions of the country. Among other instances, he says, of the Japanese breaking the treaty, is with the exchange and currency, and in refusing to sell horses to foreigners. If the consul speaks to the officials about it, they assure him that such is not the case; and, as I said before, the Japanese will not go before the consul and say that it is so, but they tell us so privately. The value of a horse here is about \$12 (for a No. 1), and I have seen a foreigner offer \$5,333, and be refused. There are a certain lot of men appointed to work for foreigners, and the same with lighters for cargo. I have known the Custom-house, or at least the Government officers, for they are all as one, send off on board of a ship word to the Japanese labourers to stop work at two o'clock in the day, "beautiful weather;" and money could not persuade them to stop a minute after they received the order.

ASCENT OF FUSI-YAMA IN JAPAN.—A very interesting account of this beloved and venerated mountain of the Japanese, appeared in *The Times* of the 29th ult., from the pen of Mr. Fonblanque, A.C.G., who was invited by Mr. Alcock, our envoy in Yedo, to join his party, which was further composed of Mr. Eusden, Vice-consul at Yedo, Messrs. Gower and Macdonald, attachés; Lieutenant Robinson, Indian Navy; Mr. S. Gower, and Mr. Veitch, a botanist. One of the Vice-Governors of Yedo, Matabé, the interpreter to the Legation, and several Yacomins formed the escort, and norriman-bearers, bettos, coolies, servants and followers, together with a troop of packhorses, swelled the *cortege* to the dimensions of a small invading army. The holy mountain is under the sole jurisdiction of the priesthood. The crater of Fusi-Yama, to which the party ascended, is between two and three miles in circumference, and about 600 yards in depth, and from observations made, the highest point is something more than 14,000 feet above the sea. The Japanese have generally allowed 17,000. There has been no eruption for three centuries.

* Chan-ke-wan is twelve li (or rather less than four miles) from the south face of Tungchow; the distance alluded to will therefore be about five miles from the latter city.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Our OFFICES in this city have been REMOVED from 337, Strand, to 7 George-yard, Lombard street, E.C. Newspapers and literary communications should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondence relative to Advertisements, Subscriptions, and the general business of the Paper should be addressed to the Manager, and not to the Editor.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

As announced in our last, we give in a SUPPLEMENT the Export Cargoes of Vessels cleared for China and all parts of the Far East. We regret to state, however, that we have, quite unexpectedly, been disappointed in obtaining returns from all the Continental ports. Our correspondents write that the Custom Houses do not furnish them, and no other source is reliable. We shall not relinquish our efforts to overcome this difficulty, and trust in a short time to gain our point. From the American ports our correspondent at New York advises us that he will have difficulties which will require some little time to overcome. In the meantime the exports from Great Britain will no doubt be found of sufficient importance and general interest to all our mercantile supporters.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC., 15, 1860.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

THE very important news detailed in our present issue announces the occupation of Peking by the Allies, a climax which has been desired by most of our countrymen in China. We shall see the good or bad results anon. As to their ability to hold it, we have no doubt, nor have we any on the score of their being well fed, clothed, and in every way keeping themselves healthy and comfortable. There is plenty of food and nicely wadded coats, and of course they will have both. The fleet in the Gulf of Pecheli, however, we are not so sure of. It will be next to impossible to find any harbour which will afford sufficient comforts for the severity of the season there. Vessels which cannot get up the Peiho river to Taku or Tientsin must quit the gulf, but a great many of the craft can be lightened to 12 feet draft, which will carry them to Tientsin, where there are already several vessels connected with the expedition. The Chinese, however, will not harass us now anywhere on the line from Peking to Taku, if we can maintain a sufficient force at Tientsin. We hear that Sir Hope Grant has applied for immediate re-inforcements, but they cannot reach in time for any service, for certain are we that the next mail will bring us accounts that the Imperial Government has come to terms and given every accommodation to the Allied troops. We do not consider that the flight of the Emperor will be subversive of the government; it was merely a precautionary step, not knowing but what the "Barbarians" would inflict summary punishment on his devoted head, which, of course, would be the highest sacrilege, and must be prevented at any cost. His own debauched life would dictate the step, and King Francis II. is certainly more worthy than he.

We have that confidence in Lord Elgin that—hard as the demands he may deem it necessary to make may appear to the Chinese—he will exact no more than can reason-

ably be expected they are able to meet, and thus prevent for the future, as far as it is in his power, any future costly expeditions to enforce his treaty. Lord Palmerston, a few months since, in his speech on the Fortification Vote, said, "The stronger Power naturally exacts conditions which the weaker may not be disposed to grant." Of course the noble Lord meant this in reference to some other Power, since his Government has never shown a like tendency, and even if it had. Lord Elgin holds a *carte blanche*, and is well aware that he will best promote the interests of all by being moderate and firm. We cannot, however, but think that had a more vigorous policy been adopted by our advisers in China in stopping the large supplies flowing through the various Custom-houses into the Imperial Treasury, the Chinese Government would have been crippled in their preparations for resistance, they would have sued forgiveness for past errors, and ratified the treaty. We must, however, admit that this was against all precedent in our relations with China, and as it might have jeopardised our trade, and consequently the revenue derivable here from that source our Government would have been short-sighted enough to have condemned the measure, forgetting that it might have saved the enormous outlay in equipping the present expedition. So, notwithstanding—as we observed last year—that the Imperial Government had made all efforts to resist the progress of our Ambassador to Peking, matters were allowed to go on as usual.

The Honourable Mr. Bruce, our Ambassador in China, no doubt sees the matter in this light, and also that he acted unwisely in refusing, in the first place, to see the commissioners at Shanghai. He had everything to gain by such an interview, and it could not, with proper management, in any way have interfered with his determination to proceed to Peking for the ratification of the treaty. Rumour has it that Mr. Lay, the interpreter, advised him to see the Commissioners. We should like to know the truth of this. We do believe that Mr. Lay, in common with others who have any experience of the Chinese, most truly regrets that we should be so severely punishing this nation, with whom we desire nought else but to trade. It must arise from bad management that small evils should have become expanded into the proportions they have assumed. Not the least of the evils arising out of this state of things is the alliance with the French, who have certainly no sympathy with our connections in China. When the French historian chronicles this war, we may judge of the part we shall be assigned by the narrative of the Crimean war by M. de Basancourt. But this we can afford to laugh at, if our gallant allies do not hereafter give us trouble in the Far East, about which they certainly knew little until we initiated them. Their present operation in Cochin China augurs badly for the undisturbed progress of trade.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

MORE than eighteen months ago we directed the special attention of our merchants to the trade prospects opened up to us in Japan, and the anticipations then held out have been more than confirmed by the influx of articles of a useful character from Japanese ports direct, as well as indirectly through Shanghai and other Chinese ports. Not that the course and amount of our trade is yet so smooth and satisfactory as we could wish it—as evidenced in our correspondent's letter which appeared in a late number—although much has been done and is doing by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, the able British Plenipotentiary, to soften down difficulties, and to facilitate trade. The valuable services of this gentleman have, we are glad to notice, just been rewarded by her Majesty with the order of the Companionship of the Bath.

The intelligent people of this populous country are all active in trade, in fisheries, in agriculture, or the mechanical arts, and are but too glad to find foreign outlets for their goods and wares, if the authorities will but let them have free liberty of action. The imports of Japan products into London have been of late much more extensive and varied. Among others recently received, besides the large staples of copper, wax, tea, and silk, are soy, beeswax, fish-oil, rapeseed, hemp, galls, saltpetre, camphor, cinnamon-root, and cassia-bark, seaweed-isinglass, mother of pearl and ear-shells, bronze and fancy articles, &c. The fish-oil, which can be obtained in large quantities, is, like the vegetable wax, valuable to the candle-makers, and readily saleable. The trade already carried on between Shanghai and Nagasaki is very extensive; the distance between these ports being under 500 miles, and steam communication is kept up between them by private vessels, and when the Government give up the ves-

sels now under charter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company a regular mail line will, no doubt, be established, which, we may add, is very much required. The Japanese seem very desirous of adding to their steam fleet, an evident instance of their shrewdness and intelligence. A steamer was recently given to the Japanese Ambassadors by the United States Government, and they have lately navigated another across the Pacific from San Francisco. The recent visit of the Japanese functionaries to the United States cannot fail to have given them a more favourable impression of the skill, activity, progress, and extensive commerce of the nations of the West, and will be the means, we trust, of removing their prejudice to foreign intercourse, and causing them to appreciate the advantages of extended trade, based upon reciprocal good faith and honesty. That they are not slow to carry on an active trade with China, is evident from the extent of the transactions they pursue with the northern ports of that empire.

From the official returns of the import and export trade carried on under foreign flags at the port of Shanghai, for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, published by the Foreign Inspectors of Customs—to whom the public are indebted for much valuable data, which could not be obtained under the old Chinese system of customs—we have made an abstract of the articles imported from Japan, which we shall publish shortly, and these will convey a fair impression of the extent of the staples, very many of which are of great importance to our merchants, and are transshipped largely to Great Britain. For instance, about 6,084 piculs of Japan tea were sent from Shanghai in the six months, half to England, and half to America, besides the direct arrivals. Of Japan silk 5,000 bales were re-shipped in the year ending 30th June last from Shanghai, principally to Great Britain. That the silk production of Japan may be largely extended is evident, since the climate is favourable for the growth of the mulberry, and the habits of the people are peculiarly adapted to the manipulation of the thread. The richest silks, satins, and crapes to be found in the world are to be met with in Japan. Among other fibrous substances are cotton, coir, flax, and hemp. The cotton examined under the microscope is not so fine as the average American samples, and the fibre is shorter and more easily broken. It is of a good colour, however, and has a greater number of serrations, so that it will draw, with proper handling, into a very fine thread. It has, apparently, a great many natural crooks in each fibre (this appearance may be given to it in dressing) which renders it easier to spin, and makes a bat of it very elastic. From this cause and a natural harshness, owing to the number of barbs in the fibre, it feels to the touch very much like wool. Some specimens of Japan hemp we have seen, imported into London, are of a very fine quality. Other kinds, again, are entirely destitute of any linty appearance, and possess a long woody fibre, about five feet in length. The whole resembles the thin bark of a tree until separated into fibres, and is quite stiff with a resinous sap. Both articles, the cotton especially, could be made available, and, if to be had in large quantities, would furnish the basis of a valuable commerce.

Increased attention would seem to be now given to the metallic industries. Copper, which is so abundant, is beginning to be shipped largely; 1,628 cwt. of Japan copper in various forms was received at Shanghai in the six months, most of it intended for Europe, and an importation of 730 packages of copper wire and plate has just arrived in London per *Fairy*, chiefly, we believe, from Japan. Copper was to be had in the early part of last year in Japan as low as 1½d. per pound, but no doubt it will soon find its true market value. Many solid bronze castings have been received in London. The iron mines of Japan are being reworked with energy; 655 tons of manufactured and unmanufactured iron are among the imports at Shanghai, and about 170 cwt. of iron sand. We propose at an early date giving a detailed abstract of the extent and value of our direct trade with Japan since the arrival of the first ship, the *Florence*, in April last year.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

WHETHER it be the warm climate of Shanghai, or its limited sphere of social intercourse, that affects the judgments of some of our fellow-countrymen in that quarter, we are at a loss to decide, but certain it is that their conclusions on the rebel movement are far from correct. Perhaps the very proximity to the scene may prevent some minds from taking a large and comprehensive view of the whole of the phenomena. With the

abundant material which we now possess, and the numerous facts brought to this country by every mail, together with our personal experience of the national character of the Chinese, we ought to be in a position to see the true character of these insurgents, and to foresee in some degree the effect which their acts will undoubtedly have upon our commercial and missionary prospects in that country. It seems, however, that when peace has been concluded between China and the Allies, the internal disorders—and particularly the rebellion of the Taiping, will present obstacles to the progress of civilisation and trade as yet little appreciated by the public. A high literary authority (*Athenæum*) says, "hundreds of thousands have fallen in the cause, but thousands and myriads have stepped forward to supply their place; and it may be that, in spite of foreign opposition and the diabolical cruelties of the Mandarins, the cause of freedom will triumph, the Tartars will be driven from the land they have scourged so long." It should be well known to this authority that in fact most of the high officials (according to the Red Book, the official register of China, out of 20,327 officials, only 3,295 were Tartars, and of those many were employed in their own country) in China are Chinese, and not Tartars—and, as far as we know, the Tartar Mandarins, whom our authorities have come in contact with, have shown better feeling than the real Chinese. Yeh belonged to the latter. It has been stated by competent authority that the Tartar officials have been in general less oppressive towards the people than the China Mandarins. Whether the cause of freedom will be advanced by the Taipings is very questionable, and as to "thousands and myriads having stepped forward to supply the place of the fallen," this authority does not say whether they came forward voluntary or on being forced. That the latter is the case we know.

It seems, however, that every journal and periodical is determined to say something on the subject, whether it has anything to say or not. Letters are received from the East with the views of private individuals on the spot; these are taken as faithful representations of the true state of the case. It is the duty of the public journalist to weigh carefully conflicting evidence, and to guide the public mind to a reasonable judgment. The glory of the free press of this country is that it represents the judgment of the many-headed public, not, indeed, in the innumerable diversities of mere opinion, but in the one true and impartial conclusion to which these numerous opinions lead. What we want is independence of thought in these matters. Let us divest ourselves of the idols of our imaginations, and proceed to analyse the history and religious sentiments of these Chinese revolutionists. It should be understood in the first place that we only need a few leading facts concerning them, by way of premiss, to render our conclusion sufficiently correct. We may ask in passing, are the motives of the rebel chief of a political or a religious character? Does he make a handle of his religious profession to overthrow the Tartar monarchy? or is his object first to upset their present regime, in order to establish Christianity and a constitutional Government on its ruins? The answers to these questions are abundantly manifest in his very acts; the acts which he sanctions—the proclamations which are issued under his name, and, above all, by the devastations which mark his course. We may perceive from these, that his professed motives are both political and religious—political without any form of polity, and religious while he ignores some of the first elements of social economy and order. The movement does, indeed, tend to weaken the Government, which is in an imbecile condition, but no effort is made to consolidate the power gained, or to conciliate the already oppressed people over whom he has placed himself. As for setting up a constitutional Government, or any rule better than the present form, or establishing evangelical truth in the country, we do not for a moment believe that such results would follow the overthrow of the Tartar dynasty and the success of the rebellion.

By a late mail we have an account of a visit to the rebels' head-quarters at Nanking, by a clergyman connected with the American Episcopal Mission at Shanghai, the Rev. J. L. Holmes. In his narrative, which was printed in the *North China Herald*, we have a few important facts relative to the Tai-ping party. Mr. Holmes proceeded to Nanking with the intention of making the best of the rebel cause, disposed to strengthen his own good opinion of them, and, if possible, to do them some good, by directing them in their search after truth. Alas! he found they were no better than the rest of their countrymen! He found, indeed, in one man,

a Mr. Pung, to whom he was first introduced, and who seemed to be acting the part of a chaplain,—“some appearance of real religious character, which,” as he goes on to say, “was more than I can say of any other man I met.” The burden of their conversation in all his intercourse with the leading men among them for several days was that, “all men are brethren,” and that the foreigners who worship God (Shang-ti) and Jesus are especially worthy of their regard. As for any experience of the vital truths of Christianity, they appeared to be utterly destitute of it. Many of the scriptural expressions relating to sin and the Saviour are found in their books, but every attempt to eluce an explanation of any important dogma was fruitless. The one idea of exterminating the “imps” or “demons” (as they call the ruling powers) and their partisans was ever uppermost. And when we look to the additions in their creed, we find polygamy and priestcraft, kidnapping and the destruction of humanity in general, coupled with the direst blasphemy of God, and fantastic accounts of his interference with human affairs. Superstitious attention to the appearance of falling snow, dreams, and all the productions of a diseased imagination are found among them. The *Tien-wang* (Celestial King) requires the worship of his followers. Smoking offerings and the blaze of lamps form part of his ceremonial. Certain mystic rites were performed, which remind one of the “mysteries and moralities” of the middle ages in Europe. The new revelation with which they profess to supplement the Bible, and on the authority of which they pretend to act, was unsupported when Mr. Holmes proposed to test the new by a comparison with the old. As God was always the same, it seemed to him impossible that the later revelation should contradict the former. Here we have Mahomedanism again; the last revelation is the guide according to their creed. The Chang-wang suggested that it was like a Chinese jacket, which is buttoned across the chest; although the parts are unlike they form an appropriate whole. Mr. Holmes objected to comparing man’s work and God’s acts, but proposed to compare the works of God with each other. “The sun does not rise in the east to-day and in the west to-morrow.” His Majesty was here disconcerted, and asked him to call another day. The servant boys who attended on the missionary during his stay at Nanking were stolen from their parents, and were (as they signified by gesticulations) liable to decapitation if they ventured to attempt an escape. As Mr. Holmes says:—“To rob and murder an adherent of the Man-chou dynasty, is a virtuous deed. To carry away his wife or daughter for infamous purposes, or his son to train up for their army, are all legitimate acts.” The blasphemous assertions of the *Tien-wang*, that he is the elder brother of Christ and that the Western King had contracted a marriage in the next world, were well met by Mr. Holmes by referring them to a few passages of Holy Writ. These he wrote down, hoping that the *Tien-wang* might see them; but at first no one was found who would dare to present them, until, on taking his departure, Mr. Pung clutched the paper eagerly and asked permission to keep it, with a view to showing it to the *Tien-wang*. Mr. Holmes concludes his narrative with some very pointed remarks on the doctrines, practice, and prospects of the insurgents. He found as he says, “Nothing of Christianity but its name, falsely applied—applied to a system of revolting idolatry.” “Their idea of God is distorted, until it is inferior, if possible, to that entertained by other Chinese idolaters; the idea they entertain of a Saviour is likewise low and sensual, and his honours are shared by another (i.e. the Eastern King—Saviour from disease). The Holy Spirit they make a non-entity,” and he sums up in the words of St. Paul writing of the heathen in his day, “They have changed the truth of God into a lie, and they worship the creature more than the Creator.”

Their system, if system it may be called, is a strange mixture of Christian truths perverted into Pagan errors. The ancient heathens of Greece and Rome would have been well satisfied with much taught by these Chinese mormons. Illustrious men and even women, by the special favour of the gods, are exalted by apotheosis to a place in heaven, and intermarriage with the divinities. Polygamy, the dark plague spot of heathendom, is practised to a fearful extent. Thus, social order and good government are wanting, and the success of the Chinese revolution would be no advantage to the world, or to China itself, but would rather tend to the complete disruption of the Empire. Even now a distinct party of rebels, under a popular general with a large army, has established itself in the capital of Sz-Chuen.*

* This leader is said to be a good man. His motto is:—“He is a good man, who acts the good man.”

The Kan-wang (Shield King) is now the main stay of the Nanking portion of the Tai-pings, but he is a man of so little vigour of mind or energy of action, that no decisive course can be looked for on his part. His having been a Catechuman among the missionaries at Hong Kong and Shanghai invests him with a kind of interest, and has led some to hope for much good through his agency. It cannot, however, be expected that truth should spring forth complete and unincumbered from the indurated corruption of three thousand years; but it becomes a serious question whether the glimpses of truth exhibited in the books of these revolutionists are the dawns of their minds which bespeak the coming day of full light. It is our conviction that the leaders of this movement are in a position less favourable to the reception of the real truth than are their purely Pagan fellow-countrymen, and it will be more difficult to deal with the arrogance of the one than with the apathy of the other.

THE SARAWAK TROUBLES.

THE detailed account of recent proceedings in Sarawak, which we publish in our present issue from the *Singapore Free Press*, describes a state of affairs exceedingly detrimental to the best interests of that Settlement, and the general peaceful progress and extension of trade and commerce in Borneo. In March, 1859, we drew attention prominently in these columns to the necessity of renewing the British protectorate to Sarawak. We stated then that “England was bound, by treaty with Holland, to take her share in the repression of piracy in those seas, and by treaty with the Sultan of Bruni to repress piracy in the seas and rivers of Borneo.” Instead of doing this, we find her now throwing the shield of protection over these very pirates and murderers, and obstructing the pursuit of that peaceful commerce which was doing much to improve the condition of the people, and to withdraw them from criminal and barbarian practices of plunder and murder, while their hand was raised against every man.

We will endeavour to summarise, for the information of our readers, the narrative given elsewhere in detail. Among the rivers and districts in Borneo, placed under the rule of Sir James Brooke some six years ago by the Sultan of Bruni was the Rejang river. The Sultan had for many years previously found himself powerless to maintain order on these rivers, or check the piratical propensities of the Dyak population, who through them found an outlet to the sea to pursue their marauding operations. Sir James caused a fort to be erected on the Rejang river, which served as the head-quarters of Mr. Fox, appointed resident of this district. Sheriff Massahore, a native chief of Serekei, a town on this river, found his power and importance much circumscribed by this step, and was not long before he got Mr. Fox, the resident, and Mr. Steele, another Englishman, assassinated. He afterwards joined in the conspiracies of Datu Gapore and Bandar Kassim to murder all the English residents at Sarawak. On his entering the Sarawak territory and causing disturbances, the administrator of the Government, Mr. Johnson, pursued him with a hastily collected force, and drove him out of Serekei, which was destroyed. Sheriff Massahore, with his family and followers, thereupon fled to Muka, in the Sultan’s territory, the chief of which was a relative of his. Here fortifications were thrown up and a stop forthwith put to trade, it being intimated by the chief of the place that in future no Sarawak men would be allowed to enter that river or the Oya. The injurious effect of this step may be judged of by the following statement:—

“Muka and Oya are two rivers immediately to the east of Tanjong Sirik, which furnish large supplies of raw sago. Of late years a very brisk trade has existed between these two rivers and Sarawak, giving employment to some thirty or forty large trading prahus belonging to the latter place. Previous to 1850 the people of Oya and Muka were so harassed and cut up by head-hunting Dyaks from Kanowit, on the upper part of the Rejang river, (that they dared not work the sago in their own forests. The establishment of a fort at Kanowit in 1850 by the Sarawak Government gave security to the sago rivers, and their trade rapidly increased. About 300 tons of sago a month were manufactured at Sarawak from the raw material imported from these places, which received in exchange supplies of piece goods and other articles.”

Appeals were made to the Government at Bruni, and endeavours were made by Mr. Johnson to arrange for the continuance and protection of the trade. After a lapse of four months an answer was received from Bruni, denying that there was any truth in the state of affairs at Muka, and expressing the Sultan’s desire that the sago trade with Sarawak should continue without interruption. Capt. Brooke, on his return from Europe in April last, found this the existing state of affairs. Sheriff Massahore had gone to Bruni, to strengthen his position with the

Sultan. Muka was strongly fortified, and booms placed across the river, and threats were held out that any Sarawak people daring to go there would be killed. The trading boats were lying idle, and all communication between Muka and Sarawak being prohibited, Capt. Brooke fitted out three gunboats, and with Mr. Johnson proceeded to Muka, intending to send up Mr. Johnson to Bruni to try and effect some arrangement with the Sultan for the better government of the sago rivers, and to demand the surrender of Seriff Massahore, on the ground of his implication in the murder of Messrs. Fox and Steele. On the 24th June the gunboats anchored off the bar, and copies of letters were sent in requesting a resumption of trade, and referring to the Sultan's wishes. No answer was returned. Large parties of men were observed throwing up breastworks, and a large warboat came out and fired upon the sampans. Captain Brooke considered, therefore, there was no other course left but to force an entrance and exact reparation for this insult to the Sarawak flag. Trading prahus were ordered up from Bruit, and hostilities commenced.

On entering the river it was found that strong stockades had been formed, with guns mounted, commanding the approaches. The river was boomed and staked, and the most complete preparations for defence adopted. The siege was, however, proceeding favourably,—large reinforcements were arriving, the enemy were pressed for provisions, and their posts surrounded,—when on the 28th July the Governor of Labuan made his appearance in the steamer *Victoria*, towing a large Bruni boat, in which was one of the Sultan's ministers. The Governor landed and stated that he was commissioned by the Sultan to direct that hostilities should immediately cease; and he called upon the English, in the Queen's name, to desist. Sarawak is governed by a council of Englishmen and natives; and this council, upon deliberation, questioned the right of Mr. Edwardes, in his capacity of Acting British Consul General, or as Governor of Labuan, to interfere between two native States, whatever control he might have over the Europeans. They explained their reasons for the hostilities, viz., that Muka had been made the refuge for all the murderers, conspirators and bad characters from Sarawak; that Sariff Masahore had assumed the government, had fortified the river and stopped the trade, in spite of the Sultan's orders, and finally, had without provocation fired on the Sarawak boats. That they were aware that the Sultan of Bruni was utterly impotent to afford them redress, as he had known for months previous the state of affairs at Muka, but had taken no active measures to restore order. The settlers and natives were necessitated to yield to the threats and compulsion of the Governor of Labuan, but they did so under a strong protest, and with expressions of extreme surprise that the English Consul in Borneo should take upon himself to interfere in such cases, and employ her Majesty's vessels to back his acts as the delegate of the Sultan. The consequence of all this is, that the trade between Sarawak and Muka for the greater part of the present year is destroyed, that many of the persons engaged in it are heavy sufferers or entirely ruined. One of the forts was destroyed before the *Victoria* left, but the materials were used in repairing and strengthening those still remaining.

This is the position of affairs up to the visit and excessive course of proceeding on the part of the British official. That the results will be lamentably disastrous to the permanency of British rule and the peace and security of the Settlement at Sarawak is evident from the course of events subsequently narrated. Sariff Masahore made his re-appearance at Muka simultaneously with the government steamer, giving out that she was sent to support him. His agent, Talip (the actual murderer of Mr. Steele), collected a large force on the Rejang, attacked and destroyed fourteen villages of Dyaks, killing many of their men, women, and children, because they had been favourably disposed to the whites. The famous piratical chief, Rentab, supplied with arms and ammunition by agents of Sariff Masahore, organised a large force in the interior of Serebas to attack the Sarawak fort, and had made a stockade about twenty miles above it, entirely stopping the trade. Si Tawan, one of Sariff Masahore's principal followers, with a fleet of eight or ten boats, had been amusing themselves with burning down the empty houses of the people who had fled for safety, and a letter from Sarawak reports that "the whole population of Bruit and Rejang, &c., are flying hither and to Sebuyow from fear of Masahore. The Malays of Serikei, Matu, and Kanowit are running hither also, and Kanowit fort is to be pulled down, for no one will hold it; so that there will

henceforth be no check on the head-hunting Dyaks getting out to sea, and piracy and murder will again reign on this part of the coast, just as before Kanowit fort was built. In a few months the coast about Rejang, Oya, Bruit, and Muka will, no doubt, swarm with Dyak pirates from Upper Sakarran, Seribas, Kanowit, Katibas, &c., excited to madness by their deliverance from the long restraint which our Government has hitherto been able to put upon them, but which has now been quite removed by Governor Edwardes' acts." Later advices from Singapore report that on the application of the Chamber of Commerce of that Settlement, Captain Adams, the senior naval officer of the Straits, had sent Lieut. Wood in the *Victoria* to assist in settling affairs with Muka, which had been satisfactorily arranged. Calling at Sarawak, Mr. Cruickshank, an officer of the Government, and Mr. Helms, the manager of the Borneo Company, had gone up in Sarawak vessels with the *Victoria*. The Pangeran expressed his willingness to reopen the trade and continue on friendly terms with the Sarawak Government, and informed the native merchants that they might bring their vessels to Muka with perfect safety. With the exception of the piracy which had broken out in the river, and which had been suppressed by the Sarawak Government, all was quiet in Borneo.

The personal experience and influence of Sir James Brooke will, we trust, ere this have done much to remedy the great evil which Mr. Edwardes' unwise policy has led to.

NON-TREATY RESIDENTS IN JAPAN AND CHINA.

We called attention in our issue of the 13th ult. to the notification of the British Consul at Kanagawa, announcing that the Japanese Government prohibited the landing of foreigners whose country had no treaty with Japan. Our last Chinese papers announce that it is expected that the Earl of Elgin will move the Chinese Government to adopt measures of a similar tendency. And it is urged that this may be placed by the Chinese on the broad and plain grounds that all foreigners who have no treaty rights shall be subject to the laws of China, and cannot claim the right of ex-territoriality. The Chinese have, unasked, extended this right to all foreigners visiting their country. This extension may lead to difficulties and disturbances from the absence of any functionary on the spot with authority to control and restrain its subjects, and to compel them to observe all Chinese laws and customs. Excesses or riots committed by foreigners who are not bound or recognised by treaty regulations may act prejudicially to the security and interests of those who have treaty rights to fulfil and comply with. We have already urged the importance of every nation concluding treaties with Eastern countries appointing resident consuls or agents. It is remarked upon in the Hong Kong *Daily Press* as a singular fact that, considering the large employment which the China trade gives to Scandinavian vessels, and the legitimacy of the commerce carried on under those flags, that the Continental States have not to a greater extent opened up communications with the Peking Cabinet. They are now shut out from Japan, and may be shortly from China; and yet the opening up of the north of China would find them lucrative employment. The inclemency of the northern seas would be to them no obstacle, and as small craft would be much required, the vessels of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, are especially adapted to the trade.

THE SARAWAK GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNOR OF LABUAN.

(FROM THE "SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.")

For some years past Sarawak has been as much neglected by the British Government as in former times it was aided and supported. In her time of peril it was not a British but a Dutch war steamer which offered succour to Sarawak. Indifference and neglect, depressing and discouraging as they were to the infant settlement, have at last given place to open hostility, and if the Governor of Labuan is long allowed to have his own way in dealing with Sarawak, its ruin will very speedily be consummated. In our issue of the 23rd ult. we inserted a letter briefly alluding to the recent visit paid by the Governor of Labuan to the trading port of Muka, and the disastrous results to Sarawak likely to arise from the proceedings of Mr. Edwardes on this occasion. We are now enabled to give more extended details of what occurred at Muka, and the causes which led to this high-handed interference on the part of the Governor of Labuan with the Sarawak authorities.

In 1854 a number of rivers and districts on the coast of Borneo, between Sarawak and Bruni, were made over by the Sultan of Bruni to Sir James Brooke, the former for many years previously having been utterly powerless to maintain order in them, or check the piratical propensities of the Dyak population, who found an outlet to the sea through these rivers. The Rejang River was one of those placed under Sir James Brooke's rule, and to bring the population more completely under control a fort was erected, which served as the head-quarters of Mr. Fox,

who was appointed resident of this part of the country. Serib or Seriff Masahore was the chief of Serekei, a town on the Rejang, and he found his power and importance very much diminished by the new state of things. It has been ascertained that he was the principal instigator of the assassination of Messrs. Fox and Steele, but at the time of its occurrence he managed to throw the guilt entirely on other parties, and for a time he was not at all suspected of having in any way participated in this atrocious murder. He afterwards joined in the conspiracies of Datu Gapore and Bandar Kassim to murder all the English residents at Sarawak. He had the audacity to visit the Sarawak territory, and disturbances ensued on his presence; but Mr. Johnson, who was then administering the Government of Sarawak, having collected a force of Malays and Dyaks, followed him into his own country, and drove him out of Serekei, which was destroyed. On this Serib Masahore, with his family and followers, fled to Muka, in the Sultan's territory, the chief of the place, Pangeran Diepah, being a relative of his. Muka and Oya are two rivers immediately to the east of Tanjong Sirik, which furnish large supplies of raw sago. Of late years a very brisk trade has existed between these two rivers and Sarawak, giving employment to some thirty or forty large trading prahus belonging to the latter place. Previous to 1850 the people of Oya and Muka were so harassed and cut up by head-hunting Dyaks from Kanowit, on the upper part of the Rejang river, that they dared not work the sago in their own forests. The establishment of a fort at Kanowit, in 1850, by the Sarawak Government, gave security to the sago rivers, and their trade rapidly increased. About 300 tons of sago a month were manufactured at Sarawak from the raw material imported from these places, which received in exchange supplies of piece goods and other articles.

On Serib Masahore taking refuge at Muka, the chief of that place intimated that in future no Sarawak men would be allowed to enter that river, or Oya, and to give effect to this fortifications were immediately thrown up. This threatened stoppage of trade induced Mr. Johnson to write to the Pangeran Tumongong of Bruni, informing him of what was going on, and earnestly requesting him to visit Oya and Muka before the trading season commenced, for the purpose of arranging matters. Mr. Johnson added, that should the Government not interfere, he would be obliged to go himself for the protection of the trade. After a lapse of four months an answer was received from Bruni, denying that there was any truth in the reports about Muka, and stating that it was the Sultan's desire that the sago trade with Sarawak should go on without any interruption. Things were in this state on Captain Brooke's return to Sarawak from Europe in April last. It was reported to him that Serib Masahore, after establishing his family and followers at Muka, had gone to Bruni, that Muka was strongly fortified and a boom placed across the river, and that threats were held out that any Sarawak people daring to go there would be killed. The Sarawak Nakodas were then fitting out their boats for their usual visit to Muka, and in view of the sinister reports prevailing of their probable reception there applied to Captain Brooke for advice. He recommended them to rendezvous at Bruit, in the neighbourhood of Muka, and from thence to send to Pangeran Diepah a letter with which he would furnish them. In this letter, which was written in a friendly tone, Captain Brooke reminded the Pangeran that the people of Sarawak and Muka were necessary to each other and were friends, not enemies, that he trusted the reports he had heard were not true, and that the trade would be allowed to go on as usual, &c. This letter, however, was not sent to Muka, as it was found that all communication between that country and Sarawak was prohibited. While the trading boats remained idle at Bruit, Captain Brooke fitted out three gunboats, in which it was intended Mr. Johnson should proceed to Bruni, and Captain Brooke resolved to accompany him as far as Muka, for the purpose of showing the Tumongong's letter and demanding that in terms of it the trade should be allowed to go on as usual. Having done this, Captain Brooke intended to return to Sarawak, while Mr. Johnson went on to Bruni to try and effect some arrangement with the Sultan for the better government of the sago rivers, and to demand the surrender of Serib Masahore on the ground of his implication in the murder of Messrs. Fox and Steele.

On the 24th June the three Sarawak gunboats anchored off the bar of Muka, and Captain Brooke immediately sent a letter to Pangeran Diepah, through the Nakoda of a Sambas boat which was lying there, to the same purport as that given to the Sarawak traders, and also mentioning the contents of the Tumongong's letter. On the following day the Sambas Nakoda went ashore, according to appointment, to receive an answer. After waiting for some hours no letter was forthcoming, and the Nakoda returned to his boat. During this interval large parties of men were observed to be busy throwing up breastworks on the shore to cover the entrance of the river, and on two small sampans being sent from the Sarawak boats to sound on the bar, a large war boat came out and fired upon them, driving them back. After his unmistakable declaration of hostility, Captain Brooke considered there was no other course left but to force an entrance and exact reparation for the insult which had been offered to the Sarawak flag. The trading prahus were ordered up from Bruit, and hostilities then commenced. On entering the river it was found that the followers of Serib Masahore had thrown up very strong stockades, having guns mounted on them, commanding the long reach by which the town is approached, that the river was boomed and staked, and the most complete preparations for defence adopted. Notwithstanding this, the siege was begun and was progressing favourably, large reinforcements were arriving, the enemy were pressed for provisions and their posts completely surrounded, when on the 28th July last the Governor of Labuan made his appearance in her Majesty's steamer *Victoria*, towing a large Bruni boat, in which was the Orangkaya di Gadong, one of the Bruni ministers. The Governor and the party landed at once, and stating that he had received powers from the Sultan to interfere, ordered that hostilities between the native States of Sarawak and Muka should immediately cease, and calling on the English in the Queen's name to desist. Captain Brooke explained to Mr. Edwardes that Sarawak was governed by a council composed of Englishmen and natives, and that he would call the council together to consult. On the following morning Captain Brooke acquainted Governor Edwardes with the result of the council's deliberations. They questioned the right of Mr. Edwardes, as Acting British Consul General or as Governor of Labuan, to interfere between two na-

tive States. They explained their reasons for the hostilities, namely, that Muka had been made the refuge for all the murderers, conspirators, and bad characters from Sarawak, had assumed the government, had fortified the river and stopped the trade, in spite of the Sultan's orders; and finally had, without provocation, fired on the Sarawak boats. That they were aware that the Sultan of Bruni was utterly impotent to afford them redress, as he had known for months previous the state of affairs at Muka, but had taken no active measures to restore order. The council further stated that they did not question the consular authority over British subjects in Borneo, and that, therefore, the Europeans would withdraw, but that the natives themselves had determined to continue the operations against Muka. On receiving this reply, Mr. Edwardes turned to Mr. Low, Colonial Secretary at Labuan, who accompanied him as interpreter, and said—"Then, Mr. Low, you will tell the chiefs of Sarawak that although I am unable to bring her Majesty's steamer into the river, such portions of her as will cross the bar I will bring in and use them against them if hostilities do not at once cease." This threat of course left the Sarawak chiefs no course save to yield, but they did so under strong protest and with expressions of extreme surprise that the English Consul in Borneo should take on himself to interfere in such a case, and employ her Majesty's vessel to back his acts as the delegate of the Sultan. Mr. Edwardes then engaged that the forts of Muka should be destroyed and the trade reopened, but he must have known that unless he remained to see this done, the engagement was of very little value, and, in fact, when on the point of leaving, he sent a message, recommending the Sarawak traders not to come to Muka for two or three months. The consequence of all this is, that the trade between Sarawak and Muka for the present year is destroyed, that many of the persons engaged in it are heavy sufferers or entirely ruined, and that there is very little prospect of the trade being again re-established. One of the forts was destroyed before the *Victoria* left, but the materials were used in repairing and strengthening those still remaining. There is no chance of the trade with Muka being diverted to Labuan, as, perhaps, it was hoped or anticipated, but there is every likelihood of its falling into the hands of native traders from the Dutch settlement of Sambas, who were arriving in large numbers to take advantage of the opening.

We may now revert to Serib Masahore and his doings. As we have seen, having stirred up all the mischief he could at Muka, he proceeded to Bruni. Some months ago, Mr. St. John, her Majesty's Consul-general in Borneo, visited Sarawak, and having inquired into the charges against Serib Masahore, he was satisfied that the Serib was the instigator of the murder of Messrs. Fox and Steele, and a conspirator of a most dangerous character. He therefore addressed a letter to the Sultan of Bruni in his official capacity, recommending the surrender of Serib Masahore, that he might take his trial before the courts of Sarawak. This letter was forwarded through Mr. Edwardes, and, it is asserted, was withheld by him. In June last the Sarawak Government sent to Mr. Edwardes, in his capacity of Acting Consul-general, what was considered ample *prima facie* evidence of the guilt of the Serib, and requested him to obtain his arrest and surrender. Mr. Edwardes having heard the statement of this man and his followers, told the Sultan that he believed him to be innocent, and recommended that he be not given up. The Serib thus white-washed, returned to Muka, where he made his appearance just about the same time with the steamer *Victoria*, and gave out that she had come down to support him.

Simultaneously with Serib Masahore's return to Muka, news was received that his agent Talip (the actual murderer of Mr. Steele) had collected a large force of Kyans at the head of the Rejang, and had attacked and destroyed fourteen villages of Datibas Dyaks, killing many of their men, women, and children. The Katibas Dyaks have always been well disposed towards the white men, and for this reason, it is supposed, they have been singled out for attack and destruction. Subsequent reports have been received, that the old Serebas chief Rentab is again in arms in the interior of Serebas, and is collecting a large force to attack the fort on that river, and that he has been supplied with firearms and powder by agents of Serib Masahore.

The prestige of the Sarawak Government has been so much shaken by the manner in which Mr. Edwardes conducted his interference at Muka, that it is very doubtful whether it will be able to keep in order the wild and piratical tribe under its flag. He has, by securing the safety of Muka, constituted it an asylum for all the conspirators and offenders against the peace of Sarawak and the neighbouring rivers. So alarmed, indeed, are the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants at Muka and other places along the coast likely to suffer from an outbreak of the piratical Dyaks, that they are already flocking in large numbers to Sarawak, where they will prove a source of further inconvenience to the Government.

An appeal has been made by the Sarawak Government to her Majesty's ministers, against the ill-judged measures of Mr. Edwardes, and we trust it will result in such steps being speedily taken as will re-establish the authority of the former, and thus secure the peace and well-being of Sarawak and the neighbouring countries, which at present are menaced with such grave disasters as would attend an outbreak of the piratical and head-hunting Dyaks.

Later advices from Sarawak fully confirm the evil effects of Governor Edwardes' ill-judged proceedings at Muka. The whole of the disturbed Dyak districts are said to be in a blaze—a spear from Seriff Masahore was sent throughout them, and the Seribas Dyaks supplied with powder and firearms. They are stated to be now out in force. While the Sarawak force was lying at Muka, Talib, a follower of Seriff Masahore, and the murderer of Mr. Steele, with Sa Kalai and Sawing, who were also implicated in the murder, attacked the Katibas Fort with a party of Kyans, and took it, killing more than thirty of the defenders. A letter from Sarawak, with the perusal of which we have been favoured, says, "The whole population of Bruit and Rejang, &c., are flying hither and to Sebuyow from fear of Masahore. The Malays of Serikei, Matu, and Kanowit, are running hither also, and Kanowit Fort is to be pulled down, for no one will hold it; so that there will henceforth be no check on the head-hunting Dyaks getting out to sea, and piracy and murder will again reign on this part of the coast, just as before Kanowit Fort was built. In

a few months the coast about Rejang, Oya, Buit, and Muka will, no doubt, swarm with Dyak pirates from Upper Sakarran, Scribas, Kanowit, Katibas, &c., excited to madness by their deliverance from the long restraint which our Government has hitherto been able to put upon them, but which has now been quite removed by Governor Edwards' acts."

We are glad to find, however, that Captain Brooke has resolved not to abandon the Kanowit Fort for the present. On the contrary, he has sent Mr. Johnson there with a small force, to endeavour to restore confidence. Serebas is said to be up in arms, and the famous piratical chief Rentab, with a large party, has come down and made a stockade about twenty miles above the fort, entirely stopping the trade.

A Nakoda who arrived at Sarawak in the middle of last month reported having fallen in with Si Tawan, one of Sheriff Masahore's principal followers, with eight boats, in the Rejang, where they had been amusing themselves with burning down the empty houses of the people, who fled to Sarawak on hearing of Sheriff Masahore's return to Muka, and his apparent triumph over the Sarawak Government. Si Tawan told this Nakoda he was waiting for the Tuan Muda (Mr. Johnson) and the pinnace. The Sarawak sago trade is at an end for the present year, and the manufactories will close as soon as they have worked off their stocks. The Nakodahs have laid up their large sago boats in the mud, and are betaking themselves to other sources for earning a livelihood. Thus upwards of 3,000 tons of native shipping are thrown out of employment; and the many persons, shopkeepers, labourers, &c., who are more or less dependent on the manufactories are reduced to distress. A Sambas Nakoda who recently arrived at Sarawak direct from Muka, stated that one fort had been pulled down, but the largest and most formidable one was still kept up. He describes the Muka people as much distressed for food, and as being obliged to live on sago, as there was no rice in the place. In his eagerness to side with his friend and relative Sheriff Masahore, the chief of Muka, Pangeran Deipah, overlooked two very material points, which ought to have made him hesitate before setting the Sarawak Government at defiance. The one is, that without the Sarawak Fort at Kenowit his people would be cut to pieces by the Dyaks—the other is, that without Sarawak trade his people will starve, for they draw all their supplies of rice from the Sarawak rivers.

OPENING OF WESTERN CHINA.—We lately printed a portion of the memorial which was presented by the Salt Chamber of Commerce to Government. An answer has been received, in which Lord Palmerston informs the Chamber that he had forwarded it to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, adding as follows:—"Lord Palmerston wishes me to add, that her Majesty's Government have stated to several bodies who have made representations in favour of overland communication between India and China, that insurmountable objections exist to such a scheme." What these "insurmountable objections" may be we are left to conjecture, as no clue whatever is afforded by his lordship. The advocates for a prosecution of this inquiry will hardly rest satisfied with a mere vague assertion, unsupported by explanation or evidence such as the public is entitled to; and when Parliament opens something more tangible will be elicited, if members will only do their duty towards their constituents.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—We learn that about 3,000 Chinese emigrants are expected to be obtained for the West Indies in the ensuing year. Some delay has arisen in the arrangements owing to the absence in the north of Mr. H. Parkes, whose influence with the Chinese had been found very useful in removing objections. Mr. Austin, the Colonial Selecting Agent at Hong Kong, appointed by the Demerara Government, was very active in his exertions—and advices as to the progress he had made was looked for by the next mail. One great advantage gained already, is the beginning made in inducing the emigration of Chinese females, of whom 300 have already been despatched. The Chinese seem well satisfied with their treatment and prospects, and great benefits are anticipated for the West India colonies from the more extensive supply of Chinese labour. Our only surprise is that the Americans have not looked to this more legitimate field for the supply of labour for their Southern plantations, instead of resorting to the illegal slave trade. Under British management the Chinese emigration offers a marked contrast to the mode in which the Cuba coolie trade is conducted.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The Secretary of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce read, at the last meeting, the following communication received at the Board of Trade, dated Hakodadi, July 11, 1860:—"With regard to British merchandise saleable in Hakodadi, of which we spoke a few days ago, we beg to mention the following articles, namely:—camlets, shirtings, drills, printed ginghams, flannels, canvas, and window-glass. We are of opinion that very large quantities of the latter-mentioned article would sell to a good advantage, as the Japanese merchants here informed us that they have calculated and considered over the matter, and have come to the conclusion that window-glass would be almost as economical, and certainly preferable, for their windows. We have made strict inquiry with regard to the sale of English canvas for the use of the Japanese junks, and find that it could be supplied to them at reasonable prices; it would be generally adopted size Nos. 1, 2, 3. Printed Cottons:—Small patterns and gaudy colours are in general demand. Flannel Goods:—A small yearly supply, say eighty to one hundred bales, would sell for the use of the natives of Yedo. It would be requisite to supply something durable, and not too expensive, blue preferred. Drills are at present sold in large quantities; colours blue and white. Camlets are in great and general demand; dark green and blue preferred. Shirtings, bleached and unbleached; ginghams in all patterns, colour immaterial. In conclusion, we beg to add that the Japanese (who since their intercourse with foreigners have received such enormous prices for their exports) have, in a great measure, neglected their home manufacture, and devoted their time to the production of articles for exportation; and, as a matter of course, the at present large amount of exports will, in time, cause the demand of an equal amount of imports in return.—(Signed) STEPHENSON, WILKIE, and Co."

The first paper read at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 10th inst. was by Captain Sprye, on the new route to China. Sir Roderick Murchison took the chair. Sir J. F. Davis, Captain Sherard Osborne, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Crawford took part in the discussion. We regret that want of space compels us to postpone the discussion.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Glenclune, entered Nov. 15:—4,549 chests, 3,296 half-chests, 952 boxes tea—order; 2 boxes tea, 4 cases China ware, 2 half-chests ginger, 23,500 canes—Master.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per TIGRIS, entered Nov. 14:—2,034 bales gambier, 3,546 bags sago flour, 2,977 pieces sapan wood, 2,022 bundles rattans—Brooklebanks; 195 bags pepper—order; 1,677 buffalo hides, 787 boxes pearl sago—Fielden, Brothers.

From CANTON to LONDON, per NORTHFLEET, entered Nov. 17:—9,590 chests, 4,185 boxes, 737 packages tea; 34 packages merchandise—order; 134 boxes tea—B. Freeman.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per CYCLONE, entered Nov. 17:—4,400 chests, 1,770 half-chests, 3,271 packages, 8 cases tea—order; 921 packages tea—F. Huth and Co.; 788 chests tea—H. Wilkinson and Co.; 10 boxes tea, and 7 cases ginger—Master.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Robin Hood, entered Nov. 20:—4,820 chests, 4,792 half-chests, 6,820 packages, 850 boxes tea—order; 1 case cheroots, 3 packages curiosities—order. A quantity of cargo thrown overboard when the vessel grounded.

From SHANGHAI to LONDON, per Jubilee, entered Nov. 20:—5,770 chests, 2,149 half-chests, 13 boxes, 3,290 packages, 56 chests tea, 54 bales silk, 25 bales waste silk, 53 boxes, 40 cases, 116 bales, 27 packages merchandise, 2 cases silk piece goods, 241 bales cocoons, 108 boxes wax, 279 chests, 169 packages rhubarb, 2 packages furs, 4 cases japan ware, &c., 4 cases, 6 packages lac ware, 1 case japan ware, 2 cases gongs, 1 case cigars, 212 boxes arrowroot, 26 cases, 11 boxes copper, 2 cases china, &c., 18 bales straw braid, 14 boxes isinglass, 40 boxes gall nuts—order; 336 chests tea—Elias and Co.; 24 packages tea—E. J. and H. Marsh; 3 packages tea, &c.—D. Hanbury; 3 packages japan ware—Hickie and Co.; 2 cases japan ware—Webb; 3 cases japan ware—Stone and Co.; 1 case japan ware—Borman and Co.; 1 case merchandise—L. W. Tear; 6 packages merchandise—J. Hartley and Co.; 8 cases bronzes—A. Joseph and Co.; 6 packages tea, 10 packages lac ware, &c.—Master.

From WHAMPOA to LONDON, per Southern Cross, entered Nov. 21:—45 chests, 1,726 half-chests, 8,229 boxes, 122 packages, 423 cases tea, 8 cases shawls, 62 casks soy, 76 chests rhubarb, 56 cases lac. ware, 36 cases, 17 boxes silks, 20 bales, 235 packages canes, 56 cases, 162 boxes, 24 packages merchandise, 10 boxes china ware, 306 cases, 60 casks, 203 boxes preserves, 4 cases china ink, 55 bundles canes, 4 boxes lychees 500 rolls matting—order; 639 chests, 1,050 half-chests, 2,652 boxes, 1,512 packages, 217 cases tea, 15 packages, 31 cases merchandise, 2 cases china ware, 500 rolls matting, 30 casks soy, 200 cases ginger, 271 packages canes—L. Reiss Brothers and Co.; 1 half-chest, 10 boxes tea, 6 boxes china ware, 51 chests rhubarb, 7 packages merchandise, 165 bundles, 80 packages canes, 30 casks soy, 2 boxes silks—Hew and Co.; 100 cases preserves—F. and A. Bovet; 5 cases preserves, 1 case silks—F. Gere and Co.; 5 boxes merchandise—Grindlay and Co.; 1 box merchandise—G. J. H. Siemens and Co.; 2 cases china ink, 42 bales canes; 8 cases china ink, 12 packages tea, 6 packages merchandise—Master.

From WHAMPOA to LONDON, per Asia, entered Nov. 21:—19 cases merchandise, 2,000 cases cassia, 1 case merchandise in transit—order; 541 pkgs. canes, 1,550 rolls matting, 37 bales tobacco, 70 boxes galls, 3 cases earthenware, 150 cases dried ginger, 5 boxes fans, 1 box silks, 21 boxes merchandise, 25 boxes, 50 casks soy, 156 pkgs. bamboo canes, 3 boxes china ink, 10 cases essential oil, 53 boxes preserves—order; 60 cases rhubarb—Vander Hoeven. From Hong Kong: 1 case silks, 1 case crape shawl in transit—order; 12 cases essential oil—Just and Co.; 1 box merchandise—F. and A. Bovet; 20 boxes oil—Reiss and Co.; 68 pkgs. jute—Moore and Co.; 1 box tea—Donner and Co.; 1 chest tea, 1 chest toys—W. Stockton; 1 case merchandise, 1 package tea—J. Bell; 280 packages merchandise, 208 cases essential oil, 10 boxes vermilion, 100 boxes ginger preserves, 429 cases star aniseed, 170 cases cassia lignea, 142 boxes essential oil, 204 boxes aniseed, 289 bags shells, 5 boxes tea, 1 chest books, &c., 1 bundle brooms, 38 boxes oil—order.

From CANTON to LONDON, per Veronica, entered Nov. 22:—2,968 chests, 800 boxes tea—order; 346 chests tea—Cama and Co.; 620 chests tea—Fearon and Co.

From Foo-chow-Foo to LONDON, per Leichardt, entered Nov. 22:—1,441 chests, 7,873 packages tea, 6 packages merchandise, 2,000 bundles canes—order; 640 packages merchandise—Pickersgill and Son.

From PENANG to LONDON, per William Gillics, entered Nov. 23:—6 cases nutmegs—G. Assantes and Co.; 123 cases—order; 2 cases—Forbes and Co.; 2 cases mace—G. Assantes and Co.; 41 cases—order; 1 case—Forbes and Co.; 2 cases nutmeg oil—Gledstanes and Co.; 7,127 bags sugar, 189 puncheons rum—Finlay and Co.; 10 cases essential oil, 3 cases patchante leaf—Forbes and Co.; 69 baskets India rubber—Arbuthnot; 3 pieces silk, &c.—Master; 3 puncheons rum, 3,471 bundles rattans, 6 cases isinglass, 3 cases nutmeg oil, 6 cases essential oil, 786 slabs tin, 745 bags sugar, 945 bags tapioca, 4 bags fish maws, 424 baskets 192 packages India rubber, 6 cases merchandise—order.

From BATAVIA to LONDON, per Prince Alfred, entered Nov. 23:—639 bags black pepper, 1,820 bundles Malacca canes, 72 bags, 74 baskets Indian corn, 800 buffalo hides, 2 cases mace, 26 casks, 1 case nutmegs, a quantity of sapanwood—Thornton and Wests. From Singapore: 1,066 slabs tin, 411 bales gambier, 4,425 bags sago flour, 1,864 bags, 1,856 boxes pearl sago, 174 bags white, 5,004 bags black pepper, 4,698 pieces sapanwood, 3,000 bundles rattans—Thornton and Wests; 1 case china ware, 2 cases tea—order.

From PENANG to LONDON, per Sir Robert Peel, entered Nov. 23:—1,328 slabs tin, 2,808 bags sugar, 671 bags black, 1,747 bags white pepper, 92 cases fish maws, 2 bags elephants' teeth, 607 baskets India-rubber, 1,051 buffalo hides, 2,060 bags cutch, 38 cases merchandise, 110 hides, 37 bags gutta percha, 18 bags India-rubber, 9 cases nutmegs, 17 cases mace, 10 puncheons rum, 9 cases isinglass, 2,760 bundles rattans, 112 cases spices, &c., 2 half barrels sugar, 1 case tapioca—order; 7 cases patch leaf—Gledstanes and Co.; 1,461 mats, 134 bags sugar, 13 puncheons rum—Finlay and Co.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per Cervantes, entered Nov. 17:—23,712 bags sugar, 2,070 bales hemp—order.

(Contd. & cd in the Supplement.)

Monetary and Commercial.

The French Government have conceded to the Submarine Telegraph the privilege of having telegrams from India, China, and Australia despatched immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Marseilles instead of passing as heretofore through the Post-office. They must in future be addressed to the Director of the Telegraph, Marseilles, receiver's name and address to be the first words of the message, and transmitters must furnish the names of their agents or correspondents at Marseilles to whom application can be made for the cost of the telegram.

The bar silver brought by the last Mexican packet has been sold at 61½d. per ounce, showing no alteration in the rate. The dollars have not yet been disposed of.

A new Joint Stock Bank is projected for Liverpool, under the name of the Mercantile Bank of Liverpool. It is alleged that there is a great want of banking facilities and accommodation, as a charge is at present made on all deposits and drawings and the London plan of banking is sought to be introduced. This would lead to a more general payment of cheques instead of cash, which is now held in large amounts in their tills, and drawn by the merchants. That there is good room for a well-managed bank on this principle in Liverpool, with its immense commerce and shipping trade, we fully believe.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company only divides 5 per cent., free of Income-tax, a much smaller dividend than usual. The reasons for this reduction are fully stated in the abstract of the reports and proceedings given in our other columns.

THE RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.

We announced in our last that the *Queen Victoria* had completed the lading of about 400 miles of this cable. She sailed from Gravesend on the 3rd inst., and put into Plymouth on the 6th, by orders of Government. At that port very accurate final tests of the state of the cable before she definitively sails, and every extra precaution will be adopted to prevent heating, of which there are serious indications. In consequence of this the lading of the *Rangoon* has been suspended. The *Malacca* is not yet out of the builders' hands. In another column it will be seen that an injunction has been obtained against the despatch of these vessels, in consequence of an alleged infringement of the patent of Messrs. Newall and Co., so at present they seem involved in difficulties.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

Very satisfactory accounts have been received from the Red Sea. There is no doubt but that two of the Red Sea sections are interrupted from breaks caused by anchors close to the shore. These portions of the cable have been actually picked up and examined, though not repaired, from want of cable, all the spare cable having been used in the repair of the Aden Suakin section, which latter, we have also reason to believe, is broken close to Suakin, in shallow water, probably from an anchor. If this is really the case, the line between Suez and Aden might speedily be repaired when the Government arrive at a decision on the subject. In consequence of the lawsuit with the contractor neither he nor the company can undertake these repairs until its termination, the point in dispute being, who is liable for them. This has given rise to the circulation of a great many reports about the failure of this line, which neither side could contradict, on account of the law proceedings.

From the tests taken up to the present time, it would appear that the faults on the Aden Kurrachee section are of a simple nature, so that we may hope that the existing cable from Egypt to India may be placed in working order at no distant day.

The *Ceylon*, which left Southampton on the 4th instant, took out £95,641, of which £20,210 was in gold, and £75,431 in silver. There was for Alexandria £15,500 in gold. For Madras £4,210. For Calcutta £10,800 in silver. For Penang £1,020. For Singapore £500 in gold, and £49,400 in silver. For Hong Kong £1,066 in silver. For Foo-chow-Foo £1,600, and Shanghai £11,545.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Dec. 7, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Golden Horn. At Cadiz, from Manila, Voladora; 8, at Deal, from Whampoa, Langdale; 6, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Johanna; 8, at London, from Batavia, W. Simpson; 9, at Deal, from Shanghai, Challenger; 8, at London, from Canton, Mauritius. At Deal, from Whampoa, Dewa Gungadhru. At Falmouth, from Batavia, General Jacobi, Christian Louis; Dec. 8, at Liverpool, from Bassein, Gerda; 9,

Peking; Nov. 30, at Gibraltar, from Sumatra, Arthur, and cleared for Trieste; Dec. 8, at Cuxhaven, from Canton, Richard; 9, off the Lizard, from Batavia, Phillip von Marnix; 10, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Cornwallis, Robina; at Queenstown, from Manila, Beatrice; 7, at Texel, from Batavia, Hercules; at Helvoet, from Batavia, Juliet Trundy; 8, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Zes Geuzsters, Vyf-Vrienden; 7, at St. Nazaire, from Akyab, Tarragone; 9, off Dover, from Batavia, Prinses Amalia; 10, from Singapore, Gala; 11, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Masaniello; from Singapore, Ceres; at Liverpool, from Akyab, Robina; from Rangoon, Orix; 10, at St. Nazaire, from Manila, Albert Cezard. Nov. 27, at New York, from Manila, Home; 13, at Deal, from Singapore, Commodore Wm. Stewart; at Queenstown, from Bankok, Gwalior; from Manila, Casas. Dec. 14, at London, from Akyab, Earl of Mar and Kellie; 13, at Deal, from Batavia, Kinderdyk; 10, at Hambro, from Batavia, Oscar I.; at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Bantam; 14, at Deal, from Batavia, General Jacobi.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 7, from Falmouth, for Singapore, Celle; Dec. 8, from Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Invincible; 11, for Manila, Pepita. Dec. 13, from London, for Shanghai, Empress of India; 14, from London, for Batavia, Tagal and Sourabaya, Etha; 11, from off Dover, for Batavia, Canton; 13, from Pill, for Manila, Jesusa. Oct. 29, from Calleo, for Macao, Augustina. Nov. 6, Maria Clotilde.

SPOKEN.—Sultana, London to Hong Kong, 49 N., 9 W.; Vyf-Vrienden, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 13, 26 N., 29 W.; Maggie, Whampoa to London, Sept. 18, lat. 6.45 N., long. 110.56 E.; George Washington, London to Shanghai, 12th Nov., 8 N., 24 W.; Portena, Whampoa to London, 26th Sept., off the Cape of Good Hope; Seraphine, Foo-chow-Foo to London, 4th Nov., 7 N., 21 W.; William Stewart, Singapore to London, 30th Nov., 41 N., 27 W.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The wholesale tea trade have been agitating for the abolition of the long established charge of "lot-money," made at the sales by the brokers. A large number of the trade have pledged themselves to purchase no tea bearing this charge. A meeting of the trade is convened for the 28th inst., at the London Tavern. Low and good common Congous have been but little inquired for in the absence of export orders, and prices are fully ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower; fair to good flavory kinds of old season have been difficult of sale, at a decline of about 1d. per lb. Transactions in Ho Hows, Ning Chows, second class Monings, and Wopaks, of old season, have been very limited, and they show a reduction of ½d. to 1d. per lb. Kaisows, from recent arrivals, have met with a fair demand, but, from the quantity on the market at one time being large, prices gave way about 1d. per lb. for grades ruling from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d., but they are now firm at the decline, fine to finest commanding full prices, owing to their scarcity. Old season's fine Monings are difficult of sale at lower prices. For the new season's we refer to our remarks above. Tayshans have not been much in demand. Fair to good Oolongs, of old import, show a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.; good to fine of this season have also sold 1d. per lb. lower; good and fine Sou. chongs have been difficult of sale at reduced prices, the extreme rates obtained for few of the first arrivals having prevented business. Flowery Pekoes remain difficult of sale at irregular prices. Common Scented Capers, being in over supply, have sold 1d. per lb. lower; good and fine, of new import, have been in request at full prices. Common to good Scented Orange Pekoes met with but little inquiry, and prices are 1d. per lb. lower; fine remain much as before, but with limited demand. In green teas there has been a fair amount of business, the probable falling off in supplies having given confidence to buyers, and fully previous prices have been paid for fair to good Gunpowders and Young Hysons. Common to fair Hysons have been in request, but good and fine very difficult of sale, except at very low prices. Canton-made greens remain much as before. The stock on the 1st of Dec. on all descriptions of black was, in London, 43,033,188 lbs., and 6,183,806 of green. The total delivery in London for the present year has been—64,005,367 of black, and 9,680,887 of green. The stock at Liverpool was 1,916,062 of black, and 31,490 of green. The total delivery in Liverpool for the present year has been 6,488,791 of black, and 639,930 of green. The imports in London from the 1st of January to the 1st December have been, 68,287,764 of black, and 9,947,790 of green; and at Liverpool, 4,989,320 of black, and 32,673 of green.

SILK.—Business has continued to be unsatisfactory, a natural result of continued bad trade and general want of confidence in the maintenance of our present high scale of prices; still consumption goes on, both home and foreign, causing together tolerable deliveries, and the season of the year would warrant the expectation that they will increase. In China Silk the supply of Tsatlee and the better classes of Taysaam has been so small, and the stock is so reduced, that with all the pressure resulting from the movement in the money market, and the near approach of the larger arrivals by sailing vessels, all that has come forward of these qualities was eagerly taken upon landing, first at a reduction of 1s., but subsequently only 6d. per lb. Of Chinese Thrown Silk the stock continues to diminish, without any general change of position or prospects. Japan Silk is generally sold as it comes forward, but prices have not been maintained. Hitherto, however, we have had comparatively none of the better classes.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES IN LONDON, ending Nov. 30, 1859 and 1860.

	Sold Stock—		Unsold Stock.		Delivered in November.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Shanghai	8,800	3,953	6,626	5,694	5,537	4,297
Canton	873	940	1,318	1,116	204	174
Chinese Thrown	787	1,877	1,100	2,139	298	635
Japan	—	788	—	1,074	—	518

SUGAR.—The market having relapsed into a state of heaviness soon after our last, Clayed Manila became neglected, and as holders have refrained from forcing sales, transactions are of trifling amount; in Un-clayed also little of consequence has taken place; 7,490 bags China, at public sale early in the month, met few bids, and only the white portion was taken, for which fair prices were obtained; the yellow and brown,

finding a languid demand, was withdrawn, but the latter has recently been disposed of. There has been a tolerably good supply of Java, but being mostly held with firmness, only a small proportion has been realised. Sales consist of 2,000 bags Clayed Manila at 39s. 6d. to 40s.; 2,000 bags Unclayed at 33s. 6d.; 1,000 bags Siam, ord. brown, 33s., grey to good white, 43s. 6d. to 47s.; and 5,200 bags China, low middling to good white at 45s. to 47s., ord. brown, 33s. 6d.; 1,000 baskets Java, brown and low grey, 40s. to 43s.

COFFEE.—A fair business has been done, sales of Colonial, 2,200 casks, 3,400 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon, fine ord. to low middling, 66s. to 70s., middling to good middling, 71s. to 74s. 6d.; 50 casks, 3,000 bags Native, good to fine ord., 63s. to 64s. 6d., pickings, 35s. to 47s. 6d.

RICE.—The market has continued quiet. About 3,000 tons of Necranzie have been placed at 12s. to 12s. 3d., and 600 tons of Bassein at 12s.

PEPPER.—The market has had a more heavy appearance since our last report, and though holders have contributed some support by not pressing the late abundant supplies, the limited business done has been at barely previous rates, viz., about 3,000 bags Singapore, at 34d. to 4d., and 1,100 bags Penang (Trang kind) at the latter price. White also has been less in request, only small quantities having been taken at rather easier rates; middling to good Singapore, 6d. to 6½d.

SAGO.—The demand is small; of 178 boxes at auction, one half sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. for good small; 220 bags of sago flour at 17s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: trifling sales at previous quotations. Cassia Ligna: Of 719 boxes offered at auction, nearly all were retired; small sales of first quality at 94s., and seconds at 93s. Cassia Buds: Scarce quotations, 185s. to 195s. Market firm. Cloves: Small sales of Penang, at 1s. 5½d. Mace in large supply, and prices lower. Sales of 239 cases of Penang, and six of Singapore, at 1s. 4d. to 2s. Nutmegs: prices are fluctuated. Sales at auction of Penang and Singapore have been made at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. for fine bold, and 1s. 10d. to 2s. ordinary.

HEMP.—Of 324 bales of Manila offered at auction, only a few sold at £24. 10s. for fair roving.

COTTON.—Market has continued dull, at a reduction of 1s. 8d. per pound for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—Market is very inactive. 126 cases fair block have been sold at 60s. to 66s. 6d.; 50 boxes, saucer shape, were bought in at 65s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Importations of Japan have been made, but sales have not yet been reported. Java is quoted at 7d. to 9d. Manila Cheroots, 7s., and leaf, 6d. to 1s. 6d. The stock on the 1st of December, of Manila and Java sorts, was 10,798 bales.

TIN.—Steady market and fair business done in Straits at 180s. 6d. to 181s. Banca is nominal, at 134s. to 135s.

COPPER.—Importations of 730 packages of Japan sorts, but no sales are yet announced.

GAMBIER.—Sales of a portion of 2,700 bales, at auction, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. CATCH: Small sales out of 1,890 bags were made at 25s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: market lower, and sales very difficult. 800 bags offered at auction was all retired. Camphor: no transactions; quotations for China and Japan, 160s. to 175s. Sapanwood: market quiet, and no sales reported. Soy: sales of China, at auction, at 3s. 6d. per gallon. Rhubarb: sales of 169 chests Shanghai, at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. for good flat; and 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. round; and 51 chests Whampoa, at 1s. to 1s. 1d. for ordinary wormy. Mother-o'-pearl shells: market firm, but quiet. Star aniseed: sales of about 200 cases at auction, at 70s. to 80s. for middling to very good. Sticlac: supply small, quotation 70s. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: sales of 17 cases of Siam, at £10 2s. 6d. to £11 2s. 6d. for middling; and 12 cases of Sumatra, at £6 7s. 6d. for ordinary third quality. Damar: sales at auction at 39s. to 43s. 6d. for fair to good. Gamboge: of 90 cases offered at auction, a few sold at 70s. per cwt. Rattans: sales of 9,000 bundles of Singapore and 600 Penang, at 2s. 9d. to 5s. 8d. per cwt. Elephants' teeth: sales are advertised for the 12th inst. Vermilion: sales at auction, at 3s. Galangal root: quotation, 25s. to 25s., 100 bags at auction retired. Cubebs: sales at £10 10s. to £10 12s. 6d. for fair quality. Dragon's blood: no transactions. Galls: 175 cases of Japan sold at 45s. to 45s. 6d. for good. Rum; no sales of Penang are reported.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£1,416,553
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	48,345
Hong Kong	£40,646	2,170,306
Manila	—	—
Singapore	8,035	319,290
Penang	—	20,000

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d. ½	Buy at 4s. 10d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d. ½	Do. 4s. 10d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold in Coin (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubletons	3 17 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	0 6 3

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £7. to £8.; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £18 to £18. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22. 2s. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £20 to £20. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Printing cloths, especially 26-inch, and 27-inch widths, are in fair demand, but for India shirtings, long-cloths, and T cloths there has been but a moderate business, and nothing but the contracts in hand could support prices. In some few instances sellers have taken a shade less for the latter. In yarns, 50's and 60's mule for India are scarcely steady, but in most other descriptions contracts keep up prices.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, per lb.	0 10½	to 0 10½	Spanish Stripes, Scarlet, per yard	3 6	to 4 9
Ditto, 26-33	0 11	to 0 12½	Ditto, assorted, per ditto	3 0	to 4 6
Shirtings, grey, 7 lb. to 7 lb. 2 oz. per piece	7 1½	to 7 3	Velvets, 22 in. per yard	0 8	to 0 10
Ditto, 8 to 9 lb. per piece	9 0	to 10 6	Velveteens 18 to 26 in.	0 6	to 1 0
Ditto White, 44 to 64 reed, per piece	7 6	to 9 6	Damasks (cotton), per pce.	18 0	to 25 0
Ditto, figured, ditto	10 8	to 15 0	Chintzes, per piece	7 0	to 8 6
T Cloths, 32 in. by 24 yds., ditto	5 0	to 8 3	Handkerchiefs 32 by 32	2 3	to 4 6
Ditto 36 in. by 24 yds., do.	8 0	to 9 3	Grey Twills, 40 yards p.yd	0 3½	to 0 4
Medium Cloths, per yard	7 6	to 9 0	Jaconet White, 45 in. per piece	8 9	to 17 6
Camlets, per piece	30 0	to 96 0	Cambrics, 49 in. 12 yard	7 6	to 13 0
Long Ells, Scarlet, per pce	28 0	to 36 0	Turkey Red Cloths, 33 in. by 24 yards	12 0	to 15 0
Ditto, assorted kinds, do.	27 0	to 34 0	Maddapollams, w. 33 in. 24 yards	4 0	to 9 6
Lastings, per piece	30 0	to 55 0	Domestics, 35 in. per yard	0 2½	to 0 5

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 3	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Polmaise	Moste.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Flying Cloud	Winsor.
— 8	Downs	Do.	Gleam	—
— 8	Deal	Do.	Hero	Sutherland.
— 6	Deal	Canton and Macao	Griffin	—
Nov. 24	London	Do.	Cornelia	—
— 27	Crookhaven	Do.	Romeo	Lewis.
Dec. 1	Deal	Do.	Fairy	Blash.
— 7	Deal	Do.	Carica	Zegan.
— 8	Downs	Hong Kong	Wellington	Atkinson.
Nov. 26	Off Portland	Do.	Carnatic	McNeil.
Dec. 5	Queenstown	Manila	Parisian	—
Nov. 24	Off the Weser	Singapore	Clemens	Huntman.
Dec. 7	Deal	Penang	Rob Roy	Thompson.
Nov. 22	Texel	Batavia	Willem Daniel	—
— 21	Brouwershaven	Do.	Zwager	—
— 21	Helvoet	Do.	Catherina Maria	—
— 23	Do.	Do.	Ariguin	Davidson.
— 24	Off the Weser	Do.	Cecrops	Veenstra.
— 24	Texel	Do.	Schoonverbond	Kross.
— 25	Hamburg	Do.	Adolph	Class.
— 26	Cushaven	Do.	Oscar I.	Rademakus.
— 27	Texel	Do.	Dina	Harboe.
— 27	Zienkrel	Do.	Reigitte Melchior	Richd.
— 29	Texel	Do.	Etafette	Chase.
Dec. 4	Falmouth	Do.	Chile	Greil.
— 4	Off Kamperdun	Do.	Margareta Simonetta	Hoffman.
Nov. 29	Off Sicily	Do.	Johanna	Piccardi.
Dec. 5	Texel	Do.	Wassenaar	Shofster.
— 4	Do.	Padang	Bulgersteyn	Verhagen.
Nov. 26	Brouwershaven	Souababaya	Duchess of Sutherland	Lachlan.
— 22	Helvoet	Tijlajah	Gneur, Zan Swieten	—
— 21	Texel	Do.	Matthaeus Jacoba	—
— 21	Off Irumum	Akyab	Post.	Wisgand.
Dec. 1	Liverpool	Do.	Nary Sparks	Chase.
— 6	Plymouth	Do.	Cornwallis	—
— 7	Falmouth	Do.	Minnehaha	Brown.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Earl of Mar & Kellie	Mathieson.
Nov. 25	Deal	Rangoon	Broomclaw	—

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 28	Cuxhaven	Amoor River	Blohm	Jespensen.
— 28	Ditto	Ditto	Amazon	Westergall.
Dec. 1	Liverpool	Shanghai	Sharpshooter	McClelland.
— 5	Ditto	Hong Kong	Ellen Rodger	Key.
— 4	London	Ditto	Falcon	Maxton.
Nov. 30	Newport	Ditto	Marabau	—
— 27	Cardiff	Ditto	Stad Dockum	Jaski.
— 24	Ditto	Ditto	Felix	Winter.
— 25	Newport	Ditto	Huntress	Owen.
— 27	London	Ditto	Georgina	Jones.
— 23	Cardiff	Ditto	Camelia Matilda	Snoey.
— 23	Ditto	Ditto	Comelis Gips	Alkemade.
— 24	Liverpool	Manila	Julio	Kubken.
— 29	Cardiff	Ditto	Arauc	—
Dec. 3	Deal	Ditto	Stad Leyden	Shiells.
— 5	London	Do. and Penang	William and Jane	Fredericksen.
— 9	Cardiff	Ditto	Garland	Tirman.
Nov. 29	Hamburg	Ditto	Ceres	Vanhaiven.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Nederland en Oranje	Grevilint.
— 25	Ditto	Ditto	Friendentroum	Bonn.
— 25	Ditto	Ditto	Henrika	Pleffer.
— 27	Ditto	Ditto	Christina Helena	Zeebees.
— 30	Liverpool	Batavia	Java	Boysen.
Dec. 1	Ditto	Ditto	Scaforth	Marshall.
Nov. 27	Lizard	Macassar	Alexander	Dekker.
— 30	Falmouth	Akyab	Cornwallis	McBent.
— 30	Ditto	Bassein	Gerda	Janzen.

LOADING.

At London.—For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Chrysolite, Napoleon III., Ethereal, Veronica, and Southern Cross. For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong, Whampoa, and Foo-chow-Foo: Robin Hood. For Shanghai: Empress of India, Glenclyne, Jubilee, Carnatic, Polmaise. For Singapore and Penang: Pilgrim. For Batavia, Tagal, and Sourabaya: Btha.

At Liverpool.—For Manila: Pepita, Gertrudis, Burdett-y-Habana. For Shanghai: Clara Novello, Versailles. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Nippon, Velocidade. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha Johanna, Souverain. For Batavia and Singapore: Lettice Catherine. For Singapore: Tigris, Mayola.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Prince Charlie. For Batavia and Sourabaya: City of Glasgow.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Saturnus.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Samarang: Christian Huygens. For Sourabaya: Celebes.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Staatsraad van der Houwen, Maastrom, Canton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Delft, Arlequin, Jason, Commissary van der Heim. For Batavia and Samarang: Robertus Hendrikus, S. van Heel. For Sourabaya: Hugo Grotius, Cheribon, Ternate, Eersteling, Alcor. For Kanagawa: Governor van Swieten. For Singapore: Boni.

SPOKEN.

MARIA ADRIANA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 3, 2 N., 21 W.

PIONEER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 19, 5 S., 19 W.

ALBLASSERDAM, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 26, 7 N., 25 W.

JAPAN, Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 20, 5 N., 17 W.

MALEYER, Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 6, 2 S., 31

OTTOLINA, Liverpool to Batavia, Oct. 4, 14 S., 32 W.

VANGUARD, London to Hong Kong, Oct. 4, 3 S., 27 W.

ANDES, Boston to Hong Kong, Oct. 18, 19 N., 37 W.

PRINCESS AMELIA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 29, 35 S., 19 E.

CHILDE HAROLD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 28, 8 N., 24 W.

AMALIA, Cardiff to Shanghai, 6 N., 20 W.

ALEXANDER (Dutch barque), bound to Batavia, No. 27, off the Lizard.

SPIRIT OF THE DEEP (sup.), Whampoa to London, Oct. 3, 16 N., 114 E.

TASMANIAN (Dutch ship), Macassar to Amsterdam, Sept. 1, 26 S., 9 E.

POLLUX, Shields to Batavia, Aug. 28, 39 S., 20 E.

MELANTHON, Shields to Hong Kong, Sept. 29, 35 S., 26 E.

BANTAM, Batavia to Schiedam, Oct. 6, 27 S., 9 E.

PHILIP V. MARINX, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 14, 34 S., 35 E.

GALA, Singapore to London, Oct. 20, 25 S., 5 E.

DELHI, for Hong Kong, Oct. 21, 13 S., 33 W.

PRINCE V. ORANGE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 7, 22 S., 22 E.

HERCULES, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 103 days, 37 N., 26 W.

ALLIANCE, Hambro to Batavia, Nov. 29, 49 N., 11 W.

T. D. MARSHALL, Liverpool to Batavia, Oct. 14, 25 S., 27 W.

CRISIS, Liverpool to Singapore, Oct. 29, 2 S., 21 W.

TONIA (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Batavia, Aug. 19, 4 N., 19 W.

BROEDERTROUW, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 10, 36 S., 5 W.

D. OF WELLINGTON, London to Hg. Kg., Sept. 26, off Cape Good Hope.

EAGLE, Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 30, 7 N., 23 W.

BAITANNIA, Manila to Queenstown, Oct. 13, 22 S., 68 E.

EPSOM, China to London, Oct. 18, 25 S., 59 E.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Gleaner, Dewa Gungadur, Langdale, H. Liduina, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Maggie, Westminster, Crest of the Wave, Broadwater, Peterborough, Challenger, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ann Lees, Spirit of the Deep, Ballarat, Lucknow, Kelso, Crystal Palace, Fort George, War Eagle, Earl of Windsor, Salacia. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Romeo, Jessie Beazley, Carolina, Electric. At outports: Jupiter, Albatross, Thomas Sparks, Koska, Celestial, Queen of the Ocean.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Commodore, Reward, William Stewart, Gala, Hawthorn, Victor, General Wyndham, Oryx, Queen Mab, Captain Cook. At Liverpool: Conferenz, Rose. At outports: Medora, Zambesi, Brockelman, Johanna Kepler.

From MANILA.—At London: Carausius, Amoor, Menam. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Casas, Britannia.

From PENANG.—At London: Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto.

From BATAVIA.—At London: William Simpson. At outports: Chili, Eberhard, Epsom, Heuss. At Falmouth: General Jacobi, Koning Willem III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The important news which we have lately received from the North of China, coupled with the ordering of transports to be paid off, leads to the impression that a treaty of peace may be concluded speedily. In this uncertainty, however, it appears that the small coal contract just taken for Shanghai at 69s. 3d. is low; for if peace is made, homeward freights in China will fall, and at the same time a great stimulus will be given to the shipment of manufactured goods.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong 50s. weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s. weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, 45 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Hermance and Jenny, Tattevin, which arrived at St. Nazaire, Nov. 25, had on board the cargo of the Alma. Pellicen, from Java to Nantes, condemned at Cayenne. The General Wyndham, Harrison, from Singapore to London, put into Table Bay, Oct. 22, leaky. The America, Krause, from Newcastle to Hong Kong, which put into Portsmouth, Nov. 21, leaky, &c., has discharged her cargo and been hauled on the patent slip. The Succes (French ship), Blanchard, from Batavia to Bordeaux, put into the Mauritius Oct. 10, leaky, making at sea from 10 to 12 inches water per hour—she had experienced very bad weather from the 20th Aug. to the 17th Sept. She had discharged her cargo previous to the 3rd Nov. The Celeste (French ship), Irasque, from Samarang to St. Nazaire, put into the Mauritius, Oct. 20, leaky; and the Ida Willemina, (Dutch barque), Wyland, from Batavia to Dordt, on the 23rd Oct., also leaky.

The Christiaan Louis, vd. Brink, which arrived at Falmouth, Dec. 8, from Batavia for Amsterdam, was leaky, had thrown part of cargo overboard, lost sails, bulwarks, &c., had boats damaged, and five feet water in her hold.

The Ida Willemina, Van Weyland, from Batavia to Dordt, which put into Mauritius Oct. 23, leaky, had thrown part of cargo overboard.

At St. HELENA.—Oct. —, Gwalior, from Siam, and sailed 25 for London; Wellington, from Canton, and sailed 29 for London; 13, Staatsraad v. Ewyck, Winter, from Batavia, and sailed 14 for Amsterdam; Hercules, Detering, from Batavia, and sailed 14 for Amsterdam; Griffin, Stewart, from Macao, and Wm. Simpson, Splatt, for Batavia, and both sailed for London; Voladora, Arana, from Manila, and sailed for Cadiz; 14, Wm. Stewart, Bramwell, from Singapore, and sailed 15 for London; 15, Carmen, Demora, from Singapore, and sailed for Gibraltar; Olivier, Trillott, from Penang, and sailed 17 for Nantes; 16, Prinses Amalia, v. Ryn v. Alkemade, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Casas, Prado, from Manila, and sailed 20 for Queenstown or Falmouth; 17, Chile, Grell, from Batavia; 21, Pauline, Post, from Batavia, and sailed 23 for Rotterdam; 23, John and Isabella, Robinson, from Singapore, and sailed for London; Dou Quixote, Nott, from Manila, and sailed for New York; Langdale, Browne, from Whampoa, and sailed for London; St. Jan, Lommerse, from Batavia, and sailed 24 for Schiedam; 24, Albert Cezard, Dolu, from Batavia, and sailed for Nantes; 29, Gleam, from Foo-chow-Foo; Jupiter, Folkes, from Batavia, and sailed for Queenstown and Falmouth.

At TABLE BAY, Oct. 18, Prince Regent, Fisher, from Hong Kong. Sept. 23, Trio, Tregarth, for Batavia; Oct. 6, Mary Silverspan, for Batavia.

At SIMON'S BAY, Sept. 26, General Jacobi, Wieland, from Batavia, and sailed 28th for Falmouth.

At ALGOA BAY, Oct. 3, Gala, Fisher, from Singapore, and sailed 6th for London, after repairing. Off Algoa Bay, Sept. 25, Mercator, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade just issued for the ten months show a satisfactory general progress in our export trade, although this has been one of the duller business years known for some time past. Looking to the records of trade with the far East we notice in the few leading specified articles to which the Government affixes the countries of shipment, that in cotton goods the exports to China, Java, and the Philippines, amount in value to £3,650,799, as compared with £3,165,279 and £2,218,104 respectively for the corresponding period of the two previous years. The value of cotton yarn is rather less than last year, although £103,000 excess of 1858. Woollen goods show an enormous advance, having trebled in the past three years. According to the Returns, the exports of Cotton goods for October have been, to China and Hong Kong £158,531, against £274,166 in 1859, and £175,894 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £2,488,335, against £2,199,373 in 1859, and £1,437,159 in 1858. To Java, for October, £78,194, against £57,785 in 1859, and £46,724 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £832,334, against £45,532 in 1859, and £427,659 in 1858. To the Philippine Islands, for October, £52,675, against £46,895 in 1859, and £39,317 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £330,130, against £320,374 in 1859, and £353,286 in 1858. The exports of Cotton Yarn, for October, to China and Hong Kong, were £12,387, against £120 in 1859, and £21,829 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £296,281, against £337,112 in 1859, and £193,487 in 1858. No exports to other parts. The exports of Woollen Cloths to China and Hong Kong, for October, were £8,064, against £30,603 in 1859, and £29,670 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £368,742, against £317,076 in 1859, and £204,917 in 1858. No exports to other parts. The exports of Woollens and Worsted Stuffs for the month of October, to China and Hong Kong, were £15,187, against £25,605 in 1859, and £7,477 in 1858; and for the ten months of 1860 £377,329, against £231,582 in 1859, and £22,932 in 1858. No exports to other parts mentioned.

The computed real value of the imports in the nine months of this year have been as follows:—From Singapore, £686,247; from Siam, £39,252; from Sumatra, £8,985; Java, £292,314; Philippine Islands, £434,715; other Indian Islands, £7,802; China and Hong Kong, £6,803,128. As compared with last year this shows an increase of about £300,000 for China and £131,000 from Singapore; but from the other countries generally a slight decrease. The value of the exports in the three quarters of the present year has been—to Siam, £13,202; Java, £985,054; Philippines, £377,258; Indian Islands, £13,742; China, £2,215,755; Singapore, £1,305,893; Hong Kong, £1,839,902. Taking the aggregate value of the imports from the East this year, as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years, they stand as follows:—1860, £6,736,604; 1859, £5,489,519; 1858, £3,800,121; an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in our trade.

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON
of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet
and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

TOILET REQUISITES.—

THE BRIDE OF GARIBALDI BOUQUET, 2s. 6d.
"The breath of Italian flowers"
Wafted by a Southern breeze."
PALERMO FOMADE, 1s. and 2s. Perfumed with the
above Bouquet.
GARIBALDI (late Naples) SHAVING CREAM, 1s.
With correct likeness of the Patriot.
ROSE OF ENGLAND SOAP (Original) 1s.
See Trade Mark upon each.
CALEB SOUL and CO., EXPORT PERFUMERS AND
FANCY SOAP MAKERS, 85, Queen-street, Cheapside,
London, or of any Indian Agency Houses.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVER-
LAND ROUTE via EGYPT.**

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-
known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and
the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his
friends and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has
purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which
will still continue to bear the same name; and in
returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by
his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference
may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will
be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended
to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as
table, wines, internal and external service are concerned.
Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out
at the present moment.

Curtis on Manhood—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on
Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates
in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

**MANHOOD: the CAUSE and CURE of
PREMATURE DECLINE**, with plain directions for
perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L.
CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological
Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotency.
Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifica-
tions of Marriage—whether resulting from the youthful
Abuse, the Follies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or
Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment.
Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and suc-
cessful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other
Uteral discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of
Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interest-
ing cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a
Preventive Lotion.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member
of society by whom the book will not be found useful—
whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor,
or Clergyman."—Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter
or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in
INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter,
and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch.
The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed
by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most
complete success during a practice extending over a period
of Twenty Years; nervous sufferers of every class have a
perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience
will be made available in the treatment of their cases.
THE WORK SOLD BY HINNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONG KONG.



**DIVING
APPARATUS.**
C. E. HEINKE,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st.,
London,
Bids to call the atten-
tion of Shipowners, Mer-
chants, Captains, &c. &c.,
to the important im-
provements made by him
in the
**SUBMARINE HELMET
DRESS AND APPA-
RATUS,**
which enables a diver to
remain any length of time
under water. For the recovery of Property from Wrecks
Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and
Bridges, and also
FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.
First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1851.
First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.
Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian,
Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian,
Brazilian and Indian Governments.

SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS

CONNECTED WITH THE

SUGAR COLONIES.

G. BUCHANAN & CO.,

Engineers and Manufacturers of
Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,
ABERDEEN),
25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as
hitherto their improved SUGAR CANE MILLS,
worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum
Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all
kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar
Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and
Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially
designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to a Pulp, and ex-
tracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the
Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearling,
Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the
London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery
arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle
Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies,
their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water
Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years,
as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee
as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working
of which they can produce numerous References and
Testimonials.

N.B. Descriptive Catalogue of G. B. and Co.'s Machi-
nery forwarded on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all
sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to man-
ufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and
Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges,
and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway,
Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or
through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.

JOSEPH ROBERTS,
**ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND
MACHINERY AGENT,**
7, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Soap Maker, Boot and Shoe Maker, Planing, Slotting,
Drilling, Sawing, Grinding, and every description of En-
gineers' Tools and Machinery for working in Wood, Stone, &c.

**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES,
PUMPS, &c.**

FOR SALE OR EXPORTATION.

Calculations, Estimates, Specifications, Working and
Finished Drawings made for every description of the above,
Also for bridges, buildings, canals, railroads, wharfs, &c.
Their construction superintended or contracted for.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT
should be used in preference to any other. It is
greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in
London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.

REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful ex-
amination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be
perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all
respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is
usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which
bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abchurch-lane.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford,
Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd,
Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

Now ready, in 1 vol.,

COCHIN-CHINA,

A Seaman's Narrative of his Adventures and Sufferings
during a Captivity among Chinese Pirates on the
Coast of Cochin-China, and afterwards

during a Journey on Foot Across

that Country in the Years 1857 and 1858, by

EDWARD BROWN,

OF AMOY, CHINA.

Published by CHARLES WESTERTON, 20, St. George's-
place, Hyde Park Corner, London.

N.B.—To whom all MSS. of Personal Adventures or
Descriptions of Countries are requested to be sent for
publication.

THE BITTER CUP, filled with water for
a minute, produces a powerful and lasting tonic, bene-
ficial for dyspepsia, loss of appetite, regular and atonic
gout, nervous irritability, and hysterics.—See Dr. Gra-
ham's "Domestic Medicine." Excellent for Sherry and
Bitters. Introduced by, and sold wholesale and for ex-
portation at the Tropical Depot, 53, Cornhill, London,
E.C. Caution—See the label on Cup.
Agent for Hong Kong, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A New Series of
very beautiful Stereoscopic Pictures, Groups, Views,
Street Scenes, &c.—To be had of all Dealers. Wholesale
only, of G. R. and Co., 24, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
I. M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, London.

**BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.
BRIDGES AND SONS**

CONTINUE to supply orders for Bar-
clay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, and STOUT,
also PALE and STRONG ALES. This brand is now well
known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.
WINES AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR
BOTTLE.

5, WARNFORD-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.—
The most reliable intelligence from these colonies
is given in the AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND
GAZETTE, published every Saturday, price 6d., free by
post.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

**THE CANADIAN NEWS and BRITISH
COLUMBIAN INTELLIGENCER** gives the latest
intelligence from all parts of Canada and the new Gold
Fields, also Original Correspondence from Canada, &c.
Price, post free, 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

CAPE and NATAL NEWS; a monthly
Journal, published on the arrival of the Cape Mail,
giving the latest information from the South African Colo-
nies. Price 6d., post free 6d.

London: Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's-lane, City.

THE MONEY MARKET REVIEW,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Exclusively devoted to the Discussion of Commercial and
Financial Topics.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

This Journal has access to the highest sources of infor-
mation, and comprises only original and condensed matter.

THE "MONEY MARKET REVIEW"

FURNISHES—

Independent Comments upon the various Commercial and
Financial Topics of the day.

Leading Articles upon the Bank Returns, the Money
Market, and kindred matters.

Full details of the movements in the Stock Exchange, and
in Public Securities of every kind.

Special Analyses of the Accounts and Position of our great
Railway, Banking, and other Undertakings, Home
and Foreign.

The Progress of the Traffic and Financial Condition and
Prospects of BRITISH RAILWAY PROPERTY will meet
with special attention.

Each Number contains a full and correct City Article,
forming a Resume of the Week.

Also, a careful description of the Course of Trade in the
Manufacturing and other Districts.

Together with a Weekly Review of Mining Business.

The "MONEY MARKET REVIEW" appeals especially to
the whole of the community interested in Trade and
Finance.

Possessing a large subscription-circulation of the highest
class, it forms a most valuable medium for Commercial,
Financial, and general Trade Advertisements.

PRICE 6D. UNSTAMPED; OR 7D. FREE BY POST.

Subscriptions for Six and Twelve Months (18s. and 36s.
Unstamped, 15s. and 30s. free by Post, both payable in
advance), are particularly recommended, to prevent disap-
pointment.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to FREDERICK
WILLIAM FENNESSY.

"MONEY MARKET REVIEW" OFFICE,
23, BRICHIN-LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
May be ordered of all News-agents.

**MITCHELL'S STEAM-SHIPPING
JOURNAL.**—A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the
interests of steam navigation.

(By the Editors and Staff of the Shipping and Mercan-
tile Gazette), published every Friday morning. Price 3d.
per post 4d.

Office, 54, GRACECHURCH-STREET, London.

**THE STEAM-SHIPING CHRONICLE
and OCEAN TELEGRAPH.** A record of the move-
ments and progress of Steam-vessels at home and abroad
To be published every Friday. Sixteen pages, with occa-
sional supplements, price 4d.

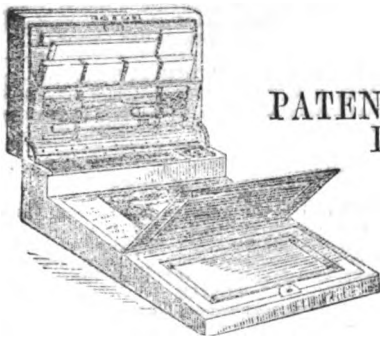
Published by EDWARD HENRY TODE, at the office
of Kelly and Co., printers and publishers of the Post-office
London and Country Directories, 18 to 21, Old Bowell-
court, Strand, W.C.

AN OXFORD MAN, who holds an appoint-
ment in King's College, is desirous of meeting with
ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN who wish for assistance in
their studies for the University or the Civil Service Exa-
minations. He will not object to pupils whose education
has been neglected. Terms moderate.
Address, S. H. N., Post-office, Northaw, by Barnet (N)

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

**I. M. ROBSON, EXPORT PER-
FUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER.** Merchants
can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and
upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for
the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Pro-
prietor of the "Rose of England."



TOULMIN AND GALE,

MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., OF
PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING, TOILETTE, AND
CARRIAGE BAGS.

JEWEL BOXES, CASES FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

A Large Assortment of the above, of the finest quality, at the Manufactory, **SISE LANE**, near the **MANSION HOUSE**, and at **7, NEW BOND STREET**, opposite the **Clarendon**, London.

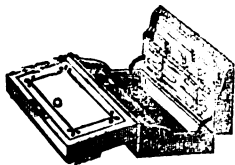
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE. ESTABLISHED 123 YEARS.

Orders received through Mr. **GEORGE HOLMES**, Hong Kong; Messrs. **SMITH, TAYLOR, and CO.**, Bombay; Mr. **J. HIGGINBOTHAM**, Madras.

ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH BOX,

WITH OR WITHOUT DRESSING-CASE.

ALLEN'S NEW TRUNK, METALLIC LINING, IS LIGHT, WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, AND IMPERVIOUS TO CLIMATE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG, with Silver Fittings. These are the best articles yet invented for India and China. ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Five Hundred Articles for Travelling. By Post for Two Stamps.

J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer, 18 and 22, Strand, London.

Orders and Prospectuses through Mr. G. HOLMES, HONG KONG.

JACKSON & PAINE,

(EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)

PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

TOZERS BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, are FIRST CLASS IN QUALITY AND STYLE, and most ECONOMICAL IN PRICE.

TOZER'S SHOE MARTS,

161, NORTH-STREET, BRIGHTON,

AND 40, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Orders from China and India, accompanied with a Draftor Reference, faithfully executed and forwarded by return Mail.

NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS.

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH & SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL, LONDON.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,

WILL ADAMS,

THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,

A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY

WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MELBOURNE.—We are authorised to accept MARINE RISKS and GRANT POLICIES on behalf of the above Company to Ports in the Colonies and the United Kingdom.
A. ELLISSEN and Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai.

FACILITIES in BOOK-KEEPING
DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. **GEORGE HOLMES'**, Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMOMILE, and RHUBARB PILLS, an effectual cure of indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections. In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in a short time aperients will not be required, and, being quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to children.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion, Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscientiously do so."
Prepared by **TWINBERROW**, Operating and Dispensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Vendors.

BROWN & POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states—

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of Indian Corn: it is prepared by a process Patented for the three kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGE. All the USES of the FINEST ARROWROOT, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c.; and Wholesale by Drysalters and Provision Merchants. Packed in 16 oz. Packets, with Recipes, and 14 lb. Tins. The Packets in Tin-lined Cases are safe to keep in any Climate.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen
PAISLEY, and 23, IRONMONGER-LANE, LONDON

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The constant changes of temperature are causing daily derangements in chest, stomach, and liver. For rectifying the slightest or most serious disorders of these organs, nothing has been found so constantly successful as Holloway's Pills, which may be taken by any one without fear of injury. These Pills excite so salutary an influence on digestion, that almost any ordinary food may be eaten with impunity, and they strengthen the weakest stomach against acidity, flatulency, and heartburn. They speedily relieve both nausea and biliousness. They remove all obstructions in the system, and healthfully restore its proper functions to every organ. They strengthen the nervous system, and renew confidence and energy in shattered and feeble constitutions. Sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, and by all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilised world.

PORTSMOUTH



PATENT IRON HEAVING-UP SLIPS.

These Slips are fitted complete up to 3,000 tons, with Patent Hydraulic Machinery, for continuous heaving-up and control in launching. Many have been laid down at home and abroad, and one of 2,000 tons has been ordered or Bermuda.

MR. WHITE IS CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR MARINE RAILWAYS.

THOMAS WHITE & SON, PORTSMOUTH.

P. F. GIBBS, LONDON AGENT, 147, LEADENHALL-STREET.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER—with Arms,

Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS. 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS—For Lady & Gentle-

man—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 13s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards, printed for 2s., post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Emblazoned for Paint-

ing on Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s., Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best

Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letters 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall

Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your

Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Course Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Cullen's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Cullen's Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, College of Chemistry, Liverpool."

"May, 15, 1854."

All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

ASTOR HOUSE. SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

CARSON'S **ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,**

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.
Hon. East India Company,
Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,
The Principal Collieries
Mill Owners, Iron Master &c., &c

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK,

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is nec. (d). Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors). 9, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.



FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES.

MANUFACTURED BY

THOMAS CROGER,
483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'S TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE. WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Sirs,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES APPRECIATED IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, ARE THOSE MADE BY

THURSTON AND CO.,

WHO HAVE SUPPLIED HER MAJESTY'S AND NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS

14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 161, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddle to Her Majesty's Army.

FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE

PLANT, STOCK, and PROPERTY of the Largest Ropery and Ship Chandlery in the Country, Messrs. Frost, Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION of Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents of which were consumed.—See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON, Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.

Gentlemen.—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

FROST, BROTHERS.

Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 3 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.

The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.,

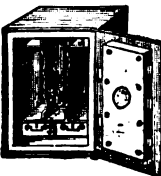
Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.

Price Lists sent free on application to 3, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and 47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LA VANDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON. OFFICE: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON. Merchants' orders executed with despatch.



JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIREPROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safe-guard against Fire and Robbery.

Orders transmitted direct, or through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong. WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK CITY, LONDON.

List of sizes and prices forwarded on application.

Agents will be found in every city where English is spoken.



To prevent disappointment, be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR supercedes EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRACING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disinfectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ROYAL CUTLERY
MAPPIN AND COMPANY
 SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS.
AND OF 77 & 78 OXFORD ST LONDON,
OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

77 & 78,
 OXFORD
 STREET.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED TABLE KNIVES

ARE guaranteed to be the very best sold in London; and the handles are so secured that they cannot become loose in hot water. This arrangement is especially serviceable if the Knives are for use in hot climates, as India, China, and elsewhere.

	Good	Medium.	Superior.
One dozen Table Knives, Ivory Handles, balance	£0 13 0	£1 0 0	£1 15 0
One dozen full-size Cheese ditto	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 5 0
One pair of regular Meat Carvers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0
One pair of extra size ditto	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 13 6
One pair of Poultry Carvers	0 4 6	0 7 0	0 12 0
One Steel for sharpening	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 6
Complete Service	2 0 0	3 0 6	5 2 0

77 & 78,
 OXFORD
 STREET.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S BEST BUCKTHORN SILVER MOUNTED CUTLERY FOR OFFICERS' MESS.

Table Knives, 44s. per dozen. Dessert ditto, 38s. per dozen. Carvers, 11s. per pair.

"CAUTION."—Purchasers and Correspondents are requested to take especial notice of the mark on the blades, "MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD." All MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S Knives are so marked, and the quality thus guaranteed.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY
 OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, OXFORD-STREET.

MANUFACTORY, ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR ORDER FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.

Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

Having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

FOR BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, with liberty to discharge cargo at an intermediate port on the coast, after leaving Batavia, the fine clipper barque **ETHA**, 3,343 tons—A 1, 394 tons register—coppered, C. H. BUSCHMANN, Commander. Loading in St. Katharine's Dock.

For terms of freight apply to Cloyd and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Withn, E.C.; or E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship **NAPOLEON TUE THIRD**, A 1 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, R. DOBBIE, Commander; to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR HONG-KONG and CANTON, to sail 26th November, the celebrated Aberdeen-built clipper ship **CHRYSOLEITE**, 471 tons, A 1 14 years, ALEXANDER McCLELLAND, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY.

FOR HONG KONG. The celebrated River-built Clipper Ship **NORTHFLEET**, A 1 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; 951 tons register; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in the trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Edward Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 71, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with very quick despatch, the celebrated British-built clipper ship **ETHEREAL**, A 1 10 years, 796 tons register, STEPHEN JARMAN, Commander; loading in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper, built by Messrs. John Pile and Co., the builders of the *Mirage*, Spirit of the Age, &c., has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Holmes, Knevit, and Holmes, 41, Princes-street, Manchester; Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C. A few midshipmen required.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP

FOR HONG KONG and CANTON, the splendid British-built Clipper **PRINCE ALFRED**, A 1 13 years, 931 tons register, GEORGE HARPER, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, Messrs. Thornton and Wests; or to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid British-built Clipper ship **POLMAISE**, A 1 14 years, 887 tons register, JAMES H. CARTER, Commander, will load in the East India Docks. This ship has a full poop, with superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

FOR SHANGHAI, the beautiful British Clipper ship **CARNATIC**, A 1 12 years, 604 tons n.m. register, R. McNEILL, Commander. Loading in the West India Docks. This ship has excellent cabin accommodation, and is noted for her fast sailing.

G. L. Monro and Co., owners, 33, Gracechurch-street; or Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Algoa Bay	Diadem	Dec. 21.
Shanghai	Jubilee	Dec. 24.
Shanghai	Gauntlet	With des.
Hong Kg., Whampoa, and Foo-chow-Foo	Robin Hood	immediate
Hong Kg. and Whampoa	Veronica	Dec. 29.
Hong Kg. and Whampoa	Hero	Jan. 10.
Bombay	Moskwa	Dec. 20.

London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

H. FOGG & CO.
 SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
 SHANGHAI.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
 AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 HONG KONG.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 SINGAPORE.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
 BANGKOK, SIAM.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
 GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
 Agent for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
 SHIP CHANDLERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
 Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
 HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

J. W. ALT,
 COMMISSION AGENT,
 NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 HONG KONG.

HEDGE AND CO.,
 GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
 AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
 FOO-CHOW-FOO.
 Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.
 THE SECOND Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 13th Nov. 1860. The Subscriptions is 12s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage.

Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities	Post-office.
New York	WILMER and ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON and Co., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Port de Galle	BLACK and Co.
Bombay	CHERRON and WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, and Co.
Lahnan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LORRAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Bangkok	CHARLES GRANT and Co.
Batavia	HUNTER, Houghton, and Co.
Manila	PHILLIPS, MOORE, and Co.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Amoy	F. D. SYME and Co.
Foo-chow-Foo	HEDGE and Co.
Shanghai	H. FOGG and Co.
Ningpo	WADMAN and Co.
Nagasaki—Japan	FRILINK & Co.
Melbourne	GORDON and GOTCH.
San Francisco	E. D. WATERS.
Cape Town	W. BRITAIN.

And to be had of all News-vendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.
 OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 37, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860.
 The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 24 George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE LONDON AND China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 51.] LONDON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1860.

[Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Sup-
plement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER

COMMENCED AT 3½ P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED

AT 5 P.M.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
LATEST ADVICES	49	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	52
LIST OF PASSENGERS	49	THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE WITH	54
PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR	49	CHINA	54
SUMMARY OF NEWS:—		THE CHINA WAR	54
JAPAN	—	LEADING ARTICLES:—	
CHINA	—	THE THIRD CHINA WAR	60
PHILIPPINES	—	THE NEW REGIME IN CHINA	60
COCHIN-CHINA	—	THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI	61
SIAM	—	CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE	63
BORNEO	—	THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	64
JAVA	—	THE TIMES ON THE NEW TREATY	64
MALACCA STRAITS	—	SPIRIT OF THE PRESS	66
FOREIGN COMMERCIAL REPORT, EX- CHANGES, FREIGHTS AND SHIP- PING INTELLIGENCE	52	MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL	66
		SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE	68

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo	Oct. 10	Aug. 12	Oct. 28
Kanagawa	" 10	" 9	" 31
Nagasaki			" 10
Hakodadi			" 10
CHINA—			
Peking			" 31
Shanghai	Sept. 10	" 27	Nov. 7
Ningpo			" 1
Foo-Chow-Foo			" 7
Amoy			" 9
Swatow			" 12
Hong Kong	" 26	" 14	" 18
Canton			" 14
Macao			" 14
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	" 10	" 26	" 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			Oct. 21
Saigon			Oct. 21
SIAM—			
Bangkok			Nov. 15
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Oct. 31
Sarawak			Nov. 9
JAVA—			
Batavia			" 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 10	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Penang	" "	" 13	" 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong, for Southampton: Mrs. Harper and child, and servant, Mr. G. Parsons and servant. For Marseilles: Major A. Anson and servant, Lieut. Merviland, Messrs. Loch, H. Travers and servant, Lourgette, G. Moul, C. P. Hodgson, wife and child, A. B. Johnson, F. Lafond, and J. G. Justin. For Point de Galle: Major Greathead, C.B.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 30th Dec.—From Southampton (to Hong Kong: Mr. H. G. Howlett, Dr. Childs. To Shanghai: Mr. L. C. Dupontes. To Singapore: Mr. J. Purvis and Mrs. C. Hill, and infant, three children, Miss Symons, and governess. To Penang: Miss Letten.—From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Singapore: Mr. W. Van Lennep, Mr. R. Santhageno, Mr. F. Vanden Broek. To Penang: Mr. G. F. Lyman. To Hong Kong: Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. J. D. Baldwin.
Per P. and O. str. Pera, 27th Dec.—From Southampton to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. Livingstone. To Singapore via Bombay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Miss Rook. From Marseilles, 4th Jan., 1861, to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. A. Ellisden.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th Jan. 1861.—From Southampton to Singapore: Lady and Miss McCausland, Miss Cowper. To Shanghai: Mr. F. R. Gannved. To Hong Kong: Lieuts. R. Eyre and Newby. Mr. Holloway. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Lt. G. Van Polanen. Messrs. J. Cock, W. Lent and E. Waller, Gen. and Mrs. Valero, Col. and Mrs. Ranico, Mr. N. Campo-y-Puignarto, Mr. Ashton. To Singapore: Mr. H. F. Morbotter.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 30th Jan., 1861.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Croom, Paymaster Potter. To Shanghai: C. P. Marsden, W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Messrs. R. Zapp and A. Baner. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. G. Reddellien. From Marseilles, 20th Jan., to Hong Kong: Don Jose Castellanos. To Shanghai: Mr. E. A. Duglere. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. Hernandez and friend.
Per Glenclane, from London to Shanghai: Mr. Pfaff. Per Robin Hood, from London to Hong Kong: Messrs. Watson.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Camp at Tien-tsin, 28th Oct., 1860.

In my last I advised you of being suddenly ordered to Tien-tsin. I, of course, regret having missed the entrance into Peking, signing of Treaty, &c., and can only hope you will have some other pen to describe these scenes. You must have heard, I think, by last mail, that the Chinese had given up Mr. Parkes and Loch, both of whom had been shamefully ill-treated; the former had been made to kneel down, and submit to have his nose rub in human excrement, and had it thrust into his mouth before San-go-lin-sin, with many other cruelties; he was twice taken out for execution, but something occurred to prevent it; the second time it was a salute fired by ours and the French batteries to announce the capture of the Emperor's summer palace, which prevented it, as the Chinese thought we were going to assault, and so sent him back to his den. The bodies of the whole of the others taken, for they are all dead from ill usage, tortured in various ways, have been given over to us since, and were buried on the 18th in the Russian cemetery at Peking, but it was a French Colonel, instead of Colonel Walker that was taken, he is also dead. Brabazon's body has not been found, it is supposed that as he made a desperate resistance, and was badly wounded at the time, that they must have cut his head off at once. Poor de Norman was horribly tortured, suspended by his wrists for fourteen days, until he died, and his body covered all over with sores where he had been beaten with small sticks over all the fleshy parts. Anderson died raving mad from his tortures. Bowly was also tortured, I believe, and the French colonel, until they died. The plunder that was taken at the Emperor's Palace outside the city was enormous and most valuable. Amongst other things were the presents brought out by Lord Macartney's Embassy for the Emperor. I saw a most valuable watch, studded with precious stones, which was part of it. The spoil was afterwards ordered to be collected, thrown into a common stock, and sold by auction; the sale lasted three days, and large sums were paid in for things; our Allies, as usual, though they got the lion's portion of boot, threw in the smallest quantity, but claim a full share of the proceeds of the sale.

One morning, just as we were going to attack, we found there was no one to oppose us, and learnt that the Emperor and all his army had bolted into Tartary, leaving his brother and others with full powers to treat with Lord Elgin, and agree to all our demands. The N.W. gate of the city was given over to us and so it ended. The Treaty has been signed since, they pay two millions and a-half to us, and have to pay £100,000 more now for their infernal cruelty to our poor fellows, a small enough fine, I think. If we do have any war pigeon with them again they will have but little quarter given to them on account of this last job. The *Furious* has been sent down to Shanghai for Mr. Bruce, who is daily expected here, and comes up immediately to this place. The troops leave Peking on the 8th November, and come down here, 3,000 are to garrison

at Tien-tsin forts and 500 at the Taku forts, besides the French. All those transports not absolutely necessary are being paid off as quickly as possible and sent away. The Admiral remains at Tien-tsin, where he has taken a house for the winter, and the *Coromandel*, his steam tender, remains with him. All the gunboats, and several of the dispatch vessels, are also to winter in the river. Lady Hope Grant came up in her Majesty's ship *Urgent* last Monday, to join her husband. Lord John Hay, in the *Odin*, goes to Hope Bay as senior officer. *Sampson*, Captain Hand leaves immediately for England, having been in commission since Oct. 1855. People are pretty healthy; supplies of all kinds are most abundant, and at reasonable prices. It blows very hard here sometimes, and is frightfully cold; the other night we had it down to 18 deg. below freezing point, but the sun gets up very strong, and gives us most grateful warmth, the difference between the thermometer in the sun and shade in the middle of day, is frequently as much as 40 deg. I have seen it 102 deg. in the sun within these last two weeks, and 60 deg. in the shade middle of day. The blue jackets, and with reason, are very much disgusted at not being allowed anything for cleaning all these transports and coaling-vessels which wears out all their clothing; at any other time and place, and under any other Admiral, they would be allowed check money, according to the custom of the service, but Admiral Hope has too much of his own to think others may want such a thing as money for any expenses they may be put to. I think that is his only failing.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, Nov. 3, 1866.

By the *Aracan* steamer, which leaves the anchorage off the Peiho to-day after to-morrow, with despatches to go home by the mail of the 12th inst., an opportunity has been afforded of writing one week later than by the regular mail via Shanghai.

Nothing of importance has occurred since my communication of the 28th ult.* Preparations are going on here for the housing of the troops during the winter in the various temples and Yams in the town. The troops, it was originally intended, should leave Peking on the 1st and 2nd inst., but it has been determined since to delay their departure until the 7th and 8th, the reason for which delay, report states, is that the Treaty of peace and commerce has not yet been promulgated in the columns of the *Peking Gazette*, and that until that is done the Treaty is not believed to be of any value, and therefore the troops have been detained until its official publication takes place.

The following is the distribution of the Expeditionary Army which has been determined on should nothing occur to render alterations necessary:—

Troops to remain for the present in China.

At Tien-tsin.—The 31st, 60th, and 67th Regiments Govan and Desborough batteries; 8th and 10th Companies of Royal Engineers; Fanes Horse (300 strong). The Military Train.—Commissariat Staff and Army Hospital Corps.

At Taku.—One half of Pennycuik's Battery, and one wing of a regiment in garrison at Tien-tsin.

At Shanghai.—One Native regiment, and Pennycuik's battery; Native regiment not yet detailed.

At Hong Kong and Kowloon.—The 44th Regiment, and Bedding's field battery, with detachment of Engineers, Army Hospital, and Commissariat Staff Corps, probably the eighth company, also, of Royal Engineers.

At Canton.—The 99th Regiment, Twiss's battery.

To leave China for England.—The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 87th Regiments. As regards the disposition of the general body of the Indian troops nothing positive is yet known, but it is believed that the most of them will be sent back immediately to India. The 23rd company of Royal Engineers returns to England, as does Barry's, Millward's, and Rottou's batteries. Sterling's battery returns to India. The Armstrong guns of Millward's battery are to be handed over to Govan's battery, which in future will be an Armstrong one. The troops are reported to have suffered a good deal from diarrhoea, and sick in considerable numbers have been received at Tien-tsin for transmission to the hospital ships off the Peiho, on board of which, at present there are over 500 sick. There is an extensive hospital establishment at Tien-tsin, where there are now about 100 sick, and about the same number at our other hospital establishment on the Tien-tsin forts, three miles from the town. The mortality, however, in the army has not been great;

* This letter has miscarried.—E.D.

the form of disease which has prevailed not being of a malignant type. Dysentery has been one of the most common ailments, and a low form of fever also has been rather prevalent.

Peking is represented by all who have seen it as not repaying the trouble and inconveniences of the journey, it is nothing more than Tien-tsin on a large scale, and by no means equal in general claims to architectural superiority to Canton, which it seems now to be pretty generally admitted is the finest city in China.

The wall of Peking is the most remarkable feature about it, being 40 feet thick and 50 high. The city viewed from its top presents nothing to the eye but a mass of trees, in the centre of which a large pagoda raises its fantastic head—a tall monument also is seen, and those are the only things which break the monotony of the silvan vista—which obscures the houses of the town. The streets are wider than those at Tien-tsin, but in other respects similar.

The signing of the Treaty is described as having been a very cold and unimposing affair—no cordiality on either side. The signing took place at a Hall of Audience situated some three miles inside the Chinese city. The Tartar city was not entered. The Emperor was represented by a younger brother. Lord Elgin entered the town in his chair, carried by some of our Chinese Coolie Corps, dressed in scarlet liveries made after the Chinese fashion. He was attended by a guard of honour of 100 men from each regiment present before Peking—namely, the 1st, 2nd, 60th, 67th, and 99th, with (in addition) twenty-five men from each of the Cavalry Corps. The officers of the staff and others who witnessed the signing of the Treaty were in full uniform, and rode on horseback. The prize-money taken in the Emperor's Summer Palace, situated some miles out of Peking, amounts (for the troops engaged there) to about £23,000, and is made up by a sum of £14,000 in sycee silver, which the French handed over (in accordance with the terms of the Treaty) as the British share of what they had found in the Imperial Treasury, and by one of £9,000, realised by the sale by auction in the camp of articles which English officers had looted, and which Sir Hope Grant made them give up, declaring on their words of honour that they had done so; the articles brought large prices, and as Sir Hope Grant and his two Generals of Divisions, Napier and Michel, gave up their shares, it allowed for the army the following scale:—

First-Class Field Officers, £60; Second-Class Field Officers, £50; Chaplains, £40; Lieutenants, £30; Ensigns, £20; Sergeants, &c. £7. 10s.; Privates, £5.

The prize money would have been very considerable had the French not had possession of the palace for two days prior to our troops coming up to it. The French, it is supposed, had some private information. General Montauban is said to have realised £50,000 as his personal share.

The *Melbourne* and *Mauritius* hospital ships proceed immediately to the Cape. Sir William Peel and *Lancashire Witch* go to Hong Kong.

The Rev. Mr. Halpin, Staff-Surgeons Reine, and Burdon, and D. A. C. G. Ross have arrived, from Hong Kong.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PEKING, 31st Oct., 1866.

Two days after the Treaty was signed (on the 24th) Lord Elgin took up his residence within the city, for the purpose, no doubt, of making our presence felt, and of initiating those relations intended to be established with the high officials in Peking. The Treaty having been signed, Lord Elgin is said now to be waiting for its proclamation, to which the consent of the Emperor, who is at Jeh-ho, is to be obtained. In the event of the business being concluded satisfactorily, the army will commence the downward march by the 8th November. The General, it is understood, will not in any case winter at Peking. If we leave here by the 8th, two-thirds of the army will be shipped either for Hong Kong or away from China altogether, leaving about 3,000 men to garrison Tien-tsin, besides French. Tien-tsin will be held until next spring, and probably longer, if the indemnity be not paid up by that time.

The weather has been getting gradually colder since the 1st of this month. Since the 19th inst. there has been ice every night about a quarter of an inch thick, and the hills around were beautifully covered with snow yesterday. The range of mountains extends from the west of Peking round to the north-east, forming a magnificent amphitheatre. At Tien-tsin we saw nothing of them, and the country is otherwise painfully flat. Chili is generally said to be a sterile province, but though it does not contain ground enough for

the wants of its inhabitants, it can scarcely be called sterile. That part of the province we have marched through contains scarcely half an acre of uncultivated ground, and I think that is the case throughout; but water is scarce, and the staple crops are Indian corn and millet, which do not yield such a good return, in proportion to the ground covered, as rice and wheat do. The country through which we have marched is all cultivated, and (in the neighbourhood of Peking especially) well wooded. The family cemeteries round the capital are beautiful. A family grave generally consists of tumuli over each grave, with a horse-shoe-shaped earthen mound inclosing the graves, and between the sides of the horse-shoe two marble monuments resting on tortoises. Trees are planted round in the most tasteful manner, and in perfect harmony with the sacredness of the spot.

I was present at the signing of the Treaty, and although most of our people were disappointed by the want of show, it was interesting to look on such a magnificent collection of Mandarins. Prince Kung sat sulky-looking, but self-possessed,—the *beau idéal* of a Chinese aristocrat. Round him flitted several red buttons, and below these on the left were a number of blue buttons, and further down a crowd of young crystal and white ones, many of them with happy inexperienced-looking faces. The old statesmen of the Empire were here, and as one looked at their astute faces, it was difficult to suppose it possible that the childish measures lately used towards us could have emanated from them.

The most striking piece of architecture about Peking is the wall, which is a magnificent one. The streets are very wide and well laid out, but the houses are poor looking, though many of the shop fronts are beautifully carved. The people are exceedingly civil and well-behaved towards foreigners.

Of the unfortunate party that were captured by San-ko-lin-sin's army on the 18th ult. at Chan-kia-wan, Captain Brabazon, Quarter-Master-General, R.A.; the Abbé Luc, and some French belonging to the Scientific Society, are still unaccounted for. The two former are believed to have been decapitated by order of a Tartar general who had them prisoners with him. He was wounded in the battle of the 21st, and in exasperation ordered their execution. The account is given by Chinese Catholics, and the Russians say two Europeans were decapitated at the Stone Bridge, Pah-li-chao, near Tung-chow, where the Tartar camp was. The authorities pretend ignorance on the subject, but the circumstance of the bodies not being produced gives colour to the truth of the report. The number of French who were of the party is not correctly ascertained, but there appear to be four or five still unaccounted for. Those who providentially escaped, after much torture, are Messrs. H. S. Parkes, C.B., and H. Loch; Capt. Escayracke, a French officer; five French privates, and eleven Sowars, together nineteen. Those who unhappily sunk under the inhuman treatment of the barbarous cruel foe, and whose remains were sent into the camp are, W. de Normann, Attaché to the British Legation at Shanghai; M. T. W. Bowlby, special correspondent of the *Times*; Lieut. and Adjutant Anderson, Fane's Horse; private Phipps, King's Dragoon Guards, four Sowars, and three French, together eleven. The bodies could only be recognised by the dresses in which in some instances they appear to have been wrapt after having been stripped. A description of the state of these poor victims is too horrifying to be related. The tightness of the cord with which they were bound ate into the flesh, and caused a lingering and painful death by mortification. The bodies of the Sowars were given to the Sikh Cavalry, who, as is the custom, burnt them. The French were delivered to our Allies, and the four British were buried in the Russian cemetery, outside the An-tin gate of Peking, on the 17th.

At noon the procession formed at the Llama Temple, and marched in the following order to the Russian cemetery, half-a-mile from the city, the band of the Rifles playing a slow march:—

One Troop Dragoon Guards.

One Troop Fane's Horse.

An Officer and twenty men of each European corps (armed).

The Commander-in-Chief, } Chief mourners.
The Earl of Elgin

The corpses on gun-waggons, each drawn by six horses. Mourners: Nearly all the Officers of the English, and a large number of the French Army, including General Montauban, Commander-in-Chief.

PALL BEARERS TO MR. BOWLEY.

Major A. Anson
Mr. C. S. Compton
Capt. Farquharson

Hon. T. Thurlow
Col. Biddulph
Hon. — Wortley

PALL BEARERS TO MR. DE NORMANN.

Mr. H. Loch
Mr. T. F. Wade
Mr. H. S. Parkes

Capt. Grant, A.D.C.
Capt. Lane, A.D.C.
Lieut.-Col. Crealock

PALL BEARERS TO LIEUT. ANDERSON.

2 Officers Fane's Horse

2 Officers Fane's Horse

PALL BEARERS TO PRIVATE PHIPPS.

2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards | 2 Privates King's Dragoon Guards

The burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. McGhee, chaplain to the British forces. The priest of the Greek Church attended by request, in his pontifical robes, holding on high the emblem of our faith. Father Makee, the Roman Catholic priest attached to the British army, was present. Three volleys were fired by the infantry. It was a mournful and affecting ceremony to witness these poor Christian victims of heathen barbarism laid in their untimely graves. The cemetery is about a quarter of a mile outside the northern wall of the city. The grave is on high ground, just within the inner gate. The coffins were laid side by side from the north to the south; Private Phipps, then Lieutenant Anderson, then Mr. de Normann, and then Mr. Bowlby. The Royal Engineers are to place a tomb over the poor fellows, and if the British Government does not erect a monument to their memory, it is to be hoped that it will be done by private subscription.

The Chinese authorities have been made to pay the sum of 300,000 taels of silver (say £100,000) for the families and friends of the deceased. The exact amount for each will be decided by H.M.'s Government; the maximum, it is said, will be £10,000, and the survivors who escaped will participate, in consideration of their sufferings. One Sowar has died since he came into camp from the effect of his injuries.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR HOPE GRANT, K.C.B.

"Whereas certain officers sent to Tung-chow with the knowledge and consent of the Imperial Commissioners, Tsay, Prince of I, and Muh-yin, for the purpose of arranging the conditions of a pacific reception of the Allied Ministers at Tung-chow, were, on the 18th September last, in defiance of the flag of truce, under protection of which they were travelling, treacherously seized by the Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin and his colleagues, the army which they commanded has been defeated and dispersed by the Allied Forces. These are now encamped outside the north wall of Peking, and are in occupation of a gate of the city. It has since come to light that the officers and men treacherously seized have been subjected to usage so barbarous that several of them have died. This atrocity, for which the Chinese authorities alone are responsible, they must be made to expiate, and as it appears that the persons before mentioned, who were captured in violation of the usage which protects those who pass between hostile armies, were first maltreated at the Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, the Commander-in-Chief has decided upon the complete destruction of the buildings thereto belonging; and further, upon the exaction of a sum of money, to be paid in compensation for what they have endured, to the survivors of the parties seized, or to the families of those who have lost their lives in captivity. If this sum be at once paid, the authorities and people of the capital will be treated as those of Tien-tsin and Tung-chow have been; let them remain peaceably where they are; but if the sum be not paid within the time appointed, or if peace be not immediately made by the signature of the required Convention, the Commander-in-Chief will not be answerable for the consequences."

SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

The ceremony of signing the Treaty took place in the Hall of Ceremonies in Peking. At 3 P.M. the procession entered the An-tin gate in the following order:—100 cavalry (detachment of King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's and Fane's Horse,) 400 infantry (detachments of the various regiments of foot), officers and others mounted; the General and staff; Lord Elgin in his green sedan chair, carried by sixteen Chinese coolies in scarlet livery, attended by a detachment of cavalry and infantry. The street from the gate was lined by detachments of infantry, amounting to 2,000 men, who followed up the procession as it passed, forming altogether an armed force of about 3,000 men marching through the capital.

On reaching the Hall of Ceremonies the party passed through a gateway into a court-yard, when the horsemen dismounted, and the whole filed off on either side, leaving an avenue through which H.M.'s Envoy was conveyed to the steps of the raised floor of the Hall, whilst a flourish of trumpets and the national

air saluted him, as the soldiers presented arms. On descending from his sedan chair his Lordship was met by Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother who saluted in the usual manner of the Chinese, by extending the two arms forward with hands together, the Earl raising his hat. His Lordship then walked towards the further end of the Hall, and took the seat of honour, placed there for him, at the same time motioning the Prince to take the lower seat, about fifteen feet on his right. Sir Hope Grant occupied a chair on Lord Elgin's left. A table covered with tawdry embroidered cloth stood before each. At, and behind, a row of similar tables running from the back to the front, staff and other officers and visitors sat or stood to witness the ceremony, and on the opposite side, the Princes of the Council and Mandarins of various buttons and feathers took up a similar position.

Between the two stood the Attachés of the Embassy, interpreters, and others, engaged in the ceremony, at a table whereon papers, despatch boxes, &c., were placed.

The examination of credentials and other papers occupied about half an hour, and at a quarter to five o'clock the signatures of the high contracting parties were attached to the documents. Kung produced the Emperor's signature in vermilion, with the seal of the Empire attached on yellow paper, authorising him to sign the Convention. Lord Elgin then sent a message through the interpreters to Kung expressing his hope that the Treaty now concluded would be lasting, to which the Tartar replied in true Asiatic words, he "hoped it would last a thousand years, that affairs had been badly managed hitherto, but that now he had undertaken the control of them he believed no misunderstanding would arise."

On retiring, as Lord Elgin walked towards his sedan chair, Kung should have been at his side, but he lagged behind a little, and his Lordship had to wait until he stepped forward. Throughout the ceremony the Prince's expression was one of undisturbed sulkiness—he appeared to reply with churlishness to all that was said to him. He had on a purple damask silk long coat. The button on his hat was covered with red silk like the tassel which hung from it. Lord Elgin was in ambassador's uniform. He assumed a cold and distant air, and doubtless felt the utmost disgust at having to treat with the minister of a falsehearted and perfidious master.

A salute of 21 guns, from a battery of Royal Artillery on the wall of the An tin gate, announced that peace was established. It had been intimated that the usual refreshments on such occasions would not be partaken of, therefore none were offered, except the cup of tea which is customary at all times.

Reports of intended treachery at the last moment were communicated through Catholic priests. They were not believed, but precautions were taken against them, by having a large force within the city, instead of an escort merely, as was first intended.

This Hall of Ceremonies is a common-looking chamber, entirely open in front, with large closed doors at the back, on which the usual picture of warriors, &c., are pasted. From the ceiling in front there was some tawdry silk hangings, the floor was partly covered with mats and pieces of carpet, and the whole scene was considerably inferior to the stage of a second-rate sing-song in the south.

An attempt on the part of M. Beato to take a photograph of the scene at the moment of signing, failed in consequence of the light being unfavourable. It was amusing, however, to look on and see the quiescent attitude of the party for about thirty seconds, whilst the camera was supposed to be receiving the impression.

On returning, the troops were formed in bodies at short intervals from the Balace to the gate.

The following heads of the Treaty have been made public:—

In Article 1 the Emperor expresses his regret at the misunderstanding occasioned by the affair of Taku.

Article 2 revokes the consent given by the Queen to the conditional suspension of her Treaty right to place a Minister in permanent residence at Peking. Her Majesty resumes the exercise of her full right to keep a Minister there, or when it suits her.

Article 3 provides the payment of an indemnity of 8,000,000 taels in all; that is 4,000,000 more than the sum already granted by the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Tien-tsin is to pay half a million by the 30th November. Canton, 333,333 taels, less the advances towards the Shameen site, by the same day. The rest is to be paid out of the Customs, one-fifth of the revenue of which will be taken quarterly till the whole is paid.

Article 4 opens Tien-tsin to trade.

Article 5 removes the interdict on emigration to the British Colonies or elsewhere, and provides that regulations shall be fixed for the protection of the emigrant.

Article 6 cedes to the British Crown the portion of Cowloon now held under lease, and makes it part and parcel of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Article 7 provides for the immediate operation of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and this Convention of Peking.

Article 8 provides for the promulgation of both the above instruments throughout the Empire.

Article 9 provides for the immediate evacuation of Chusan by the British force now garrisoning it. The rest of our army in China will remain at Tien-tsin, or Taku, or Tung-chow, or Canton, or at all these places, as the British Government shall decide.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

COEVORDEN—At Hong Kong, on the 6th Nov., the wife of Dr. E. J. van Coevorden, of a daughter.

GUTIERREZ—At Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 8th Nov., the wife of Mr. R. F. Gutierrez, of a son.

JARMAN—At the Central Police Station, Hong Kong, on the 28th Oct., the wife of Mr. J. Jarman, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—On the 9th inst., at 14, Prince's-gardens, Prince's-gate, the wife of Colonel Clark Kennedy, C.B., of a daughter.

JONES—At Buffalo Village, Singapore, on the 18th Nov., Mrs. J. Jones, of a son.

LANE—At Hong Kong, on the 11th Nov., the wife of Mr. W. Lane, of twin sons, one surviving only a few hours.

NEWBURY—At Singapore, on the 12th Nov., Mrs. M. Newbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG - CALDWELL—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 15th Nov., by the Rev. J. H. Gray, Mr. John Martin Armstrong, to Emily, second daughter of Mr. Henry C. Caldwell.

BOAVENTURA DOS REMEDIOS—SAVARD—At Macao, on the 27th Oct., Mr. Boaventura dos Remedios, to Miss Filomena F. Savard.

BOWMAN—THORPE—On the 17th Nov., at St. Andrew's Church, Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicholson, M.A., Thomas, second son of the late J. Bowman, Esq., M.D., F.R.M.C.S., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth Sarah, youngest daughter of J. J. Thorpe, Esq., of London.

MORRIS—CURNOW—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 13th Nov., by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Mr. John Morris, fourth son of the late Mr. Henry Morris, of Edinburgh, to Isabella Francis Curnow, fifth daughter of Capt. Wm. Curnow, of Penzance, Cornwall.

RICHARDS—CALDWELL—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 15th Nov., by the Rev. J. H. Gray, Mr. William Morrison Richards, H.M. Naval Storekeeper at Hong Kong, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry C. Caldwell.

DEATHS.

APPELL—At Hong Kong, on 31st Oct., Capt. S. Appell, of the Hanoverian barque *Johanna Hermann*.

BAPTISTA—At Macao, on 3rd Nov., the wife of Mr. Jacob Baptista, of the *Singapore Free Press*.

CARNEIRO—At Macao, on 30th Oct., Mr. F. E. Carneiro.

FULLER—At Shanghai, on the 16th Oct., John Henry Fuller, aged 28 years, of Brooklyn, New York.

LINCOLN—At Shanghai, on 4th Nov., Nathan W. Lincoln, of U.S.A.

MOORE—On the 23rd inst., at Woodlands, Cheshunt, Herts, the residence of Robert Diggles, Esq., in her 92nd year, Mrs. Eliza Moore, relict of the late George Moore, Esq., and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton.

REMEDIOS—At Hong Kong, on 4th Nov., Mrs. Guihermina dos Remedios.

REYES—At Macao, on 11th Nov., Dr. Joze Reyes.

SCHERDER—At Singapore, on the 16th inst., Louisa Cecelia, wife of Mr. L. J. Scheerder.

THIMS—At Hong Kong, on 10th Nov., John Thims, of the ship *G. B. Carr*.

WORTHINGTON—On the 8th inst., in his 46th year, John Arthur Worthington, Esq., of Altrincham.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—Supplies have arrived freely, and a large business has been done. The settlements of the fortnight are reported thus:—Congou, 58 chops Oonan and Oopack at 23 to 27½ taels for the former, and 26 to 30½ taels for the latter, and 2,000 half chests Taysam at 18 to 23 taels. Black teas—At Shanghai the only supplies reported are a few chops of Ningchows, by no means first quality; these are held above the market. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 2 chops common Ningchow, at 27½ to 29 taels; 1,750 chests Shanghai made, and common Hoochow, at 21 to 23 taels; Oulongs, 1,250 packages Shanghai made, Japan leaf, price not reported; Flowery Pekoes, 500 chests at 40 taels. At Foo-chow-Foo there is less doing, and prices of Congou are somewhat easier, the export tables and the advices from England tending to make buyers more cautious. The settlements since last mail are reported as under:—Congou, 10,500 chests and 7,000

half chests, at 10 to 24 taels (5,000 chests and 500 half chests being Ningchow, at 21 to 24 taels); Souchong, 250 chests, at 25 taels; Oolong, 4,500 half chests, at 14 to 23 taels; Flowery Pekoe, 1,500 chests, at 25 to 50 taels; Scented teas, 1,750 boxes, at 23 to 25 taels. The unsold stock on the market is reported at 120,000 packages Congou (including 17,000 chests Ningchow and Hohow), 3,000 chests Souchong, 7,000 half chests Oolong, 1,000 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 5,000 boxes Scented Tea. At Amoy supplies have come forward unexpectedly, and the teamen being anxious to realise, are much easier in their terms, and rates have fallen \$3 per picul. The *Maury* was loading for New York and would sail immediately; the *Kathay* would follow, and another vessel is wanted. The settlements for the month are as follow:—Oolong, 9,500 half chests, at \$10 to \$23, and 650 ten catty boxes, at \$27; Anko, 10,000 half chests, at \$14 50c. to \$19 50c.; Orange Pekoe, 1,650 half chests, at \$14 50c. to \$19 25c.; Congou, 1,000 half chests at \$15 to \$23.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—There has been again a very large business done during the fortnight. There can hardly be a question that the insecurity of property consequent on the anarchy produced by the rebellion, has induced shipments of the silk which is usually consumed for native manufactures; hence the amount exported is no guide to the season's yield. In fact, considering the paucity of desirable kinds for export which have appeared as yet, it may be argued that the yield is short. The settlements of the fortnight are estimated at 6,000 bales. The silkmen are firm on the ground of intelligence of a rise in price in the interior, and foreigners are more disposed to meet them owing to the rates of exchange becoming easier. The finer kinds continue very scarce, especially those suitable for shipment to the United States, and command an advance of five to ten taels. The stock on the market unsold is estimated at 7,500 bales, nearly all being common Tsalee and Taysaam. The total settlements of the season are 40,000 bales against 27,000 bales at same time last year. The quotations are:—Tsalee, No. 3, 390 to 395 piculs. Taysaam.—No. 1, 340 to 350 piculs; No. 2, 320 to 325 piculs.

AT CANTON.—Musters of new silk continue to be shown, but the article is scarce, and excessive rates are demanded. A contract is reported of fifty piculs re-reeled Cunchong for the United States, at 480 dols. Loong-kong is quoted 450 dols. for No. 1; Kowkong, 425.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The continued occupation by the rebels of Soochow naturally paralyses the trade of the port. Stocks have been reduced by exports to Japan and Ningpo; prices, however, have manifested very little improvement, although there is certainly a better feeling. The following are the clearances of the fortnight:—Grey shirtings, 30,000 pieces; white shirtings, 2,500 pieces; T.-cloths, 11,500 pieces; American goods: drills, 11,500 pieces (stock 280,000 pieces); sheetings, 400 pieces (stock 18,000 pieces); jeans, 2,500 pieces (stock 45,000 pieces); long ells, 360 pieces; Spanish stripes, 342 pieces; lastings, 50 pieces; iron, no demand, and stock excessive; lead, no sales, stock small; tin, no stock, and no inquiry; window glass dull, with a large stock. Straits produce stocks generally are very small, but no sales are reported.

CANTON.—The transactions of the fortnight are limited, but still holders are firm and anticipate an early improvement. The sales reported since last mail have been as under:—Yarn, 50 bales; grey longcloths, 9,300 pieces; white ditto, 7,350 pieces; white spot shirtings, 2,000 pieces (at \$2 50c. to \$3 60c.); coloured ditto, 750 pieces (at \$3 15c. to \$3 50c.); coloured broads, 240 pieces (at \$3 25c. to \$3 80c.); damasks, 600 pieces (at \$5 47c. to \$6 45c.); chintz, 2,500 pieces (at \$1 50c. to \$2 10c.); American drills, 6,000 pieces; do. Jeans, 1,000 pieces. T.-cloths, 8,800 pieces; Spanish stripes, 570 pieces; long ells, 480 pieces; camlets, 100 pieces; lastings, 450 pieces; lead, 850 piculs; quicksilver, 400 flasks; iron 2,000 pls. nail rod, and 320 pls. hoop (the latter at \$3 to \$3 45c.); tin plates, 350 boxes.

HONG KONG.—There has been a steady business done, the following being the sales reported since the dispatch of last mail:—Yarn, 320 bales; grey longcloths, 2,500 pieces; white ditto, 2,000 pieces; T.-cloths, 20,000 pieces; white figured shirtings, 2,000 pieces at \$2 45c.; dyed ditto, 500 pieces; long ells, 500 pieces; Spanish stripes, 1,000 pieces; camlets, 360 pieces; lead, 600 piculs; nail rod iron, 2,000 bundles; quicksilver, 200 bottles.

AMOY.—The following is the report of the month:—Yarn, no sales, and holders firm; stock, 600 bales; grey shirtings, wanted; sales, 1,000 pieces; stock, 1,500 pieces; white ditto, sales, 1,500 pieces; stock, 3,000 pieces; T.-cloths, sales, 500 pieces; stock, 3,000 pieces; Amer. drills, sales, 2,000 pieces; lastings, 100 pieces; Straits produce, scarce, and saleable at quotations.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael) . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 5d.	6s. 5½d.
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	4 8½ to 4 9½	4 8½ to 4 9½
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	..	..
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4 10½	4 10½
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	4 11½	4 11½
Ditto . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 311 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 227½ per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai 10 to 11 per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 9 to 10 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74½ cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	From Shanghai	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Oct 31 1860.....	3,918,632	36,243,102	37,220
Comparative period last season.....	10,880,760	30,480,585	27,055

EXPORTS

PER H. LUDUINA, from Yokohama.—Tea, 569 packages; silk, 262 bales; oil, 419 boxes; rapeseed, 544; wax, 59 packages.

EXPORTS

PER WYNAUD, from Shanghai.—Tea, 389,468 lbs.; silk waste, 25 piculs; cocoons, 482,632 lbs.; canes, 41 mils.

PER KATE CARNIE, from Shanghai.—Tea, 408,297 lbs.; silk waste, 21 piculs; canes, 120 mils.

PER PALMERSTON, from Shanghai.—Tea, 408,297 lbs.; silk waste, 21 piculs; canes, 120 mils.

PER FOAM, from Foo-chow.—Tea, 726,600 lbs.

PER ART UNION, from Foo-chow.—Tea, 991,600 lbs.

PER TEAZER, from Foo-chow.—Tea, 353,000 lbs.

PER EDITH ROSE, from Foo-chow.—Tea, 420,000 lbs.

PER CHINA MAIL STEAMER, O. Continent, 665.

PER J. VINNICOMBE, from Canton.—Tea, 991,600 lbs.; sweetmeats, 332 boxes; canes, 13 mils.

PER WAR EAGLE, from Canton.—Tea, 709,500 lbs.; rhubarb, 58 piculs; sweetmeats, 10 mils.

PER CHA SZE, from Canton.—Tea, 704,556 lbs.

PER FRIAR TUCK, from Canton.—Tea, 826,000 lbs.; canes, 13 mils.

PER JANET WILLIS, from Canton.—Tea, 843,000 lbs.; matting, 36 rolls; canes, 120 mils.

PER LADY AGNES DUFF, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER PROGRESSIVE AGE, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

PER GUSTAVE AND EARNEST, from Canton.—Tea, 365,000 lbs.

THE RATIFICATION OF PEACE WITH CHINA.

THE first announcement of this event received in this country was at the Foreign-office on the 15th inst., while the Ministers were assembled at a Cabinet Council to determine the question of sending reinforcements to Peking. Of course the news was very acceptable, relieving them from a very serious responsibility. The intelligence was conveyed by our Ambassador, Sir John Crampton, at St. Petersburg, who had been informed of the event by the Russian Government. This is the second time that the Russian Government has been the "HERALD OF PEACE." The conclusion of peace in 1858, by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, it will be remembered, was announced through that channel days in advance of our own overland advices, and—notwithstanding that it has been announced to the contrary—since that time, to the present occasion, no similar message has been conveyed from St. Petersburg, not even the defeat at Taku. It is strange that the Russian Government should have pointedly omitted to give us any other tidings during the two campaigns, as, of course, they would be in possession always of much later advices than we, as their overland route occupies only thirty-six days from Peking, while ours extends over sixty. At a future time we may see their policy; but, in the meantime, it will be well to keep the fact in mind. The following is the precise notice issued:—

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 15, 1860.

Intelligence has been received at the Foreign-office this afternoon through St. Petersburg, from Peking, up to the 9th of November, stating that peace was concluded on the 29th of October, and the ratifications exchanged. On the 5th of November the Allied forces evacuated Peking, and the Emperor was expected immediately to return to his capital.

In reply to an inquiry made by Government, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg transmitted the following message:—

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 18.

A telegram has been received from her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburg, dated this afternoon, and stating that the Russian Government have received no news of the fate of Messrs. Bowly and Brabazon.

Two days after the following announcements were made:—

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 20.

Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th of November, informs him of the ratification and publication of the Treaty with China, and of the march of the army to Tien-tsin. His lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but states that he is indebted to Gen. Ignatieff for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

Prince Gortschakoff has communicated to me the following report from General Ignatieff, of the European massacre by the Chinese:—English: De Norman, Mr. Bruce's Attaché; Anderson, chief of Lord Elgin's escort; the correspondent of the *Times*. French: Debut, intendant of the French expedition, one of his aides-de-camp, and a colonel of Artillery. These are the only names cited by General Ignatieff, but the total number of victims is nineteen.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Baron Gros, dated Peking, 7th November, received via St. Petersburg, confirming the signature of peace. The Shanghai ultimatum had been accepted by the Chinese. The ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin had been exchanged. Sixty millions of francs would be paid to France as an indemnity. The emigration of coolies had been authorised by the Chinese Government. Churches, cemeteries, and the dependencies which formerly belonged to the Christians in the whole empire, would be restored. A *Te Deum* and *Domine Salvum* were to be sung in the cathedral of Peking, after the replacing of the cross on its summit.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:—

Certain organs of the English press persist with the most inexplicable obstinacy in entertaining their readers with accounts of fabulous spoil with which every French soldier will return after the pretended sack of the Imperial Palace of Peking. The only reply we can give is to publish textually a letter written by General de Montauban to his Excellency the Marshal, Minister of War, dated the 8th of October. It will be remembered that the Ambassadors of France and of England entered Peking on the 22nd of October, and that peace was signed on the 26th:—

HEAD-QUARTERS BEFORE PEKING, Oct. 8.

"Monsieur le Maréchal,—It was agreed between General Grant and myself to proceed to Yuen-ming-Yuen, the summer residence which the Emperor always occupies, four leagues north of Peking. This country is so cut up by roads, thickets, &c., that General Grant and his army lost their way, and I arrived alone in the evening in front of the Palace, which was in charge of a Tartar guard.

"Despite a long and fatiguing march, I ordered the Palace to be occupied at seven o'clock in the evening, and forcing an entrance I had two officers and some soldiers wounded. The Tartars evacuated the Palace entrusted to their care and lost some men, one inferior mandarin being killed in the courtyard. I ordered the Palace to be occupied, and went there myself early next morning. It is impossible, M. le Maréchal, for me to describe to you now the wonders of this Imperial habitation. Nothing in Europe can convey an idea of such luxury. I shall not attempt to describe its splendours in these hasty lines. I shall have the honour to write to your Excellency at greater length by next mail to give you a full description.

"I placed strong posts at all the outlets of the Palace, so that nothing

might be disturbed until our allies arrived, to whom I immediately sent information. A few hours afterwards they arrived, and a portion of their cavalry having joined my column, I appointed two English and two French officers to see that nothing was touched, and that the two armies should conjointly exercise a strict control.

"General Grant and Lord Elgin having arrived, we appointed three commissioners of each nation to make a division of the most precious objects. In this division I recommended our commissioners to select only objects of value for the sake of art or antiquity. I hope to send to your Excellency, for his Majesty the Emperor, and for the great collections of the Government, or for the Museum of Artillery, some rare curiosities for France. I am at present awaiting the arrival of Baron Gros, who is to join me here, Lord Elgin being here already. A sort of convention has taken place between Prince Hung, regent of the empire, and the English general, in the name of the two generals-in-chief. I had consented to an armistice, that Prince Hung might come to Peking to treat; he has gone some eight leagues off, and the Emperor is in Tartary.—I remain, &c., MONTAUBAN."

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(Continued from our last.)

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Pa-li-Chiao, Sept. 23, 1860.

My Lord,—In my despatch of the 16th inst. I did myself the honour to submit for your Lordship's information a statement of the incidents which had occurred here between the 11th inst., when the first communication from Prince Tsai and his colleague reached me at that date. I now proceed to narrate what has taken place subsequently.

The arrangements detailed at the close of my despatch above-mentioned as having been determined on after the return of Messrs. Wade and Parko, from Tungchow, were exactly carried out. Mr. Parkes started for that place at a very early hour on Monday, the 17th inst., accompanied by Col. Walker, Quartermaster-General of the cavalry brigade, Mr. Thompson, of the Commissariat Department, Mr. Loch, my Private Secretary, Mr. De Norman, one of Mr. Bruce's attaches, who volunteered to go with him to assist him, and Mr. Bowly, and escorted by five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, and twenty of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Anderson. The Allied force and the Commanders-in-Chief commenced their march somewhat later. I received no communication from either during the course of that day. On the following morning, however, at about 10 A.M., the sound of artillery was heard in the distance, and at noon a Sikh trooper arrived from Sir Hope Grant's camp. He brought me a letter from Mr. Parkes, but no news from the camp, except the verbal report that a brisk cannonade had commenced half an hour after he left it. Mr. Parkes, in his letter, informed me that the Commissioners had raised the three following objections to my despatch to them, of which he had been the bearer:—

"1st. To the indefinite date assigned for the withdrawal of our troops, which they contended should take place immediately after the signature of the convention. 2nd. To my proceeding to Peking with an escort, or at least with an escort equal to that which I had stated would accompany me to Tungchow. And, thirdly. To the delivery of her Majesty's letter to the Emperor at an audience. It was on this last objection that they chiefly insisted. I do not enclose the copy of Mr. Parkes's letter, as it was marked private, but the closing sentences are so characteristic that I beg leave to quote them. He dates it at 4.30 A.M., from Tungchow, which is six miles from the proposed place of encampment of the army, four miles from Chang-ke-wan, and twenty-four miles from Ho-see-woo, where I was residing, and he writes:—'I am now starting with Colonel Walker and a Chinese officer to attempt the arrangement of the first of these points, the camping ground for the army. I then go to Chan-kai-wan to start supply work (also for the army), then come back to Tungchow to get out the proclamation, upon which blockcutters have been at work during the night, and, if time and physical strength will then admit, I shall ride back in the evening to Ho-see-woo, that I may know your lordship's views on the question of audience, which the Chinese authorities will, I am sure, again recur to the moment they see me.'

"At about half an hour after midnight I received a letter from Sir Hope Grant describing the circumstances which led to the engagement of the 18th, its successful issue, and inquiring how I considered the negotiations in which I was engaged for the re-establishment of peace to be affected by this incident. The General's letter was in pencil, and I cannot now furnish a copy of it. But I enclose a copy of my reply, which I despatched at 4 A.M. of the 19th inst., to the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief by the hands of my military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock. I followed myself at 5 A.M., as I thought that the detention of Mr. Parkes and the others who were with him might give rise to questions in the determination of which I should take my share of responsibility. I found that Sir Hope Grant had established his head-quarters at Chan-kia-wan, and soon after my arrival there we proceeded together to the residence of the French Commander-in-Chief, in order that we might confer with his Excellency as to the best means of recovering the subjects of her Majesty and of the Emperor of the French who were missing.

"It was agreed that a reconnaissance of British cavalry should proceed forthwith to Tungchow, and that Mr. Wade should accompany it with a notification to the chief Mandarin of that city to the effect that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies required all English and French subjects to return to the head-quarters of their respective armies, and that if any impediment was put in the way of their return, the city of Peking would forthwith be attacked and taken. It was added that Tungchow would not be molested if the inhabitants kept aloof from all resistance to the Allies. Mr. Wade, in the execution of this mission, endeavoured, in the first place, to communicate with a Tartar camp, situated on the Peking side of the city of Tungchow; but he could get no one to acknowledge his flag of truce, and was fired at more than once. He succeeded, however, at length in obtaining access to the chief Mandarin of Tungchow, who spoke of our countrymen who had been in the city with great calmness, saying that he believed a

party of upwards of twenty had left it some time before the firing on the 18th had commenced. This conversation left on my mind the painful impression that on their way back to the camp they had been cut down by the Tartar army in its retreat, an impression which the fact that we had received no communication from the Chinese authorities after the defeat of their army on that day tended to confirm. In a further reconnaissance, however, which was made by Major Probyn on the day following, an intelligent native was captured, who afforded us some relief by assuring us he had seen some of our countrymen proceeding in a cart to Peking. No communication was, however, received from any Chinese authority respecting the fate of these persons, and the Commanders-in-Chief, with great propriety, as it appears to me, resolved to prosecute their movement in advance. On the 21st inst., accordingly, a large body of Tartar troops on the road from Tungechow to Peking was attacked and dispersed, and their camps, which covered a space of several miles, were taken and destroyed.

"On the morning of the day following I received a communication from the brother of the Emperor, informing me that, in consequence of the mismanagement of affairs by the Prince Tsai and Muh, he had been appointed Imperial Commissioner to treat with me, and proposing an armistice with a view to the re-establishment of peace. I answered by referring them to the notification which had been already delivered to the chief Mandarin of Tungechow in the name of the Commanders-in-Chief, and informing them that, until the British subjects detained in Peking were re-tored, I could not take any steps to stay military operations. I enclose herewith the copy of this correspondence.

"I may be expected to say something respecting the origin and cause of the renewal of hostilities which took place on the 18th inst. To hazard conjectures as to the motives by which Chinese functionaries are actuated is not a very safe undertaking, and it is very possible that further information may modify the views which I now entertain on this point. I am, however, disposed at present to doubt there having been a deliberate intention of treachery on the part of Prince Tsai and his colleague; but I apprehend that the General-in-Chief, San-ko-lin-sin, thought that they had compromised his military position by allowing our army to establish itself so near his lines at Chan-kia-wan. He sought to counteract the evil effect of this by making a great swagger of parade and preparation to resist when the allied armies approached the camping-ground allotted to them. Several of our people—Colonel Walker, with his escort, my private secretary, Mr. Loch, Baron Gros, Secretary of Embassy, Comte de Bastard, and others—passed through the Tartar army during the course of the morning on their way from Tungechow without encountering any rudeness or ill-treatment whatsoever. At about a quarter to ten, however, a French commissariat officer was assaulted by some Tartar soldiers under circumstances which are not very clearly ascertained, and this incident gave rise to an engagement, which soon became general. On the whole, I come to the conclusion that in the proceedings of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and Commander-in-Chief in this instance there was that mixture of stupidity, want of straightforwardness, suspicion, and bluster which characterises so generally the conduct of affairs in this country, but I cannot believe that after the experience which San-ko-lin-sin had already had of our superiority in the field, either he or his civil colleagues could have intended to bring on a conflict in which, as the event has proved, he was so sure to be worsted. At the same time, the facts that he covered by his guns and with a portion of his troops the ground assigned to us, and that a French officer returning from Tungechow with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries was assaulted and killed on his lines, entirely justify both the charge of bad faith which has been brought against the Chinese authorities for their conduct in this instance, and the proceedings of the allied Commanders-in-Chief which have ensued therefrom. I have, &c., "ELGIN and KINCARDINE."

LORD ELGIN TO SIR HOPE GRANT.

Ho-see-woo, Sept. 19, 1860, 3½ A.M.

My dear General,—I received your letter at midnight. The bad faith of the Chinese releases us, in my opinion, from any obligation to restrict our advance, and leaves us free to move forward, if we deem it expedient to do so. I think, moreover, that the safety of Mr. Parkes and of those who are with him, will be best consulted by a forward movement on your part; but you may probably have received information ere this reaches you, which will enable you to arrive at a sounder judgment than I can on that point. As far as I am concerned, therefore, you are perfectly free to go on. Indeed, I shall be glad to hear that you have done so.

If there be no troops at Tungechow, it would be a pity to drive the respectable inhabitants out of the place. You might probably send a message to say that, in consequence of the bad faith of the Chinese authorities, you had resolved to advance; but that, if not resisted, you will treat it as you treated Tien-tsin. Dew is pretty confident that he can carry on his boats to Tungechow. At any rate, up to this point there is no difficulty whatsoever. I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Sept. 22, 1860.

The Prince Kung, Imperial Commissioner, with full powers, &c., makes a communication.

Tsai, Prince of I, and Muh, President of the Board of War, not having managed matters satisfactorily, his Majesty's decree has been received depriving them of their imperial commission. The Prince Kung, having had the honour to be named Commissioner with plenipotentiary powers, will at once despatch Hangki and San-wei-wan to have an interview for the discussion of the question of peace. Let his Excellency the British minister temporarily suspend hostilities, in order to the establishment of friendly relations. A communication addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c. Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 7th day (Sept. 21), 1860. Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Pa-li-Chiaw, Sept. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in China, has

the honour to acknowledge the despatch of his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., under date the 21st of September.

The Prince must be aware, that on the 19th inst. the chief authority at Tun chow was called on by the Allied Commanders-in-Chief to intimate to the various officers and gentlemen, subjects of England and France, who had not yet returned, to repair without delay to the headquarters of the forces of their respective Governments. It was further intimated, through the same channel, that if any hindrance were offered to the safe and speedy return of any of the persons missing, the consequences would be most serious to the Imperial Government.

The undersigned has the honour to enclose a written order to all subjects of her Majesty now in Peking at once to comply with the above requisition.

He has only to add that when they reappear he shall not feel at liberty to call on the Commanders-in-Chief to suspend hostilities, or to recommence negotiations upon the subject of peace.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN ON THE ENGLISH PRISONERS.

Pa-li-Chiaw, Sept. 22, 1860.

I, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and High Commissioner in China, hereby require all the subjects of her Majesty that may be at present in Peking to return forthwith to the headquarters of the British army; and should any attempt be made on the part of the Chinese authorities to detain them, I authorise them individually or collectively to protest against this proceeding of those authorities, and to warn them of the consequences. ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Head-quarters, Chang-tsa-wan, Sept. 20, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Tien-tsin on the 9th inst., with 700 infantry, 600 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 3,000 French troops followed, one march behind me; and two days later Sir John Michel marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a 9-pounder battery, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

On the 13th instant I reached Hooseiwoo, forty miles from Tien-tsin, and as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh Commissioners of high rank, I halted whilst Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tang-chow, twenty-five miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese Commissioners, by which it was agreed that the Allied forces should halt at Chang-tsa-wan, five miles short of Tang-chow, to which place the Ambassadors should advance with an escort, and sign the convention. On the 16th Sir J. Michel's force arrived, and on the 17th we encamped at Matow, five miles short of Chang-tsa-wan. The forces consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Barry's Armstrong Battery, Captain Desborough's 9-pounders, Captain Stirling's 6-pounder battery, the cavalry brigade, and the 2nd and 4th infantry brigades; and 1,200 French, with a light battery. From the above, however, three 6-pounders and the 60th Rifles had been left at Hooseiwoo, to hold that place, where I have a depot.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tang-chow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence; it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back from Chang-tsa-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieut. Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, Private Secretary to Lord Elgin. On my part, I sent Lieut.-Colonel Walker, A.Q.M.G., to fix the site of our camp with the Chinese authorities, and D. A. C. General Thompson, to receive the promised supplies for the force.

At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. Whilst halting to form up my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars, and informed me that on going into Tang-chow, the previous day, they had found everything quiet on the road; the Commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes's arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tang-chow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieut.-Col. Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, had come out to meet us, and show us our camping ground, which was a mile and a-half south of Chang-tsa-wan.

On the arrival at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, whilst batteries had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tang chow with an orderly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy-Assistant-Commissary General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes's return.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. de Norman, attaché to her Majesty's legation, and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of *The Times* newspaper, had gone to Tang chow with Mr. Parkes, and remained there with Lieutenant Anderson.

Mr. Loch volunteered to return with any orders, and Captain Brabazon, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster General, R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started, under a flag of truce, for Tungechow, with my orders for Mr. Parkes and the whole party to return at once to headquarters.

Meanwhile the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers, on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully entrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry, and ordered the baggage to be hastened on, and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our forces. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tungechow, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and match-

lock men in their centre opened fire, and Colonel Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Colonel Walker reported that, whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on his rising up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party, under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded and one horse, Mr. Thompson receiving a spear-thrust in his back; but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. General de Montauban advanced to turn their left, and with him I sent a squadron of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Catley. On the centre the 9-pounder battery opened, supported by a squadron of King's Dragoon Guards, and part of the 99th Regiment advanced up the road.

The Armstrong battery, with the 15th Punjab Infantry, took ground to the left, whilst Sir John Michel, with the 1st Sikh Cavalry, three 6-pounder guns, and the 2nd (Queen's), made a wide flank movement on the extreme left, so as to turn the right of the enemy.

The action commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese had carefully prepared a very treacherous reception for our forces. An entrenchment, skilfully concealed by natural obstacles, extended on our right and left for several miles, and was armed with numerous guns.

Their cavalry hovered in large masses on our entire left flank, so that Sir J. Michel was unable to perform the flank movement that had been intended, until the 1st Sikh Cavalry had, by a brilliant charge, discomfited the Tartar horse, and his force advancing, had driven them back for some miles. Finding his position to be such, I caused the Armstrong battery and the 15th Punjab Infantry to take ground still more to the left, and with them I turned the right of the enemy's entrenchments, who thereupon fled with considerable precipitancy. I then sent the Armstrong guns and the reserve cavalry to join Sir J. Michel, who, after making a circuit of six or seven miles, joined me in front of Chang-tsia-wan at a later hour. Meanwhile the French had turned the left by a very extended sweep, and were advancing steadily up, capturing many guns, whilst the 99th, with the 9-pound battery, joined me in the centre of the enemy's position. The 15th Punjab Infantry pushing on with much spirit, captured several guns in the act of retiring, and eventually advanced through Chang-tsia-wan, taking several large camps on the outside. Here my force halted. The French, being much exhausted by their extensive movement, had halted on the Chinese position.

The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy who showed more than 20,000 men, did not permit me to use my force with as good effect as I might have done, as it was too small to allow of its being scattered. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 600 killed, whilst 75 guns fell into our hands.

The French force encountered chiefly infantry, who, on being driven back, were charged most gallantly by Lieutenant Catley's squadron, of whose conduct General de Montauban has written to me in the very highest terms.

The conduct of the rest of the troops was also most excellent; and I would more particularly mention the 15th Punjab Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Randall, who, under my personal observation, advanced with great steadiness, and kept their position to the front throughout the day.

Mr. Wade went yesterday to Tang-chow to try and gather tidings of Mr. Parkes's party, but the prefect denied all knowledge concerning them. A Chinaman, however, was brought in to-day, who states that he heard that upwards of twenty foreigners went after the fight to Peking. If this is true, we have every reason to hope for their ultimate safety.

I was compelled to leave a good force at Tien-tsin, lest the sudden withdrawal of so many troops should allow a disturbance to arise there. This in effect took place, but being judiciously met by Sir R. Napier, everything is again quiet there, and I have directed that officer to join me with two regiments of infantry, leaving two and a half regiments, with two batteries of artillery under Brigadier Staveley, at Tien-tsin. I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Head-quarters, Camp near Tang-chow, Sept. 22, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that after the action of the 18th instant, I remained in Chang-tai-wan for two days, during which time the 1,500 French troops left at Hoo-sce-woo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnaissances on the 19th and 20th we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tang-chow and Peking, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-tai-wan, and parking the baggage in a village two miles in front, I was there joined by the French, who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tang-chow, the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the imperial high road to Peking. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left, the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The cavalry brigade, which I had kept echeloned away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry, driven away from the right by our fire, hung in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Dragoon guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Sayers, in particular, inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On their left, Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, while the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front, in clouds of horsemen, who, though constantly retiring from the advance of any party of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1,000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th infantry brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the 2nd brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns under Captain Rowley, we fired occasional single shots on their thickest masses. These shots fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th Regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head quarters of some of the imperial princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was buried by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Peking.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements till they finally retreated. Our loss is 2 killed, and 29 wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maize and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, most injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement very difficult; their charge was, however, most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a most creditable manner.—I have, &c.,

(signed)

J. HOPE GRANT, Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

CASUALTIES.

The following casualties among the officers and sergeants are reported in the despatch:—

1st King's Dragoon Guards.—Captain R. Bradbury, severely.

1st Battalion Military Train.—Captain W. R. Goodall, contusion of right shoulder by large gingall ball, severely.

Fane's Horse.—Lieutenant Luard, slightly.

2nd Queen's.—Colour-Sergeant John Roberts, severely.

15th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. A. Baker, slightly.

The following despatches and enclosures are from the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 15th inst.:—

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 8.

My Lord,—At the close of my despatch of the 23rd of September, sent by the last mail, I informed your lordship that a brother of the Emperor of China, by name Kung, had written to apprise me that he had been appointed to treat with me in the room of Prince Tsai and President Muh, who had been superseded because of their mismanagement of affairs, and that I had referred him, in reply, to the notification which the Commanders-in-Chief had issued some days previously, and which was to the effect that if the British and French subjects illegally detained in captivity by the Chinese authorities, were not at once set at liberty Peking would be assaulted.

On the following day I received a further letter from Prince Kung, which stated that the persons in question had been captured after the fight had commenced on the 18th ult., and that they could only be restored after her Majesty's fleets and armies should have left Taku. The Prince added that there had been a dispute between Mr. Parkes and the Imperial Commissioners Tsai and Muh on the subject of the presentation of the Queen's letter to the Emperor of China.

As I had the good fortune to be within reach of Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant at the time when this letter reached me, I thought it proper to confer with him before answering it. I found that he inclined to the opinion, that it would be advisable to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by it to re-state to the Prince, not only the serious consequences which would ensue if he refused to deliver up the British subjects whom he had illegally captured, but also the conditions on which, if they were accepted within a period of three days, peace between Great Britain and China might still be concluded. I was, moreover, desirous to inform the Prince that the Queen's letter to the Emperor had not been, as he insinuated, mentioned by me, for the first time in the despatch to Prince Tsai and the President Muh, of which Mr. Parkes had been the bearer, but that I had referred to it in the very same terms in a letter written to Kweliang, at Tien-tsin; and, further, that I had always treated the question of its presentation as one of courtesy, not of war. I enclose a copy of this communication of Prince Kung, and of my answer; also of my correspondence with Sir Hope Grant, and of a letter from me to Baron Gros in reference thereto. Further letters between Prince Kung and me, the copies of which are likewise enclosed, followed on this correspondence. Notwithstanding, however, various endeavours on his part to raise discussions which might, as he hoped, enable him to escape from the necessity of categorically accepting or refusing the conditions offered, I deemed it to be my duty to adhere to them, and to require that her Majesty's subjects detained at Peking should be restored before any steps for arresting hostile operations were taken. I could not admit the principle that they should be dealt with as prisoners legitimately made during war. At the same time, as their lives might have been put in jeopardy if the Chinese authorities had been driven to despair, I thought it proper to intimate that their unconditional surrender would cause the prospects of peace to improve.

On the 5th instant, the Commanders-in-Chief, having received from the fleets and from Tien-tsin the supplies and munitions of war which they required, advanced on Peking. On the afternoon of the 6th, the main

body of the English force was encamped on the north face of the Tartar city, and the French army, with the British cavalry, at the Summer Palace of the Emperor, having encountered on their march to these points no enemy except a few straggling Tartars, who fled on their approach.

On the morning of the 7th instant, I received a despatch from Prince Kung, of which I enclose the translation, in which he goes a great way towards the acceptance of the conditions prescribed by me in the communications which I had previously addressed to him. I may mention, that he refers in it to a letter written to me on the day preceding, which, however, has not yet reached me. It was agreed that the authorities in Peking should be informed, that the city might still be spared the calamities of an assault, if her Majesty's subjects, therein detained, were immediately restored, and one of its gates given up to the Allies, and that Mr. Wade should require a mandarin of proper rank to meet him at some point between it and our camp, in whose hands he might place, with suitable explanations, a paper stating these conditions, in the names of the Commanders-in-Chief.

I enclose a copy of the document which, in pursuance of this arrangement, was delivered by Mr. Wade to the mandarin sent to confer with him. Mr. Wade leads me to hope that Mr. Parkes and others who are with him, may be restored this evening. But as Prince Kung has left the city, and is now at a considerable distance from it, some time must elapse before we learn what view he takes of the demands preferred in the final summons of the Commander-in-Chief.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Sept. 24.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply:—

The Prince has just received the despatch of the British Minister, requiring that the officers of his Excellency's Government, who are still absent, should be desired to return to the army without delay. The officers of his Excellency's Government had, on an earlier occasion, in person, discussed at Tungechow, with the late Imperial Commissioners, the Prince I, and his colleague, right propositions, to the whole of which assent was given, it is to be presumed, to the satisfaction of his Excellency the British Minister. The discussion of the question of personal presentation of the national letter* had not yet been satisfactorily terminated, when the British officers in question, going off in anger, fell in with the troops by the way; an encounter ensued, and they were seized in the *melee*. It is not, therefore, the Chinese Government that has been at all wanting towards the maintenance of friendly relations.

The officers in question are now in the capital; none of them have suffered harm;† but with peace still uncompleted it is scarcely possible that they should be sent back again. The city of Tien-tsin and the Forts of Taku have both been taken, and are still in possession of the British Government. What occasion is there, then, for alarm about a few British subjects who may be missing? If the two Governments are indeed to be friends, if (the British Government), desiring a cessation of hostilities, will take its men of war out of the Fort of Taku, the Chinese Government, so soon as the different concessions it is asked to make shall have been discussed and disposed of, will send back the officers in question, such as they shall find them to be,‡ in order to the perfecting of friendly relations.

The letter addressed by his Excellency to his officers could hardly be delivered while the present state of hostility continues. It shall be delivered as the force has been withdrawn.

A necessary reply, addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c., &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 9th day (23rd Sept., 1860).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO PRINCE OF KUNG.

The undersigned has received a despatch under date the 23rd inst. from his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, and makes this communication in reply:—

The subjects of her Majesty the Queen of England now detained at Peking, were at Tungechow, or on their return from Tungechow to the British camp, under the protection of a flag of truce, and with the knowledge and consent of the Imperial Commissioners, the Prince Tsai, and the President Muh, when the bad faith and imprudence of the General-in-Chief Sang-ko-lin-sin brought on a conflict between the armies of England and France, and that of China, on the 18th inst. Their arrestation under these circumstances was a violation of the law of nations, and their subsequent detention an act of perfidy which expose the Chinese Government and its officers who have taken part in these proceedings, to the just vengeance of the British army, which is now quartered at a distance of 30 li from the gates of Peking.

The Prince states that a dispute had arisen with respect to the mode in which the letter from her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to his Majesty the Emperor of China, of which the undersigned is the bearer, should be presented, and gives it to be understood that this letter was alluded to for the first time in the communication of the undersigned to Prince Tsai and his colleague, which Mr. Parkes took with him to Tungechow on the 17th inst. This is an error, and if the case has been represented in this light to the Imperial Prince, his Imperial Highness has been deceived. In his communication to Kweiliang of the 3rd inst. the undersigned referred to the letter in question in the same terms in which he referred to it in his communication to the Prince Tsai and the President Muh, of which Mr. Parkes was the bearer. Neither at Tien-tsin nor at Tungechow did he propose to make the delivery of her Majesty's letter to the Emperor the subject of a treaty stipulation. The presentation of letters from Sovereign to Sovereign, and the reception by Sovereigns of ambassadors from other Sovereigns with whom they seek to cultivate relations of friendship, are matters of courtesy understood and practised in all civilised States. A State affecting to be civilised, which refuses to reciprocate such acts of courtesy, necessarily exposes its professions of amity to suspicion.

* The autograph letter of Her Majesty.

† Mortal injury.

‡ This is a mere formula, which it might be almost as well untranslated. It might be rendered "all in good order."

In order, however, to give further proof of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and China, and to afford the Imperial Prince a last opportunity of averting a blow which will entail the destruction of Peking, and the probable fall of the dynasty now ruling in China, the undersigned makes the following proposals:—

If within the space of three days from the date of this letter, the British (and French) subjects detained at Peking be sent back to the head quarters (of their respective nations), and if the Imperial Prince intimates his readiness to sign the Convention placed in the hands of Kweiliang, at Tien-tsin, the bulk of the British army will not advance beyond its present halting place. The Convention will be signed at Tungechow, and after it shall have been signed, the undersigned will proceed with a sufficient escort to Peking for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin. When these acts shall have been accomplished, the British army will commence its movement towards Tien-tsin, at which point it will remain until the spring, as the bad faith, evasions, and delays of the Chinese Government and its agents have made it inexpedient to proceed further before the winter.

Should these conditions be accepted deputies can be named on either side for the completion of such preliminaries as may be necessary. If they be not accepted the British army will advance on Peking, and in common with that of France take measures to prove that the laws of nations cannot be violated in the persons of British and French subjects with impunity.

LORD ELGIN TO BARON GROS.

Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 25.

Monsieur le Baron,—I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's perusal a draught of my proposed reply to the letter of the Imperial Prince Kung received by me yesterday. I think that, as regards the subjects of our respective nations detained in defiance of the law of nations at Peking, we should adopt the principle of entire *solidarité*. I have, therefore, as your Excellency will observe, put the restoration of the subjects of his Majesty the Emperor of the French on the same footing as the restoration of the subjects of her Majesty the Queen in the draught letter herewith transmitted.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN TO SIR HOPE GRANT.

Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 25.

Sir,—I enclose a draught of a letter which I propose to address to the Imperial Prince Kung, in reply to his communication to me, the translation of which I have the honour to transmit herewith. I believe that it is your Excellency's opinion that the Chinese authorities, before the extreme measure of an assault of Peking be resorted to, should be distinctly apprised that they have it in their power to make peace if they surrender her Majesty's subjects, now illegally detained by them, and concede all the other points which have been demanded.

I propose to stipulate that a portion of the army under your Excellency's command shall remain at Tien-tsin until the spring, because I think that it would be inconvenient to have to move it from Tien-tsin to Taku and Tungku during the winter, which might be the case if the Article respecting the disposition of our troops in China, which was inserted in the Convention draughted at Tien-tsin, were to remain unaltered.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO LORD ELGIN.

Head-quarters, Camp, Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 25.

My Lord,—In reply to your Excellency's letter of this date, forwarding draught of a letter addressed to the Imperial Prince Kung, I have the honour to state that I fully concur in the terms of your Excellency's communication.

As regards the occupation of Tien-tsin during the winter, I shall be quite ready to do so if your Lordship considers it to be necessary.—I have, &c.,

HOPE GRANT.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Sept. 27, Midnight.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

He has received and thoroughly acquainted himself with the despatch of the British Minister. To the wrong doing of former Commissioners in the transactions conducted by them to which it alludes the Prince was no party. He is himself an immediate relation of the Emperor's, and in the weighty office he has had the honour to be especially appointed by his Majesty to fill he has full authority for every step he takes, nor will his acts assuredly be the same as those of the former Commissioners. In his conduct towards men the Prince is sincere, and he assumes that the British Minister is, beyond doubt, of like mind.

Every condition of the Treaty (or treaties) negotiated at Tien-tsin being conceded, if while, on the one hand, the Prince departs not from this promise, no change whatever is, on the other hand, introduced by the British Government, peace, evermore to endure, is doubtless attainable.

With reference to the presentation of the Government letter, when his Excellency shall have arrived in the capital, some place suited to the solemnity shall be chosen, and an incense table (or altar) having been there set up, the Prince will receive the letter (1) of the British Government, and will place it on the table, that due honour may be shown to it.

The words in the despatch under acknowledgment regarding the attack on and destruction of the capital, and the downfall of the dynasty, are words which indeed it is not fitting that a subject should use. Can it be right for the British Minister, when declaring that he still entertains a desire for peace, to employ them? If a war to no purpose is to be carried on so long as troops are left, a struggle which is not to cease, then, though the British Government have the troops it has in the field, China has yet, besides the stout hands in her forces, here at present, her troops from beyond the frontier, and those which it will behove her to move up from the different provinces. It would seem, then, better that neither side should do injury to friendly relations by further talk of the struggle between them.

As regards the capture by our army in the confusion of the fight of the British officers returning from Tungechow, it is true that the former Commissioners (2) did seize them, bind them, and confine them; but the Prince, when this came to his knowledge, which was but recently, gave

orders to the officer in charge to release them from confinement, to lodge them comfortably, to attend to the hurts of those who were wounded, and to treat them with every courtesy. In evidence of the Prince's sincerity towards man he is bound, before he does anything else, to oblige the British Government to put away utterly its suspicions, and he now encloses the card sent by the British Consul Parkes to his Excellency Hang (Hang-ki) to engage him to come and speak with him this day, that it may be known that this person is safe and well, and has come to no harm. The letter under acknowledgment proposes, that deputies should be sent on either side to confer respecting all matters that have been discussed and disposed of. These shall proceed as soon as an answer has been received, naming a time (for a conference).

A necessary communication, &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 13th day (September 27).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

(1.) The word "letter" is here raised in the column, not as it has been usually written, but with more honour.

(2.) The term "Commissioner" is, on the other hand, not accorded here the honour commonly paid it.

LORD ELGIN TO PRINCE OF KUNG.

The undersigned has received the despatch of his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, under date the 27th inst.

Notwithstanding the protestations of good faith and desire for peace with which it abounds, his Highness has not returned the prisoners unlawfully detained in Peking, nor has he stated positively when and where he will sign the Convention negotiated at Tien-tsin.

The undersigned regrets to observe, on the other hand, allusions to the military resources of China which argue a strange forgetfulness of the reverses sustained by the Imperial arms in the last few weeks at Sinho, Taku, Chang-kia-wang, and Pa-li-chiau.

Let no more time be wasted in words so unmeaning. The term of three days allowed for the satisfaction of the demands of the undersigned, he would remind his Highness, will expire to-morrow night. The prisoners must be sent in in the course of to-morrow, and the Imperial Prince must write to say when and where the Convention shall be signed. The single modification which will be needed in it has been intimated to his Highness in the undersigned despatch of the 25th, and has been rendered necessary by the bad faith, evasions, and delays of the Chinese Government and its agents. The letter of her Majesty the Queen can be presented to the Emperor only in one way; if not so presented, it cannot be presented at all; but, as the undersigned has already explained, he has throughout considered this to be a question of courtesy, and not a *casus belli*.

There is, consequently, no ground whatever for the apprehensions apparently entertained by his Highness that other changes than those known to him are in contemplation. Let his Highness, then, at once appoint his deputies and name a place at which these may meet the deputies of the undersigned, in order to the form of preparation of the Convention for signature. The meeting may take place to-morrow if his Highness sees fit, and at the same time as the prisoners are restored.

The undersigned will not repeat the words of warning which he addressed to his Highness in his last despatch. He will only add that if the subjects of her Majesty the Queen now illegally detained in captivity at Peking be not returned in the course of to-morrow the British force will forthwith resume its march in advance, and that all responsibility for the serious consequences that may ensue will rest upon his Imperial Highness.

Camp, Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 28.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN TO BARON GROS AND SIR HOPE GRANT.

Camp, Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 20.

Monsieur le Baron,—I enclose herewith the translation of a communication which I received yesterday from Prince Kung, and a copy of my reply which I have already had the honour of submitting to your Excellency in draught.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

The Prince is in receipt of his Excellency the British Minister's reply of the 15th inst. (29th September), and has acquainted himself with its contents. The British officers captured by the army outside Tungchow were seized* because an engagement was going on at the time. This was, moreover, an act of the late Commissioners, to which the Prince was no party. It was but recently that he ascertained the facts, and he then immediately gave orders to the officers in charge to lodge them comfortably, according to their degree, (intending) of course that, as soon as peace was concluded, they should be sent back with all proper attention. As regards the presentation of the letter of Government, his Majesty the Emperor is obliged by law to hunt in the autumn, and has a ready set out on his journey. It is for this reason that the Prince will, with all solemnity, receive it for him, and place it on the incense table. Ample honour will thus be done it. The Prince explicitly stated this in his last reply, and he now re-states it in answer to the despatch under acknowledgment. As concerns the British officers (detained), he must wait until the British and French forces have fallen back some distance; they shall then be sent back with all proper attention. The two armies are at this moment so near the city that a good deal of alarm (defensive feeling) is felt, and were they hurried out of it it might not be quite possible to ensure their safety, some further harm might befall them. It were best, therefore, that the British force should fall back, and as soon as the Treaty is concluded it will, of course, be the Prince's part to have them sent back with all proper attention, which will be much more *comme il faut*.

There is no objection to the appointment of deputies to confer together,

* The combination is, strictly, "seized and bound."

but the British and French armies must, under any circumstances, fall back to the neighbourhood of Chang-kia-wan; this effected, within three days of their so doing it can be arranged to send deputies from either side to some point between this and that, to settle in conference the time and place at which the Tien-tsin Convention is to be sealed and signed.

The Prince is in his dealings with man most sincere; whatever he says is the truth. The British officers (in his hands) are being treated with courtesy, and shall be sent back with all proper attention as soon as peace shall have been concluded. But he cannot refrain from stating beforehand that if the British force advances to attack the city it will, he fears be difficult in that case to answer for their safety.

He therefore replies.

A necessary communication addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hien-fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 15th day. (29th of September).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO PRINCE OF KUNG.

Pa-li-chiau, Sept. 30.

The undersigned, &c., is in receipt of the despatch of the Prince of Kung, under date the 29th inst.

His Serene Highness declines to name time or place for the signature of the Convention negotiated at Tien-tsin until her Britannic Majesty's forces retire to a greater distance from Peking, nor until the Convention shall have been signed will he release the officers and subjects of her Britannic Majesty treacherously seized when under the protection of a flag of truce by the Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin, and now illegally detained by his Serene Highness.

The undersigned can regard this answer in no other light than as a rejection of the terms plainly set forth in his previous letters to his Serene Highness, and the delay of three days accorded to the Chinese Government having expired he has no option but to acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces of the unsatisfactory result of this correspondence.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN TO BARON GROS AND SIR HOPE GRANT.

Camp Pa-li-chiau, Oct. 1.

Monsieur le Baron,—I have the honour to enclose the translation of a despatch from Prince Kung, which I received yesterday morning, and a copy of my reply, which is drawn up in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the conference of the Allied Ambassadors and Commander-in-Chief, held at the head-quarters of his Excellency General de Montauban, on that day.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

The Prince received the letter of the British Minister this morning about 8 o'clock, and has acquainted himself with its contents. As regards the rendition of the British subjects detained, the Prince has already made it plain that while peace negotiations were still unconcluded, it would not be treating them with proper attention were they to be hurried back. The treaty of the year wuwu (1858), and the Convention of Tien-tsin having both been agreed to, why does the letter under acknowledgment allege that no proposition (or measure) has been assented to? His Excellency the British Minister cannot have carefully studied the replies of the Prince; the interpreter he suspects has misapprehended the text of these. Were the British Government to attempt constraint by an exhibition of force, not only would this have a deplorable effect upon the question of peace as already settled, but the safety of the British subjects in Peking would also probably be compromised. The British Consul Parkes is well versed in the Chinese language, written and spoken, and the Prince is now in the act of sending an officer to settle with him all matters necessary for the sealing and signing (of the treaties) at a conference. Why, then, do the British still thus abound in doubts?

A day can be named for the despatch of deputies from either side to confer together. The Prince accordingly replies.

A necessary communication addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 17th day (1st of October).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO PRINCE OF KUNG.

Pa-li-chiau, Oct. 2.

The undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Serene Highness the Prince of Kung's despatch of the 1st inst.

In his despatch of the 30th ult. the undersigned acquainted his Serene Highness that he had informed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's land forces of the unsatisfactory result of his correspondence on the subject of the convention and the rendition of her Britannic Majesty's subjects unlawfully detained in Peking.

Her Majesty's troops have in consequence already advanced some distance along the road to the capital. The Government of China has already been so fully apprised, in various despatches, of the exact nature of the demands of the undersigned that it is impossible it can entertain any doubt as to what is required of it. If, therefore, it be indeed sincerely anxious for peace, let an officer, qualified to arrange all necessary preliminaries, be sent immediately to the advanced posts of the army, and let the prisoners accompany this officer.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN TO BARON GROS AND SIR HOPE GRANT.

Pa-li-chiau, Oct. 2.

Monsieur le Baron,—I have the honour to enclose the translation of a further letter which I have received from the Imperial Prince Kung, and a copy of my reply, the substance of which I have already had the honour to communicate to your Excellency.

I think it right to observe that, in my opinion, the correspondence furnishes no reason for any relaxation in the immediate and energetic prosecution of the measures for the attacking of Sang-ko-lin-sin's force we were agreed upon at the conference held at the head-quarters of the French army on the 30th inst.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication. He has received, and has acquainted himself, with the contents of a despatch he has received (from the British Minister). The Treaty of the eighth year (1858) and the Tien tsin Convention of this year having been already agreed to, and the promise given regarding them will assuredly, not be retracted, while, on the other hand, in the late (or former) despatch of the British Government, it is stated, that nothing is required in excess of the eight articles now negotiated at Tien-tsin, and the treaty concluded there in the year Wu Wu (1858), there is nothing to be added; both parties are, in fact, perfectly in accord. The Prince, however bearing in mind that the insecurity of peace as negotiated during many years past, has been entirely owing to the fact, that peace has always been negotiated in presence of an armed force, and that it has been impossible to have explanation of the different conditions of the Treaty article by article, the consequence of which has been doubt and suspicion on both sides (the Prince bearing these facts in mind), and having here present the British Consul Parkes, who is well acquainted with Chinese, written and spoken, and the French officer, surnamed I, who also speaks Chinese, has before going farther, sent officers to confer with the officers Parkes and I (Abbé de Lue?) to discuss and satisfactorily dispose of the Treaty (of 1858) already agreed to, and the Convention of Tien-tsin of this year, and as soon as this discussion shall have been brought to a satisfactory issue, a letter will be written to his Excellency the British Minister. It is assumed that there is nothing therefore that cannot be arranged, or that to this arrangement there cannot be any objection. As this discussion is still in process, it is impossible to send back the British subjects here.

As regards the Chinese army, this has been desired by the Prince to fall back for a while, which being so, there can be no doubt that the British force ought similarly, for the time, to retire. If troops continue to be brought forward then peace negotiations will be as before conducted in presence of a force; there will be every difficulty in the way of sending officers from either side to the other; peace negotiations will, too, probably fail, and injury befall the British subjects in the city. Let his Excellency, however, think over this. The Prince in his despatch has spoken plainly, and it is his hope that his Excellency the British Minister will cause the interpreter in his camp to translate very carefully for him what the Prince has said. The two bags and the note for Consul Parkes have been received, and handed to Consul Parkes.

A necessary communication, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 19th day (Oct. 3, 1860).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

SECOND COMMUNICATION.

Received October 4, 11 A.M.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The two British officers, Messrs. Parkes and Loch, having sent in four notes to the Prince, it becomes his duty to send a special messenger with them to his Excellency the British Minister, whom he will thank to receive them and acquaint himself with their contents.

The Prince hopes to receive without delay a reply from the British Minister to the effect that, as he proposed in his earlier reply to his Excellency, the propriety of retiring the armies on either side, so as to admit of a conference between deputies from both at some spot midway between them, shall be taken into consideration, and that, in accordance with what has passed, the understanding entered into between the British Consul and the deputy of the Prince, peace shall be established on a permanent basis.

A necessary communication, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 19th day (3rd of October), 1860.

LORD ELGIN TO PRINCE OF KUNG.

The undersigned has received two despatches from his Imperial Highness the Prince Kung, under date the 3rd inst.

In that which reached the undersigned this morning was a letter from Mr. Parkes to the effect that the Chinese Government desires some neutral spot where to arrange the preliminaries of a permanent peace.

Mr. Parkes's efforts in the cause of peace have the entire approbation of the undersigned; neither Mr. Parkes's letter, however, nor the despatches under acknowledgment, contain any satisfactory reply to the demand so frequently made by the undersigned for the immediate liberation of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty unlawfully detained in Peking. The conditions upon which alone peace can be negotiated remain as the Imperial Prince will find them stated in the despatch of the undersigned, and to these he must beg once more to refer his Imperial Highness.

The undersigned will be obliged to the Imperial Prince to forward the enclosed to Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch, together with the accompanying articles, for which they have applied. ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

Chang-kia-ying, Oct. 4, 1860.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

Received Oct. 7, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The Prince addressed a communication yesterday, the 21st inst. (6th of October), to his Excellency the British Minister; his Excellency has not replied to it, and the British troops have resumed their movement forwards. How is this? It does not look like peace. (Enclosed) is a note from the British Secretary Parkes. If the intentions of the British Minister be really pacific, it is the hope of the Prince that his Excellency will immediately cause the British force to fall back for the present to a distance of some li, in order that an officer may be sent out for a conference, on the 24th inst. (8th of October), when the opportunity will be taken to return the British subjects now in the capital with due honour. If the troops do not fall back and hostilities continue, there can be no real friendliness in the relations between the two countries (or no sincerity in the professed desire for friendly relations), and how, under such circumstances, is either the conclusion of the Treaty or the rendition of the British subjects to be effected? It is for his Excellency alone to consider this.

A necessary communication, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 22nd day (7th Oct., 1860.)

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

[Enclosed is a note in Chinese from Mr. Parkes, as follows.]

PA-HIA-LI (HARRY PARKES) TO WEI-TO-MA (THOMAS WADE).

I beg to state that Chinese officers have this day come to say that the 24th inst. (8th Oct.) has been named as the day on which the French and English detained are to be sent back to the head-quarters of their respective forces, with all honour; also that the Chinese commanders have been this day written to to fall back some li from the positions now occupied by their forces, in order to the conclusion of a *bona fide* peace. If they do so fall back, I may be allowed to assume that the Allied forces will in fairness make no further advance. 8th moon, 22nd day.

(Signed in English) HARRY S. PARKES.

Kaou-Mean (Temple), Oct. 6, 1860., 3 P.M.

MR. WADE TO HANGKI.

Note addressed to Hangki, a deputy of the Imperial Commissioner the Prince of Kung, and handed to that officer on the evening of the 7th of Oct., 1860:—

Palichian, Sept. 25, 1860.

The undersigned has the honour to state that he has been sent here (to the Hwa-zing-sze, by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied forces).

Their Excellencies have been given to understand by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of their respective nations, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, has officially informed their Excellencies that there is nothing to which he does not assent, either in the Treaties concluded the year before last or in the Conventions negotiated this year at Tien-tsin.

The Commanders-in-Chief have consequently no remark to offer regarding the treaties, but unless the Chinese Government immediately send in to their respective camps the officers and subjects of the two Powers still in its hands, their Excellencies will cause the capital city of Peking to be stormed, in order to show to those who break faith and do injury to others, that sooner or later their offence will be punished. If, on the other hand, the Chinese Government send back those now in its hands without delay, and at the same time depute a competent officer to prepare the conventions and other documents, their Excellencies, the Allied Ambassadors, will name a day for the signature of the conventions, the exchange of ratifications, and similar formalities. Late events, however, considered, it will not be proper that faith should be placed at random in the Chinese Government or its people. It becomes expedient to take measures of precaution beforehand against evil that may be done. Before, therefore, their Excellencies enter Peking, a gate of the capital will have to be occupied by an escort detached from both armies. The Commanders-in-Chief will decide which of the gates, and the Chinese troops will be then required to fall back for the time being from the gate their Excellencies choose to hold.

This effected, if the officers and people of the capital remain quiet, without giving trouble, as in the case of Tien-tsin and Tung-chow, the Allied forces will conduct themselves towards them as they have done towards the officers and people of those two cities.

THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 9.

My Lord,—I have much satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the anticipations in which I ventured to indulge at the close of my despatch No. 57, of yesterday's date, have been realised, and that the English and French prisoners detained in Peking, numbering eight in all, were sent to this camp in the afternoon. The subjects of her Majesty thus restored are Mr. Parkes, my private secretary (Mr. Loch), and a trooper of Probyn's Horse; the French subjects are M. l'Escayrae de Lanture, who is at the head of a scientific mission, and four soldiers.

To no one of their numerous friends is the return of these gentlemen a matter of more heartfelt gratification than it is to me. Since the period of their arrest I have been compelled by a sense of duty to turn a deaf ear to every overture for their restoration which has involved the slightest retrograde movement of our army, or the abandonment of any demands previously preferred by me against the Chinese Government. I have felt that any such concession on my part would have established a most fatal precedent, because it would have led the Chinese to suppose that by kidnapping Englishmen they might effect objects which they are unable to achieve by fair fighting or diplomacy. I confess that I have been, moreover, throughout of opinion that, in adopting this uncompromising tone, and boldly setting the national above the personal interest, I was, in point of fact, best consulting the welfare of our friends who were in danger; but it was not to be expected that all persons would view in the same light a question of policy so obscure; and, apart from the warm personal interest which I feel in their safety, your Lordship can well understand that it relieves me from a great load of anxiety to learn from the result that the course which I have followed was not ill-calculated to promote it.

The account which they give of what they have gone through since their capture on the 18th ult., is most interesting. I have requested each of them to put down his recollections on paper, as I can submit them to your Lordship most accurately in this form. A copy of Mr. Loch's narrative I enclose herewith, but Mr. Parkes has been so much engaged on public duty to-day that he has not been able to complete his. Enough has already transpired to convince me that these gentlemen have exhibited, under circumstances of great trial, constancy and courage of the highest order—an example nobly followed by the fine old Sikh trooper who was in attendance upon them.

The Chinese officials treated them at first with much brutality, obviously with the intention of working on their fears, and, through their fears, influencing in some degree the counsels of the Ambassadors. When this plan failed, they resorted to gentle methods and endeavoured to establish a claim on their gratitude. Such was the conduct of persons whose demeanour towards them was described by authority. It is, however, re-

(Continued on page 62.)

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A Shipmaster.—A copy of the port regulations at Hakodadi can be seen at our office.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., via Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1860.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR—PEACE ANNOUNCED.

THE official despatches, which will be found in another part of our paper, have been perused with the greatest interest by the public, and the indignation at the treatment of the English prisoners is universal, extending even to those who consider the onus of the present war to rest with us. Regrets are naturally expressed that San-go-lin-sin and all the Mandarin who had a hand in the diabolical treatment of our countrymen were not confronted with them, and put to similar degradation. Anything more wanton than the brutal usage the unfortunate prisoners received cannot well be conceived; but reports were current that a greater atrocity had been committed on each of their persons too revolting to commit to print, and rendered now happily unnecessary, as no confirmation of the statement has been received. We quite concur in the regrets that San-go-lin-sin was not captured and confronted with Mr. Parkes and the Allied Commanders. Any attempt, however, to inflict on him the punishment which he allowed to be dealt out to our countrymen would reduce us at once to his brute level, and cannot be thought of for a moment; but it would, we think, has been possible to give this renowned despot a moral lesson which he and his Government would not forget; and we trust yet to see some marked article in the Treaty arising out of this. We trust, also, to find that the gaol in which Messrs. Parkes and Loch were confined has been visited by our Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief, and every satisfaction obtained for the suffering of these heroic and noble specimens of the English race, whose deeds, coupled with those of the other sufferers, will now be handed down to posterity. Right sure may we be that all the survivors will receive some special recognition at the hands of our Government, most probably at the special request of our Most Gracious Queen. For the dead a suitable recognition can be bestowed on their sorrowing friends and relatives, and Mr. Bowlby we may with equal certainty rely on the liberality of the proprietors of *The Times*, in whose service he will have met his death. The comments of this journal on the conduct of Mr. Parkes will be found in another column. They will, we think, be deemed by the public as just, and will not be confirmed by the actors in this scene.

On the receipt of the first intelligence of the capture of our countrymen, the speculations as to the course which would be pursued by Lord Elgin in order to obtain their restoration were numerous. Would he make it a *sine qua non* that they should be restored before the progress of the Allied troops would be arrested? Would he offer to at once conclude peace and stay the progress of the armies if they were surrendered? Or would he propose to surrender the objectionable point in the Treaty as to the resident Minister at

Peking? Happily these speculations are set at rest by the firm demand as laid down in the first of these propositions. The Chinese diplomats were completely thwarted, it being quite apparent that had all the prisoners been so fortunate as to have been confined in Peking they would have all been released with Messrs. Parkes and Loch. It is most unaccountable how the wily Chinese, holding the trump cards, played such a miserable game. Nothing but the steady stern front assumed by Lord Elgin, backed by the march on Peking, carried him victorious through this, to him, most arduous part of all his duties; and however much we have differed with his lordship's policy when last in China, we must accord him unqualified praise for his policy from Taku to Peking. He has exhausted on every occasion all chances of coming to peace on his road, in spite of the constant din, "nothing short of Peking will do." May we hope that this time he will not hurry away, leaving his work half finished, as before?

THE NEW REGIME IN CHINA.

AN old anonymous Greek epigram says:—"I was once the field of Achæmenides, I now belong to Menippus, and anon, I shall pass to another and another. That person thought 'once that he possessed me, and this one thinks so now; but I am entirely the property of no one but Fortune.'" Surely there is a moral in this, which may find an example in the present state of the Empire of China. We have generally looked upon that vast territory as a mighty whole, and that vessel of state we have seemed to see gallantly sailing onward on the stream of time, in unity with itself, and unperplexed by storms and evil weather. But in truth, China has experienced the most terrible revolutions, and the most desolating civil wars. Its internal organization, in respect both of land and of government, has undergone numerous changes. The field of its exclusive world was owned two centuries ago by the Ming race, for two centuries the Manchus have had it, and to whomsoever Fortune now presents it, the fact is undoubted, that it is at present in a state of transition. Every step taken by the Allied army increases its responsibility, while it seems to assert with increased evidence the character of that army, as an invader of China. And there is no doubt that we are invading China, two mighty civilized Powers are invading a populous kingdom of barbarians.

For what is there among the Chinese but the name of civilisation? The term barbarian is a relative one. They were a highly civilised nation in ancient things, when the bulk of humanity was utterly barbarous; but the scale is turned; these European barbarians have profited by the sublime teachings of philosophy or religion, and brought forth practical fruit, while the Chinese, isolated and reflexive, have retained indeed the maxims of ancient wisdom, but in works have denied them *in toto*.

But it remains for this country now to consider aright the position in which she is placed in respect of China by the recent movements and operations of our army, together with that of the French in that quarter. The possession of the great emporium of trade in the South—Canton; and the occupation of the centre of the Imperial Government in the North—Peking; besides Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo, Chusan, Shanghai, gives us the complete control of the destinies of this Empire. It is true that this position has been forced upon us, although it is not easy to say how far this country is to blame for its vacillating mode of treating with the Chinese, and by giving way to the notions of the Chinese themselves on their relations to those whom they have been allowed to call "Western barbarians," and to insult in various ways with impunity. The indefeasible right of trading with any nations is founded on the eternal law of the mutual dependence of all human beings on each other. It is an act of presumption in a Government to lay on its people restrictions which are detrimental to its well-being and prosperity. It is an offence against the laws of the economy of the universe, and, while we are following an honest course in wishing to open the resources of China to foreigners in the regular way of trade, we are acting in accordance with their principles. Lord Elgin is now in the position which Lord Gough should have occupied in the war of 1840. The cunning of the Imperial counsellors in retreating before our troops, probably with the hope that we might be led on to perish in the wilds of Tartary, is only what we have been led to expect. The wisdom of the Western nations is measured by their own scant rule, and the meagre knowledge of Chinese attained by foreigners there is not calculated,

we think, to enlarge their ideas of European shrewdness and skill.

With the Emperor in full flight from Peking, and the only other Power in the kingdom divided, there was nothing to prevent Lord Elgin and Baron Gros from proclaiming a Protectorate, and issuing edicts under such authority to the most distant provinces. In this case, if any real patriotism had remained in the native Chinese, they would have united as one man against the foreign invader, and either have fought or have pleaded with him. By the declaration of the new regime, the fanatics of the South, from whom neither foreigners nor natives can expect advantage, would have been declared our enemies, and we should then very properly have put an end to their interference in the rich provinces, where our trade lies. This would have driven them inland, but even then an army of a few thousands belonging to the Allies would speedily have broken their power and have dispersed them to their homes. Under careful generalship, the prestige of the foreign arms would soon have gained the approval of the population whose property had been appropriated by the rebels, and the common voice would have favoured our cause, which would be indeed like the cause of a people oppressed by a cruel tyrant and a corrupt magistracy.

But such a proposal as this, from which we might expect much good for China, though not unmixed good, is not likely to be carried into execution, for the most recent news informs us that the Emperor has had enough of the "outer barbarians" for the present, and that peace is declared. We must wait for fuller intelligence. Past experience bids us receive with caution the first rumour, even the first telegram. It is beyond a doubt, however, that peace had been declared, but that this may turn out so hopeful as our contemporaries think, we will not guarantee. With the people of China we sympathise; with the Government, or rather political clique in Peking or out of it, we profess no degree of sympathy. The Mandarins are wilfully blind to the interests of their country, and they cover the foreigner with insult and ignominy, conducting themselves in the character of the lowest class everywhere. It is well, therefore, that the Presidents of the Six Boards should know *vi et armis* the quality of their antagonist, and when all has been promised that can be, a secure guarantee should be held for the faithful fulfilment of the same.

We shall be anxious to know how the Ambassador and his suite will be received; whether there will be any more *kan-téu*, or *head-knocking* to the Emperor, and what security there will be for the safety of the British Minister in the Capital. Mr. Bruce may think himself lucky that he never did reach Peking, for it would have been unpleasant to have found his departure impeded, and himself thrown into a dungeon, where he might have expired before succour reached him. In the present state of our relations with China, it will be a dangerous risk to run among such unscrupulous people, to place an Ambassador and suite at their mercy. Tien-tsin would, perhaps, be the best place as a permanent residence for the Ambassador, where he might be under the protection of British guns. This would not prevent his attending at Court in Peking to perform any diplomatic business of importance, as occasion might require. Whatever the future steps of our Government may be in respect of this country, we cannot but join in congratulating our countrymen on the termination of the war, which was frightfully expensive; and also the Chinese people, because we anticipate very much that is beneficial to China from the decisive course of action that has been taken.

THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

THE Chinese trade returns indicate that the war has had but little effect upon our commerce on the sea-board. The Chinese traders and merchants generally are more intent upon turning an honest penny, and converting their goods into sycee or barter, than regardful of the progress of hostilities in the vicinity of the Court and Capital. Even Shanghai, the port nearest to the seat of war, has been as busy and bustling in commerce this year as if no bombardment or invasion were on foot in the Celestial Empire. We are enabled, from our private advices, to give an abstract of the trade of that principal port for the first half of 1860, as carried on under foreign flags, and from a report prepared with great care by the Foreign Inspectors of Customs at Shanghai.

From this we learn that the entries of foreign vessels in that period comprised, 449 vessels of 128,996 tons, of which 170 vessels and 58,723 tons were under the British flag, and

109 vessels and 37,200 tons American. The small average tonnage of the whole number of vessels is accounted for by the fact that there are among them certain China-built boats trading between Shanghai and Ningpo. These boats are really only but thirty in number: but as their voyages are frequent, and as each is entered as a separate vessel every time she arrives, they represent 177 vessels out of the whole, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,369. Thirty-nine of them, whose aggregate tonnage is 2,046, fly the British flag; forty-seven, tonnage 2,280, fly the American flag; ninety-one, tonnage 4,403, fly various other flags. Excluding these, we have 272, foreign-built vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 120,627. The aggregate value of the imports in the six months was £3,476,242, fully three-fourths being European goods and manufactures, chiefly cottons and woollens. Among the imports are 24,445 tons of coal, apparently from Japan, with which empire a considerable trade in various articles is carried on. Oils, especially, of various kinds, form an important article of import from thence.

The export trade for the half-year was carried on in 267 vessels of 73,290 tons, of which 111 were Ningpo boats, registering 5,174 tons, leaving, therefore, 156 foreign-built vessels of 68,115 aggregate tonnage. Of the vessels cleared, 84 were under the British flag, measuring 35,966 tons, 3 being Ningpo boats; 70 were American vessels, of 19,182 tons in the aggregate, but including 70 Ningpo boats of 3,183 tons. The total value of the exports in the half-year was £4,172,363. The local articles are some of them curious, such as 439,004 bran cakes, intended, we should suppose, for food; 124,880 preserved eggs, salted, we assume; 18,040 ground nut cakes, after the oil has been expressed, fitted only for manure or for feeding cattle; 8,902 piculs of manure cakes; 103 piculs of pigs' blood; 40 piculs of sinews of the cow, deer, &c., used for food. Agar agar, or sea weed, for soup, is imported to the extent of 1,453 piculs, and biche de mer, black and white, to 2,196 piculs; birds' nests, of three qualities, 259 piculs, of the value of upwards of £1,000. Cow bezoar is a medicinal luxury, only obtained in small quantities. Dried fish, 9,000 piculs; salt fish, 2,209 piculs; and fish maws and Japan fish roes are other food delicacies. Japan isinglass, made from sea-weed, may suit the Chinese, but has been found unsaleable here—where its import was tried unsuccessfully. Mushrooms and various species of fungi are imported to the extent of about 2,000 piculs; mussels and other dried shell fish and dried prawns come in to a considerable extent for food. Japan sea-weed, also a food delicacy, is received to the amount of 40,468 piculs, and a few hundred weight of white and black sharks' fins. What is done with crocodile scales, of which 27 piculs are recorded, we are at a loss to conceive, and whether shark skins are boiled down as fish gelatine or used for polishing purposes is open to doubt. A trade is carried on in dried and salted vegetables. 11,462 chests of Malwa opium, and 2,064 chests of Patna were imported in the half-year. Passing from these notabilia we return to the more important commercial details. The value of the goods imported in the six months it appears was £595,514; the value of the general imports into Shanghai for the half year ending 30th June, 1860, was £3,476,242; and of treasure, £2,082,993; of opium, £2,115,114, making a total of £7,674,349. The value of the general exports was £4,172,363, and of treasure, £427,403, making an aggregate trade of £12,274,115, or at the rate of £24,500,000 per annum. This shows a very large amount of trade for our Chinese ports, and this only includes the trade carried on in foreign bottoms, irrespective of the private trade in native craft. The treasure imports and exports are also reported to be imperfect, as large sums have been shipped to Japan, none of which have been reported. The tonnage, import and export duties paid in the half year at Shanghai by British vessels amounted to £257,310, and by American vessels, £56,834. The export of tea from Shanghai during the half year amounted to 62,020 piculs black, and 68,744 of green, or, converted into British weight, a total of about 17½ million pounds, which was thus distributed:—

	Black.	Green.	Total.
Great Britain	7,320,194	3,177,601	10,497,795
United States	372,320	5,321,673	5,693,993
Hong Kong and other ports	92,258	280,374	372,627
Russia and her dependencies	435,908	—	435,908
Manila	240	—	240
Montreal	48,533	386,330	434,863
	8,269,448	9,165,978	17,435,426

Taking the whole season or year ending June, the total tea shipments were 53,463,770 lbs., or an increase of 14,031,778 lbs. over the previous year's exports.

The exports of silk during the season 1859-60 were 69,561 bales, or 16,835 bales less than the previous year. The shipments in the six months ending June consisted of 27,557 bales of raw and thrown, and 147 bales of refuse, coarse, and cocoons. The great bulk of the silk was sent to Great Britain; the United States only took direct 587 bales. Nearly 3,000 bales of Japan silk are included in the exports.

It would be highly satisfactory to receive such carefully prepared and early published abstracts of trade from all the consular ports of China. Either our consuls themselves or the Foreign Office are exceedingly slow in placing before the public annual returns and reports on the trade and commerce of foreign countries. If we can receive published abstracts of the trade of Shanghai for the first half of the year, before the current year has expired, surely we ought to be in the receipt, through the slow official channels, of reports from the various Chinese ports for the years 1858 and 1859, none of which have yet appeared. The Government, which has been excessively zealous in pressing on its foreign representatives the importance of full, clear, and early reports of trade and commerce, should look a little farther a-field than Europe. There are many Eastern States with which our trade is large and rapidly increasing, and about which our merchants, shippers and manufacturers desire to be kept well advised. An official consul or secretary of legation should have more leisure and opportunity for acquiring and digesting official information than merchants have, and yet mercantile trade circulars are in most instances published long before official documents, and containing a vast amount, too, of important statistical information.

WAR IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 59.)

markable that they experienced much kindness and respect throughout from prisoners, and some others of the humble classes with whom they came in contact.

It is a matter of great concern to me that we know as yet nothing certain respecting the fate of Mr. Bruce's attaché, Mr. de Norman, Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of *The Times*, and the 19 troopers, consisting of 18 Sikhs and one Dragoon, who formed the escort, and were under the command of Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Irregular Horse. This portion of the party became separated from Messrs. Parkes and Loch, when the latter, at the commencement of the conflict of the 18th ult., were taken up to Sang-ko-lin-sin, for the ostensible object of obtaining a safe conduct from him. Since that time we have heard nothing authentic about them, but we are assured that, though they are not now in Peking, they will soon be restored to us.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that several valuable papers have been found in the Emperor's Summer Palace, Yuen-min-Yuen, which has been seized by the French. Some are in the Emperor's holograph. The most important, so far as a hurried examination enables us to decide, are some memorials discovered by Mr. Morrison. In one of these Sang-ko-lin-sin ascribes the loss of the Taku Forts to the explosion of a magazine, and strongly urges the Emperor to withdraw from the capital—a proposal strenuously resisted by other memorialists. Many of the papers show a determination to resist the barbarians even after the fall of Taku. Great exertions had been made, and it was supposed, with the reinforcements expected, the force available for the defence of the capital would amount to 300,000 men. The Allies are put at 10,000. I hope, by the next mail, to be able to furnish translations of these very interesting documents.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Camp before Peking, October 12

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose the translation of a despatch which I received yesterday afternoon from Prince Kung, and purports to be a reply to the summons addressed to him three days ago by the Commanders-in-Chief, also a copy of the letter in which I transmitted a translation of this despatch to Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant. The north-eastern gate of the city was handed over to the Allied armies without condition at noon of this day.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

PRINCE OF KUNG TO LORD ELGIN.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication. The Prince having repeatedly written to say that he had deputed officers to treat the British Secretary, Mr. Parkes, with all honour, and that as soon as they and he had satisfactorily settled together all questions relating to the sealing and signature of the Convention (the rest of) the British subjects could be returned (as well),—conduct towards the British Government which was not illiberal,—how comes it that the British troops have carried their outrages into the Garden Palace of the Emperor, and have fired his Majesty's audience-halls and dwellings? Is it reasonable that the nation of the British Minister being one acquainted with the obligations of man to man, with discipline long established in its army, while its troops have wantonly fired and plundered the Garden Palace, the commanders of the two armies and the British Minister should affect ignorance

of this? The British Minister should by right state plainly in his reply what steps are to be taken with regard to these proceedings.* This day, however, to his surprise, the Prince has received a despatch from his Excellency General Grant, the British Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that he is about to take possession of the An-ting Gate, and to preface this by the erection of a battery, and that, in the event of a refusal, he will assault the city on the 29th inst. (October 13).

That the soldiers the British Minister might bring with him when he comes to the capital to exchange the treaties, should be distributed without the walls, and that his escort should accompany him into the city, were indeed conditions inserted in the Convention, and to which, of course, effect will be given, as (the Convention) has been in *toto* assented to both by the former Commissioners and the Prince. The British Minister having also stated in a despatch which the Prince has received, that there should be no alteration whatever in the Treaty, this, too, can be at once exchanged, that a good understanding may be established, to endure for ever. But the words of the Convention had reference to the British Minister's entrance into the capital for the purpose of exchanging the treaties; the city gates have ever been under the surveillance of high officers specially charged to see them opened and closed, and if they be thrown open at this moment before (peace be concluded), and the duty of inspection and search recklessly neglected, the disorderly of the place will probably seize the opportunity to commit all sorts of irregularities. It is indispensable, therefore, that proper precautions should be taken.

The letter received from the British Government (Sir Hope Grant's despatch) says, that the An-ting gate will be occupied by a body of troops, and, the two nations being now at peace, this is an arrangement which can of course be made, but the reply to this despatch should specify certain regulations for the occupation of this gate, and when the British Minister's reply to this effect shall have been received, a day can be named for the signature of the Convention, and the exchange of treaties, in order that, before that day, all necessary arrangements may be duly considered to the establishment of a good understanding.

The British officers (still detained) were seized by the late Commissioners. A certain number were missing after the fight, or have died of their wounds, or of sickness. The Prince gave orders to the officers whose business it was to find out where they were, to make them comfortable, and to put them under medical treatment, and he now returns them, as his former despatch promised that he would return them, keeping his word without any abatement or modification.

The Prince's correspondence during the last few days has been all carried on with the British Minister, and he thinks it proper to continue to address himself to his Excellency, although he has received the despatch of his Excellency the British General, as the good understanding has been restored. He therefore writes this despatch, a necessary communication, addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 28th day (12th of Oct., 1860).

Translated by THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

LORD ELGIN TO SIR HOPE GRANT.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 13.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information the translation of a despatch which I received last night from the Prince Kung. I consider its tone to be by no means satisfactory, and I trust that the Commanders-in-Chief will adhere to their determination to require the unconditional surrender of the gate.

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO LORD ELGIN.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 13, 1860.

My Lord,—In reply to your Excellency's letter of this date, I have the honour to state that I sent officers this morning with Mr. Parkes to meet the Chinese deputies with respect to the surrender of the An-ting gate. These latter made various excuses to postpone the surrender, but were informed that, if the gate were not given up by noon to-day, the guns would open fire on the walls. I have just now learned that this has been effected quietly, and the Allied troops are now in possession of the An-ting gate, upon which their respective flags are planted.—I have, &c.,

HOPE GRANT, Commander of the Forces.

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Camp before Peking, Oct. 13.

My Lord,—During the afternoon of yesterday nine prisoners were returned to this camp,—eight troopers of Fane's Irregular Horse and one French soldier. All were suffering more or less severely from the effects of the ligatures with which their wrists had been bound. I grieve to say that the evidence given by them leads us to fear the worst for Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Irregulars, and Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bruce's attaché. They seem to have sunk under circumstances of much suffering from the consequences of the maltreatment to which they were subjected. I enclose herewith copies of the depositions of two of the troopers. I was not personally acquainted with Lieutenant Anderson, but he is spoken of by all who knew him as an excellent officer. Mr. De Norman was a young man of remarkable promise. With considerable abilities, great assiduity, singular steadiness of character, and courage of no common order, he had every promise of achieving eminence in his profession. We all mourn most bitterly his untimely end.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO MR. SECRETARY HERBERT.

Head-quarters, Bivouac, outside Peking, Oct. 9.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th inst., I have the honour to report that, on the 5th of October the Allied forces advanced from Tungchow, leaving the heavy guns, tents, and baggage stored about three miles from that place. We halted for the night about three miles east of the north-east angle of Peking, and the following morning resumed our march in a north-westerly direction, so as to pass along the northern face of the city, but out of gunshot of the walls, and attack Sang-ko-lin-sin's army, which was supposed to be encamped directly in our front.

* What punishment inflicted on the troops, what reparation made for losses, &c.

—The country about here is not good for cavalry, from the great number of trees, villages, and hollow roads. I accordingly despatched the Cavalry Brigade with two 6-pounders with mounted detachments, with orders to advance on the road leading to the Emperor's Palace at Yuen-min-Yuen, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. The French were on our left, while the English force moved along the outside of an old rampart which runs parallel to the north face of the city. At this time we received information that the Chinese army were in full retreat, having commenced moving the night before. I therefore sent a message to General de Montauban, that I should advance at once to the Emperor's Palace. On the road, however, we came across the rear-guard apparently of the enemy, with whom a few shots were exchanged before they fled towards the city. As they appeared to be in considerable force in the suburb, I determined on halting on the northern road to prevent their moving out in that direction.

The French, meanwhile, anxious to join us in our advance, struck off to their right, and, crossing the rear of our column without either of us seeing the other, pushed on to the Palace without meeting any opposition, and occupied it about nightfall. The Cavalry Brigade had reached the Palace about two hours before this, and were there waiting for us to join them. On their way they saw a body of the enemy's cavalry, but were unable to come up with them. On the following day Mr. Wade went to meet a Chinese Commissioner, and conveyed to him a memorandum from General de Montauban and myself, a copy of which I send herewith, as also Mr. Wade's report of his interview. The result of this has been that yesterday Messrs. Parkes and Loch, with one Sikh sowar and five Frenchmen (one officer and four soldiers) were brought into the English camp. The Chinese declare that these are all of the prisoners who were in Peking, the rest having been conveyed some distance into the interior; they have, however, been sent for, and will be given up in the course of a few days.

Messrs. Parkes and Loch have given the following account of their capture:—When Captain Brabazon and Mr. Loch left the army on the 18th of September to recall Mr. Parkes' party, they proceeded at once to Lang-chau, where they experienced a short delay in collecting them all together, and then set out to return. On arriving within a few hundred yards of the centre of the Chinese position, where they had left Colonel Walker, they heard firing commence, and immediately their passage was barred by a large body of cavalry and infantry, the commander of whom informed them that as firing had begun, he could not permit them to pass without Sang-ko-lin-sin's orders. Considering that it would be almost impossible to cut their way through the large bodies which surrounded them, they decided on trusting to the flag of truce which they carried. Accordingly Messrs. Parkes and Loch, accompanied by one Sikh orderly with a white flag, quitted the rest of the party to go and speak with Sang-ko-lin-sin; while there they were surrounded and made prisoners, by order of Sang-ko-lin-sin himself, and sent into Peking, where for several days they were treated with great severity. On the 29th of September they were removed from the gaol, and have been since treated in a proper manner. The rest of the party they know nothing of, beyond having heard Sang-ko-lin-sin, at the time of their capture, order the remainder to be seized also and sent back to Tungchow. The five Frenchmen given up were taken prisoners in Tungchow while walking about the street, and ignorant of what was going on. The loss of the Emperor's Palace appears to have had a great effect on the Chinese authorities, who appear to be now willing to accede to our demands, to which we have added only the giving up one of the gates of Peking into our hands while we remain here, in return for which the city will be preserved for them. The heavy guns will arrive from Tungchow to-day, so that the Chinese will see that we are prepared to enforce our demands in the event of their deceiving us.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT,
Commander of the Forces.

MR. WADE TO SIR HOPE GRANT.

Camp, outside Teh-Sheng Gate, Oct. 8.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that I went yesterday evening, at five o'clock, to a temple outside the Teh-Sheng Gate, to meet Hang-ki, the deputy of Prince Kung, and that I communicated to him in the enclosed note the decision at which I had been instructed to say your Excellency and General de Montauban had arrived. Beyond the rendition of our prisoners, which, as your Excellency was already aware, the Prince of Kung had signified in correspondence should take place on the 8th, at which hour the "detenus" should be surrendered "with honour." After fully explaining to him the views of the Allied Commanders-in-Chief, as I understood them, I wrote the enclosed note, and, his clerks having copied it in duplicate, I returned to head-quarters.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

SIR HOPE GRANT TO MR. SECRETARY HERBERT.

Head-quarters, Oct. 13.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 9th inst., I have the honour to inform you that, on the 10th, I made a reconnaissance of the walls of Peking with General de Montauban.

Having selected the sites for the breaching batteries, the works were immediately traced and constructed, and the batteries were armed, so as to be ready to open fire at noon to-day, in the event of the gate not being then surrendered to us. This morning I sent some officers with Mr. Parkes to arrange with the Chinese deputies for the surrender of the gate of the city, which we had demanded of them. They endeavoured to make excuses, and delay, if possible, the surrender on various false pretences; but were told in reply that twelve o'clock was the hour that had been fixed, and no extension could be granted. Accordingly the easternmost gate on the north side of the city has been this day occupied by the Allied forces without oppositor, and a letter having been received from the Prince of Kung, announcing the readiness of the Chinese Government to agree to all our terms, I have every reason to hope to be able shortly to announce that the campaign is at an end and peace concluded.

Last night a French soldier and eight sowars of Fane's Horse were surrendered to us, having been brought in from places where they had been confined, about fifty miles off. These men had all been treated with great

severity at first, and they report the death of one French officer and one soldier, also of Lieut. Anderson of Fane's Horse, and Mr. De Norman, First Attaché to her Majesty's Legation, and of two soldiers of Fane's Horse. The remainder of the prisoners are to be brought back to-night or to-morrow morning, having been confined a great distance off.

This letter will be despatched by a special steamer to Hong Kong, to overtake the mail, and I trust to be able to add a postscript, giving the names of those who have survived.—I have, &c.,

J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

Oct. 14.—The remaining prisoners have not yet been sent in, but the mail can no longer be delayed. J. H. G.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature in which two Chinese Mandarins are represented in the background in great affliction, while in front two French soldiers appear in the utmost delight at beholding a silver piece of 5f. dancing about most joyously. "Ah," cries out one of the soldiers, "that excellent 5f. piece. Here, then, it turns up again. "Who could ever have imagined that it would have found a hiding-place in China?" "Ay," replies the other, "and see how happy it appears to again behold its countrymen."

It has been announced by the *Constitutionnel* that orders have been received at Toulon to embark for China (query Cochin China) a detachment of the first section of the Army Works Corps in garrison at Vincennes.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.

It is no doubt well known to most of your readers that the navigation from the river Y, on which this city is built, passing through the Zuyder-Zee to the North Sea is so obstructed by sandbanks that the channel is now only practicable for small vessels of not more than 20 tons. Large ships are obliged to make use of the so-called canal of North Holland, which leads from the Y opposite Amsterdam, by Purmerend and Alkmaar, to the Helder, where it communicates with the open sea. This canal is thirty-six miles long, and cost eighteen millions of florins. Having been constructed at a period when the dimensions of the East Indiamen were not to be compared with the requirements of the present day, it presents a formidable obstacle to the development of commerce, and is so shallow that the larger descriptions of vessels cannot come up to the city, but are obliged to discharge and load nearly one-half of their cargoes by means of lighters, a course of proceeding accompanied with unavoidable delay, expense, and risk.

These inconveniences, so injurious to trade, and the impossibility of removing them without incurring enormous expenses, as well as the large sums paid annually for repairing the dykes and dredging the canal, which has a singular tendency to choke up, have for a long time past occupied the serious attention of the Dutch Government, and given rise to the idea of cutting a deep navigable ship-canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, through the long and useless strip of uncultivated sandy soil that runs in a northerly direction up to the Helder.

To accomplish this desirable result various ingenious plans have been devised, and elaborate schemes concocted by the most celebrated engineers of this country, but the Government would not be persuaded that it was desirable, or even practicable, to grant permission to a private company, as some speculators who were willing to undertake the enterprise required permission to reclaim for cultivation a part of the present bed of the Y; others, again, demanded from the State a guarantee for a certain rate of interest, to which conditions it was not likely that the States-General would be induced to give their consent. It was, on the other hand, not deemed prudent to empower the Government to execute the project for account of the nation, as it could not fail to awaken bitter animosity amongst the inhabitants of the provincial towns, and provoke above all the hostility of Rotterdam, the great commercial competitor of this city.

However, in spite of these formidable difficulties, the present Cabinet, to their great credit be it said, are not deterred from taking the matter in hand, and after considering the subject in all its bearings have presented to the Second Chamber of the States General the draft of a bill to enable the Government to execute the works by granting them a credit for the sum of 18,800,000 florins (about a million and a-half sterling). According to the Ministerial plans the canal will commence opposite Amsterdam, and running in the direction of the north bank

of the Y, intersect the narrow peninsula between the bed of that river and the North Sea at its narrowest part, which is ascertained by measurement to be 26,000 metres, or about sixteen English miles.

In order the more effectually to disarm the opposition likely to be raised by Rotterdam and the other large commercial towns on the river Maas, the Government at the same time demand of the Chambers an additional credit of 6,300,000 florins, in order to deepen the navigable channel and the communication with the North Sea, which channel has of late become so choked up by sand as to impede the navigation to such an extent that deep-going vessels on their arrival from the sea are obliged to discharge their cargoes at Brouwershaven, a rising port at the mouth of the river.

I may add that as the execution of these two important works must necessarily occupy a long time in their progress and completion, the Government does not require the whole of the twenty-five millions of florins at once, but proposes to distribute it over the space of eight years in annual instalments of about three millions each year. In introducing the bill to the States-General, the Minister of Public Works laid great stress on the importance of the object to the commerce of Amsterdam, which the corporation of that city had duly appreciated by offering of their own accord to contribute the noble sum of three millions of florins towards defraying the expenses of the undertaking, which sum has been raised without any difficulty by a three per cent. loan at par, subscribed for by a few of the rich, intelligent, and patriotic merchants of this city, although in the present state of the money market the value of Dutch Bonds and other Government Securities, is equal to more than four per cent. per annum.

The Netherlands Trading Company again advertises for tenders for shipping to the East. The vessels to be ready to sail from this country on or before the 10th of January next, and those already on their outward voyage to be placed at the disposal of the company's factory at Batavia by the 10th of May next. Tenders will be received up to the 7th instant.

The King has appointed Mr. A. J. Swart, hitherto Procurator-General of the High Court of Judicature in Netherlands India, and Judge-Advocate of the Land and Naval Forces in that country, to be President of the above-named High Court of Judicature, and President of the Military Court of Justice there.

Mr. H. de Bruyn, recently appointed Chief Engineer of the Hydrographic Department in Netherlands India, has been decorated by the king with the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Oak. This order is, properly speaking, a Luxemburg one, having been created by the late King of the Netherlands in his capacity of Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, though it is not confined to natives of that province, but conferred indifferently on the king's most meritorious subjects, of whatever part of his dominions they happen to be natives.

At the Company's sale of 17,191 kranjans of Java sugar, held in this city, the whole quantity found ready purchasers at the following rates:—

No.	10 estimated value	36 florins, sold at	36½ florins.
11	"	36½	" 37½ "
12	"	37½	" 39½ "
13	"	38	" 39 "
14	"	38½	" 39½ "
15	"	39	" 39½ "
16	"	39½	" 40 "
17	"	40	" 40½ "
18	"	40½	" 40½ "

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per *President Plate*, Capt. Harten, at Brouwershaven, from Java; Messrs. Mollier, Hartmans, Gorggryph, van Heerde, Alertz, Kramer, Pluym, Kimpe, Koch, and Westerhoff.

Per *Koning and Vaderland*, Capt. van Bruggen, at Brouwershaven from Batavia; Capt. A. d'Aumurie, of the E.I. infantry.

Per *Juno*, Capt. Nicolai, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia; Mr. Kerkhoff.

Per *Kandanhauer*, Capt. Zeelt, at Amsterdam, from Batavia; Mr. F. Z. W. Grust, E.I. Civil Service.

Per *Vice-Admiral Gobius*, Capt. van Duin, at Amsterdam, from Padang; Capt. L. G. Pauls, of the E.I. infantry.

Per *William Daniel*, Capt. de Meester, at Amsterdam, from Batavia; Mrs. van Brahm and daughter; Capt. van Bylevelt, E.I. infantry.

Per *Estafette*, Capt. Riedveld, at Amsterdam, from Batavia; Messrs. E. A. Deyneuberg, J. van Hall, D. van Duyvenboden, and A. van Ameyden van Duyn.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Nederland and Orange*, Capt. van Ruyven, from Brouwershaven to Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. King; Mr. and Mrs. Lomberg; Mr. and Mrs. van Dahlen; Messrs. Smislaert, Wiersma, Snyders, Engelse, Jaspers, and Koort, Miss Ramondt, Miss Engelse, and Miss Koning.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The thirty-sixth Congress of the United States commenced on the 3rd inst. The President's Message was delivered to both Houses at noon on the 4th, and occupied nearly two hours in its delivery. We extract the following:—

CHINA.

The friendly and peaceful policy pursued by the Government of the United States towards the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The Treaty of Tien-tsin of the 18th June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities. The Convention of the 8th of November, 1858, supplementary to this Treaty, for the adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of our citizens on China, referred to in my last annual Message, has been already carried into effect, so far as this was practicable. Under this Convention the sum of 500,000 taels, equal to about \$700,000, was stipulated to be paid in satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, out of the one-fifth of the receipts for tonnage import and export duties on American vessels at the ports of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow; and it was "agreed that this amount shall be in full liquidation of all claims of American citizens at the various ports to this date." Debentures for this amount, to wit:—300,000 taels for Canton, 100,000 for Shanghai, and 100,000 for Foochow—were delivered according to the terms of the Convention by the respective Chinese collectors of the Customs of these ports to the agent selected by your Minister to receive the same. Since that time, the claims of our citizens have been adjusted by the Board of Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the Act of March 3, 1859, and their awards, which proved satisfactory to the claimants, having been approved by our Minister. In the aggregate they amount to the sum of \$498,694.78c. The claimants have already received a large proportion of the sums awarded to them out of the fund provided, and it is confidently expected that the remainder will ere long be entirely paid. After the awards shall have been satisfied, there will remain a surplus of more than \$200,000 at the disposition of Congress. As this will, in equity, belong to the Chinese Government, would not justice require its appropriation to some benevolent object, in which the Chinese may be specially interested? Our Minister to China, in obedience to his instructions, has remained perfectly neutral in the war between Great Britain and France and the Chinese Empire, although, in conjunction with the Russian Minister, he was ever ready and willing, had the opportunity offered, to employ his good offices in restoring peace between the parties. It is but an act of simple justice, both to our present Minister and his predecessor, to state, that they have proved fully equal to the delicate, trying, and responsible positions in which they have, on different occasions, been placed.

JAPAN.

The ratifications of the Treaty with Japan, concluded at Jeddo, on the 29th of July, 1853, were exchanged at Washington on the 22nd of May last, and the Treaty itself was proclaimed on the succeeding day. There is good reason to expect that, under its protection and influence, our trade and intercourse with that distant and interesting people will rapidly increase. The ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged with unusual solemnity. For this purpose the Tycoon had accredited three of his most distinguished subjects as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, who were received and treated with marked distinction and kindness, both by the Government and people of the United States. There is every reason to believe that they have returned to their native land entirely satisfied with their visit, and inspired by the most friendly feelings for our country. Let us ardently hope, in the language of the Treaty itself, that "there shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors."

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY ON THE NEW TREATY.

But will this Treaty of Peking be worth more than its predecessors? That must depend very much upon how we use it. Properly used it ought to be our last extorted Treaty with China. If we put it in operation at once, and accustom the Chinese to its provisions while our army and navy are still in China, we shall have no more difficulty with them. This Treaty is like a sapling; we must guard it round at first, or the beasts of the field will nibble at its bark and destroy its growth; but let it have time to strike its roots firmly into the earth, and you may take away the rails, for the strong trunk can protect itself, and the same cattle which would have destroyed it will repose in its shadow. Protect it now against these Tartar rulers, and the Tartar rulers will themselves protect it when they see its fruits. Shanghai gives to Peking an annual million of dues. The Northern Ports yet to be opened will give as much, and, if the South should remain subject to the North, quite as much again will arise from the ports on the Yang-tse. But these things are not yet apparent, and as there is no reason now for creating a war, but every reason for preserving the peace, we entreat our professors of paradox to refrain from showing their cleverness by proving how it was that the Chinese did not destroy us all; for, although no one else would believe them, the Chinese may.

HER Majesty has presented £100 for the relief of the Coventry Silk Weavers. The China merchants have mostly given the like sum.

THE *Ballarat*, Capt. Jones, has made the passage from Shanghai to Plymouth in 102 days, having left the former on 10th September, and reaching the latter on the 21st December.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Howard Vyse, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Yedo, and Acting Consul at Kanagawa to be her Majesty's Consul at Kanagawa.

Spirit of the Press.**THE DESPATCHES FROM CHINA.**

PEACE ANNOUNCED BY RUSSIA.
TIMES, 18TH DEC.

The impatient public has been allowed to peep into the third volume of the great Chinese romance, and all the absorbing interest is gone. We no longer fear that we shall have to listen to the accounts of another Moscow or Cabul campaign. We no longer dread another Peiho defeat. We have no longer to endure evil prognostications of a Northern winter, with our little army frozen up foodless in a dreary country, and surrounded by all the hordes of Tartary. We have dipped into the last page, and seen the hero and the heroine fairly married. The settlements have been shortly described, and the dowry of the bride has been hinted at as very handsome. We know now that the coy Mongol has yielded to the energetic wooing of her European suitor. The listless reader feels, therefore, a more feeble interest in those strokes of skilful management by which the happy event was brought about, and in those hazardous moments when the whole arrangement was in peril. With the rapidity of these latter days we are inclined to take a new departure from the last event. The merchant will be preparing his ventures for the new ports in the North, and making choice of the assortment most likely to attract the attention of the fashionable customers at Peking. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be making arrangements as to what he shall do with the indemnity. The populace already expect the waggon of Sycee silver to pass in procession through the City. Everybody has realised the fact that we are at peace with China, and has already discounted half the expected results, from the exposure of the plunder in the curiosity shops of London to the decrease in the price of tea; from the return of absent soldiers and sailors to the mitigation of the future demands of the Income-tax collector. This is the age of short memories and quick apprehensions. We have no time to recall who produced the good we have before us, and who withstood it; by whose advice and energy it was obtained, and in spite of whose blunders it was wrought out. Here it is; let us enjoy it. The door is opened; let the impetuous self-seeking world stream in if you would not be jeered at, or pushed aside, or trampled upon. Yet there is much worth reading in these two uncut volumes which we skip in our jump to the catastrophe; and if we do not recur to them we shall not be able to draw the proper moral from the story. We have learnt and we have taught the lesson how vulnerable Peking is, and we have also learnt how expensive it must always be to abuse our newly acquired experience. We have learnt also that in our dealings with the Chinese the most expensive and the most sanguinary course is the course which manifests any shade of indecision, or which gives hope that we are to be turned aside from the pursuit of our treaty rights by either diplomacy or resistance. This last lesson we have learnt by a lamentable accident. From the moment that Sang ko lin-sin had seized upon the Europeans who came to him under a flag of truce, Lord Elgin, acting under generous impulses, cast aside all that cautious policy by which he had seemed to be covering himself from responsibility, or seeking shelter from the certain abuse of a very despicable party at home; and he at once assumed the prompt and vigorous course of action which alone ever tells with Asiatics. We have not hesitated to express our opinion of the inefficiency of any treaty obtained while the army might be left behind at Taku, and after Lord Elgin with an escort of horse might be led through a city placarded with proclamations of Chinese victories. It would be unfair therefore to withhold our tribute of admiration to the masterly manner in which he played the bolder game. During the last period of his negotiations he was acting under the influence of a powerful and genuine feeling. Every one must sympathise with that position, to which he so forcibly alludes in his despatches, when he was directing operations any one of which might very possibly cost the lives of his friends and followers, and when he was pushing on to attack a city the defenders of which had it in their power to take vengeance upon their prisoners for every shot that was fired. It was, however, to the promptitude of Lord Elgin's advance upon the city, and to that alone, that Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch, and the other prisoners who have come back to us, owe their lives. The first intention of the Mandarins at Peking evidently was to extort terms from the English by means of their prisoners. Their highest hope had been to obtain possession of Lord Elgin himself. We have seen from our earlier despatches how anxious they were to take him alive, what rewards they offered, and how they stated as a reason for such high rewards that his capture would put an end to the war. If Lord Elgin had been so unfortunate as to fall into the trap set for him, and to rest upon that camping-ground which had been surrounded by Chinese batteries, he would undoubtedly have been subjected to treatment similar to that which Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch endured. The policy evidently was to break down the physical strength of the prisoners, to make their life unendurable, and then to measure out pang by pang the remission of their torture against some concession from the enemy outside. If Lord Elgin had shown the least hesitation, the slightest symptom of being influenced to concession by any treatment of the prisoners, the sufferings of these men would have been indefinitely protracted. How long this might have lasted no one can tell; but a comparison of the dates will show that so long as any hope for the success of this policy did last Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch lay in the crowded cells of a public prison, loaded with chains, chained again to a bench, and with iron collars round their necks, which were again chained to the beams above, while at the same time Captain Anderson, Mr. De Norman, Mr. Bowlby, and Captain Brazazon, with their Sikh escort, were exposed to the hot sun and to the cold nights, with sharp thongs eating into their wrists and ankles, kicked and cuffed by Chinese gaulers, while they begged for food or water. When Lord Elgin refused to negotiate and advanced upon the city the Chinese seem to have abandoned their hopes of extorting anything from the agonies of their prisoners. It is even possible that, if we had not waited for that tardy body of French infantry, we might have got up to the city in time to save the lives of Anderson and De Norman. Certain it is, that contemporaneously with the advance of the army upon Peking the ill-treatment of the prisoners ceased, and immediately the Summer Palace of the Emperor had been taken, the prisoners were surrendered. It turns out, that the occupation

of this Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen was rather accidental than deliberate, and that to Lord Elgin can belong neither the credit nor the blame of the transaction. But if the Ambassadors and the Generals had held the longest councils upon it, no expedient could have been adopted so just, so humane, and so effective as the seizure of that Imperial Palace. It does so happen, as our private letters state, that the gardens of this Palace were the theatre of that scene in which the prisoners were cast upon the ground and tied with those thongs which caused the death of some and such misery to all. There was, therefore, an appropriateness in the destruction of the royal habitation which had been used for such a purpose. But the peculiar propriety of this measure was that it was punishment inflicted upon the Imperial Government for an Imperial crime. When the Emperor upon his return shall ask why the Allies have destroyed his Palace, while they spared the habitations of his people, let him be told that it was not the Allies who did this, but that it was those cruel and faithless Mandarins who were torturing the countrymen of the Allies; that if the prisoners had been returned when they were demanded negotiations would have been opened, and neither would his palace have been destroyed nor his capital been occupied; while, on the other hand, if the prisoners had not been restored the Imperial palace in the midst of the city would have shared the fate of that without the walls. If this should be fully impressed upon the Imperial mind we may leave to the Emperor the task of punishing the blunderers who tortured European prisoners. But although Lord Elgin ought not to be charged or credited with this act, his policy in these latter days was worthy of all praise, and we hope the public will pause upon the details of this war at least long enough to reflect that it was by a firm policy at last that Lord Elgin, in three weeks, put an end to wars in China.

TIMES, DEC. 21.

The telegram which we publish to-day from St. Petersburg seems to extinguish what little hope remained of the escape of Mr. Bowlby from the sad fate of Messrs. Anderson and De Norman. Now that Mr. Parkes is returned in safety we cannot in duty refrain from stating, what we had no heart to say while his fate was yet in suspense, that his conduct of the whole affair indicates a degree of rashness and recklessness almost beyond conception. His remaining after he found that the ground was occupied by the Chinese in force; his still further dallying when the prince had given him warning by his insolent manner that he thought himself able now to throw off the mask and drop the tactics of delay; his turning back after all his suspicions had been aroused, and when he and his companions were already half in flight, and had arrived within easy reach of the English lines; his pulling up even at the last moment and leaving his escort, obliged in honour to wait for him without a choice either to run or to fight,—these are facts that throw upon Mr. Parkes a heavy responsibility. Of his courage and constancy in prison, and of his steadfast behaviour to his companion in captivity no one who has any knowledge of Mr. Parkes's career could for a moment doubt; but courage and constancy, when they have a phase of rashness and presumption, are apt to more than balance their good by their evil deeds. There is no doubt that when Mr. Parkes had been first insulted by the prince and found that further conversation was unavailing the whole party might have got away, and even the Tartar General himself only defended his conduct in making them prisoners by saying that they had forfeited the protection of their flag of truce by remaining within the Chinese lines after a shot had been fired. All this, however, in no way excuses the Chinese. The excuse was futile, but, had it been as valid as it was futile, it would only have entitled the Chinese to treat the prisoners as prisoners of war, and no one knows better than Sang-ko-lin-sin how we treat Chinese prisoners of war. There is no one word to be said to check the indignation that is felt in England and France at the story of these cruel ties, and no circumstance to justify the crime or even to mitigate the guilt. Lord Elgin, in the despatch which comes down to the 8th of November, and which has just arrived through St. Petersburg, makes no mention of the prisoners, a silence which is especially ominous when we find that he had space to attribute to the Russian general some of the credit of the Treaty. But even if the Treaty of Peking was really made under the mediation of Russia, we cannot for a moment believe that the honour of England was tarnished by allowing the grievous massacre of her sons to go without due punishment. There was, we may be sure, some castigation inflicted upon the vulgar hands which committed these cruelties; but it must be doubted whether full vengeance has fallen upon the heads that directed them. However, as a supplementary and as an obviously appropriate punishment, we trust that full indemnity, so far as any indemnity in money can be full, has been exacted for every pang endured and for every pecuniary loss sustained. It is not much that money can do to alleviate such distress as has been created by these butcheries, but the want of money can do much to embitter it. It will be some satisfaction, also, to know that, although it might be impossible to find out the authors of these crimes with a view to punish them in their persons, no sooner has the public treasury been made to pay a great tariff, with every act of cruelty duly noted therein, with its special indemnity for money damages, in addition to its punishment as a crime, than the Chinese themselves will quickly find out the individual upon whom this payment should properly fall, and make him reimburse to the Emperor what the Emperor has had to pay for his misdeeds. This is in the habits of the people and of the Government, and will not have been overlooked by the Chinese scholars whom Lord Elgin has about him.

THE FRENCH SHARE OF THE NEW TREATY.

TIMES, DEC. 22.

The "Cathedral of Peking" is a new scene added to the properties of this Chinese drama. The existence of such an edifice comes upon us by surprise. It has had the cross replaced upon its summit. We are curious to know what purpose this cathedral has recently served—whether it has been a Temple of the Five Hundred Gods, or a yamun of some State officer, or an examination-hall. Moreover, it would be interesting to ascertain what "dependencies" it has, and what portion of the city of

[DEC. 23, 1860.]

Peking those "dependencies" may comprise. Some of these temples and yamuns have been large gardens within their walls, large enough to hold a whole army of monks, who might reasonably be provided with means of defence against any sudden outburst of Pagan fury. Roman Catholic bodies are, we know, very tenacious of their title deeds to long-estates, the present proprietors of which can date back to Henry VIII., are still preserved at Rome. Still we should like to hear how the Roman Catholic hierophants who are now consecrating the "Cathedral of Peking" can prove their title and its identity. It must, at any rate, be quite a hundred and fifty years since this building could have been used as a Christian church, and a hundred and fifty years is a very long period in the age of a Chinese building. This consideration strikes us as important, because we observe that "all churches, cemeteries, and their dependencies which formerly belonged to the Christians in the whole empire are to be restored." Now, this is rather a large stipulation. It is scarcely possible to measure the extent of claim which might be set up under such a stipulation as this. What would the Scotch say if a Treaty in precisely the same terms were to be forced upon their part of the kingdom by a Roman Catholic invader? In their case it would apply to at least one-third of the land of Scotland. The Chinese have never been so addicted to "superstitious gifts" as the Scotch before the Reformation were. But still there must be buried in the dust of ages a great many Christian claims upon the land of China. It is now thirteen centuries ago that Christianity flourished in that far-away land, and that the Nestorian monks brought thence to Constantinople the silkworms' eggs which endowed Europe with a new and profitable manufacture. Perhaps the Nestorians may have neglected their advantages. But it is also nearly three centuries since Matteo Ricci, that plausible and politic Jesuit, conquered a position, rather for his order than for Christianity, at the Court of China. We may depend upon it that he, at least, and his successors, did not neglect their opportunities. There are proofs of his presence at Nankin and Soochow and at most of the large cities of the Empire, and we have very authentic details of the manner in which he worked his advantages. Ricci, we know, had a special aptitude for pointing to his habit of co-operating at the worship of idols after sur- reptitiously hiding a cross among the flowers or attached to one of the candles of the Pagan altar, asserts that Ricci "was a faithful servant of the devil, who, far from destroying, established his reign among the heathen, and even extended it to the Christians," yet Ricci did make converts. Ricci moreover made his converts give substantial proof of their sincerity. Sin baptized Paul, and his daughter baptized Candida, who were very important people; and we read in *Du Halde* that the daughter alone built no less than thirty-nine churches in different provinces. The memory of these generous founders has not passed away, for they are even now worshipped at Shanghai as a Pagan god and a Pagan goddess. But it may not be unimportant to know whether the sites of those thirty-nine churches can still be identified, or whether any plausible claim has been set up upon the strength of *Du Halde's* description of them. It seems a very simple thing, that the Roman Catholics in China should have their churches restored to them, with the cemeteries and dependencies upon those churches. But it may chance to happen, that the Chinese have admitted a principle that may be pushed to an extent of which they are not quite aware. Dido was a very sharp young woman, and the cutting up of that skin into thongs was a bit of smartness that might have deserved the admiration of a New Englander. But what is the sharpness of one so renowned as scholars, so excellent as antiquaries, and so industrious in discovering, or in imagining, invaluable proofs of antiquity?

THE LATE CAPTAIN BRABAZON.—It is not too much to say that he was one of the most promising officers of the British army, and one of the most accomplished members of the distinguished corps to which he belonged. Of both the theory and practice of his profession he was a master, and just before his departure for China he brought out a little volume, "Soldiers and their Science," which combined a little of the art of war, with the expression of military views in a vigorous intellect, to be upon the subject. Captain Brabazon was the eldest son of Major Brabazon, late of the 15th Hussars, and of Brabazon-park, county of Mayo, and a near relative of Colonel Ouseley Higgins, who for several years represented that county in Parliament.

Nabal and Military.

In consequence of the announcement of "Peace," no more troops will be despatched to China. It has been announced in the Paris papers that—

"A new expedition of 2,400 men, under the immediate orders of a Brigadier of Marines, and the superior command of Admiral Charner, is ready to proceed to Cochin China."

Assuming that it is intended to reinforce the forces in that country, there can be no doubt that it is intended to supply this "new expedition" from the French forces in China.

The screw steam frigate, *Narcissus*, 51, at Plymouth, has been put in commission, and is to have a crew of 540 men, for Sir Baldwin Walker, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Cape station or vice Admiral Keppel. The screw steam gunvessel *Penguin*, 5, is to be put in commission as tender to the *Narcissus*. Captain Risk has been appointed to command the *Narcissus*.

A court-martial has been held on the loss of H.M.'s troop ship *Perseverance*. The Court deliberated four hours and retired. On re-opening the sentence was read by the Deputy Judge Advocate, awarding a severe reprimand to Commander Power, and the loss of one year's rank. Also severely reprimanding Mr. McFarlane, with the loss of three years' rank, accompanied by the observations, that there was no evidence

of currents to account for the loss of the ship, nor to account for her being sixteen miles out of her course; that precautions were not taken where currents were known to exist in running between the islands; neither were soundings taken with the deep-sea or hand lead-lines. Neither was the master on deck, as he ought to have been, when the watch was left in charge of a warrant officer. The conduct of the remaining officers and crew after the grounding of the vessel was deserving of special mention from the Court Commander Power's conduct also on the vessel stranding, and the coolness and decision of his measures in getting the women and children, with the troops, on shore, and providing for their safety, were deserving all praise.

The screw steamship *Warrior*, intended to be iron clad, will be launched from the stocks at Millwall on the 29th inst. The plates or ribs of iron, 202 in number, which will be employed on her, weigh 960 tons, one tier of which will be affixed before the launch takes place, and the remainder after she has floated.

The following promotions will take place in the Royal Marines consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Willis:—Major-Gen. Delacombe to be lieut.-gen., vice Willis, deceased; Col. Commandant A. B. Stransham to be major-gen., vice Delacombe, promoted; Col. and Second Commandant F. A. Campbell to be col.-commandant, vice Stransham, promoted; Capt. A. D. L. Farrant to be lieut.-col., vice Campbell, promoted; First Lieut. J. R. Lloyd to be capt., vice Farrant, promoted; Second Lieut. Edward Lee Rose to be first lieut., vice Lloyd, promoted. The *Amethyst*, 26, Capt. S. Grenfell, has had nearly the whole of her stores returned into Chatham Dockyard, and is now entirely dismantled. Notwithstanding the length of time she has been in commission—a period of nearly five years, during which time she has been employed in various parts of the globe, and has circumnavigated the earth—the *Amethyst* is reported to be one of the cleanest and best regulated ships ever stripped at Chatham.

In consequence of the depots of the Indian regiments at Chatham having been recruited up to their required strength, orders were yesterday received at that garrison directing that recruiting for all the regiments composing the three battalions is to be discontinued, with the exception of the 77th depot.

The 27th (Capt. A. W. Durnford's) company of Royal Engineers which was placed under orders to embark for Gibraltar several weeks since, has received final orders to be in readiness to embark early after Christmas, when it will relieve one of the companies of Royal Engineers now serving at Gibraltar. The 32nd Company of Royal Engineers has been placed under the command of Capt. W. D. Frazer, and has been medically inspected, and also officially inspected at headquarters by Colonel Harness, C.B. The company is now ready to embark for St. Helena, where it will be employed in the repair of the fortifications and defences of that island. Lieutenant D. C. Walker has been ordered to proceed from head-quarters, Chatham, to Woolwich, there to take the command of the 5th company of Royal Engineers at that station. The appointment of instructor of gunnery at the Chatham division of Royal Marines, vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant-colonel Connolly, has been conferred on Captain D. Blyth, of that division.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Off the Start from China: Ballarat, Dec. 21; at Falmouth, from Rangoon, City of Perth; 23, at Deal, from Singapore, Victor; 24, from Siam, Siam (barque); 20, at Helvoet, from Batavia, St. Jan; from Sourabaya, Gerardus Jacobus; 18, at Trieste, from Sumatra, Arthur; 10, at Hampton Roads, from Manila, Annie Cheesboro; 11, at Boston, from Penang, Dolphin; 24, at Liverpool, from Manila, Casas; 20, at Trieste, from Singapore, Atuanance (?); 26, at Plymouth, from Batavia, "Batavia"; 23, at Bremen, from Batavia, General Jacobi; at Texel, Chile.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 24, from London for Hong Kong and Whampoa, Ethereal, Chrysolite; 23, from Deal for Batavia, Sourabaya packet; 22, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Clara Novello; 24, from off Dover, for Batavia, Staatsraad, van der Hoeven; Nov. 22, from Rio Janeiro, for Hong Kong, Nizam.

SPOKEN.—Constance, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 16, 15 S.; 29 W.; St. Helena, Rotterdam to Macassar, 1st Nov., 21 S., 25 W.; Britannia, Manila to Queenstown, 22nd Sept.; Alfred Hill (American ship), from Manila, 23rd Sept.; Loevesteyn, Batavia to Rotterdam, 26th Oct., 34 S., 25 E.; Everhard, Batavia to Bremen, 1st Nov., 30 S., 11 E.; Argonaut, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, 8th Nov., off the Cape of Good Hope.

LAID-ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Challenger, for Singapore and Penang. Victor: At Liverpool, for Batavia and Singapore, Cadovius. **CASUALTIES.**—The Seaforth, Marshall, from Liverpool to Batavia, arrived at Milford Dec. 19 leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c., having experienced severe gales. She bore up on the 9th of December from Cape Finisterre. The *Primera de Santander*, from Manila to Queenstown, has been totally lost.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE SINGAPORE AND RANGOON CABLE.

It was announced in our last that the steamer *Queen Victoria*, with the first section of this cable, had put into Plymouth in consequence of the heated condition of the cable. This is the first cable of any length which has been kept under water after the core has been covered with hemp and iron wire. This was done because the electrical tests through a dry cable are almost valueless for the discovery of faults. The result has

been, that when coiled into the hold of the vessel the mass of iron, 14 feet in height, being saturated with water, has oxidised, heat has been generated, and if allowed to proceed in that state the gutta percha would have become softened and injured. The electrical tests, however, now show that the cable is at present uninjured. To avoid any risk of damage it has been unanimously determined by the engineers and electricians to have the ships fitted up with water-tight compartments in which to coil the cable. This will have the double advantage of enabling efficient electrical tests to be taken during the voyage and to insure that the cable shall remain at the temperature of the water in which it is coiled. Dr. Miller is decidedly of opinion that the heat is due to the oxydation of the iron; but whatever the cause, the heating has been kept under control, and the cable will not be sent out until arrangements have been made for keeping it continually under water. The water-tight cable tanks will be constructed with plate-iron, riveted together in the same manner as the plates in an iron ship, and will be constructed in the hold of the vessel. The steamers *Rangoon* and *Malacca* will undergo the same process, which will of course occupy some time. The injunction obtained by Messrs. Newall and Co. against the use of certain instruments in laying this cable, noticed in our last, has, on a new trial, been dissolved.

A new steam company has been formed under the title of the East India and London Shipping Company, the object of which is to establish a direct first-class auxiliary steam line of packets to India monthly, touching at Madras and Calcutta. The capital is to be £300,000, in 30,000 shares of £10 each. These shares will be divided into two classes—£100,000 marked A, upon which no dividend will be paid until the remaining £200,000, marked B, have been paid preferentially 7 per cent.; after that, the A shares are to receive any surplus up to 10 per cent. between the two series. The directors have purchased the steam-ships *Golden Fleeca*, *Jason*, *Queen of the South*, *Lady Jocelyn*, *Calcutta*, *Indiana*, *Hydaspes*, at about one-third of their cost for the service, and the undertaking, which is under most respectable auspices, appears likely to realise all the expectations formed of its success.

The shipment of specie for India and China, by the steamer *Indus*, amounts to £203,415, the particulars of which are as follows:—Alexandria, £15,500 gold; Mauritius, £25,000 gold; Ceylon, £2,000 gold; Madras, £5,996 gold; Calcutta, £90,210 silver; ditto, £3,040 gold; Singapore, £2,000 gold; ditto, £47,600 silver; Hong Kong, £3,200 silver; Shanghai, £8,867 silver; total, £203,415.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	83 to 85	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	22½ to 23	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	34 to 36	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	30 to 31	...
100	London and Westminster	20	63½ to 64½	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 49	...
50	Union of London	12	26½ to 27	26½
MISCELLANEOUS				
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ¾	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2 to 3	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	7½ to 7¾ x all	...
50	Do. new	25	12 to 14 x all	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 to 18	17½

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been extremely quiet, transactions having been more curtailed than usual at this time of year. The news of the occupation of Peking by the Allied armies, and, subsequently, of the Treaty of Peace being signed, has had little or no effect, the question of supplies not being generally regarded as much influenced by peace or war, but more by the internal state of the country. The arrivals of new tea have been considerable, but the importers generally have refrained from offering them on the market, and prices, consequently, show but little alteration, except in the new Monings and Wopaks, which show a decline of fully 2d. per lb. from the opening rates, ex *Northfleet*. The business in Congou has been so limited as to leave no subject for remark under the different kinds, but prices have generally ruled fully ½d. per lb. lower for teas under 1s. 7d. per lb., whilst finer kinds of old season have not been inquired for, prices remaining nominally as before. In fancy teas transactions have been moderate, without material alteration in prices. Scented teas also remain much as last advised. In green teas the market has been firmly supported, owing to the favourable position of supplies and exports. The *Challenger* arrived on the 10th, with the first of the new Ping Sueys, which were immediately placed on the market, and a fair proportion has been already realised at full prices; the quality of these teas is good, but the leaf hardly equal to those of last season. In old seasons the few sales made have been at full prices. Some good quality Canton gunpowders have realised fair prices.

SILK.—A fair amount of business has been done at previous quotations. Sales to some extent have been made ex *Challenger*, and the cargo per *Buller* will shortly be placed on the market.

SUGAR.—Sales of foreign sorts have been made at a reduction. The sale of 2,083 bags of Penang sold at 38s. 6d. to 37s. for common to fine brown; 37s. 6d. to 40s. for low and middling yellow. Of a parcel of 1,600 baskets of Java sales of a portion have been made at 46s. 6d. for midd. greyish white; 44s. for midd. gray. Unclayed Manila, 33s. 9d., and 2,500 bags of clayed, at 38s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Market more steady, but demand small. Prices about as last quoted.

RICE.—The demand is still small. Sales of Rangoon have been made to arrive at 11s. 3d.; Old Rangoon and Nercranzie, 10s. to 10s. 6d. for delivery.

PEPPER.—At public sale 940 bags good black Singapore were taken freely at 3½d. to 4d.; but privately nothing of consequence has occurred. White continues rather difficult to sell, and of 376 bags fair Singapore, in auction, little more than one-half was sold at 5½d.; 119 bags Penang, meeting low offers, were withdrawn at 5½d. to 6d.; 18 bags good Batavia fetched 7½d. per lb.

SAGO.—Sales are still difficult. Of 1,800 boxes only 1,100 were sold, at a decline of 6d. to 1s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Transactions have been very limited at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d. for first sort. Cassia Lignea: Of 380 cases offered at auction, about three-fourths sold at 87s. to 92s. for second to first quality. Cassia Buds: Sales at auction, at £9. 10s. to £9. 12s. 6d. Cloves: Small sales of Penang, at 1s. 1d. Mace: Prices have further receded, and sales made at 10d. to 1s. 4d. for ordinary dark red to middling paleish. Nutmegs: Sales of 89 cases Penang and 32 Batavia, sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. for ordinary to good medium; one case of fair bold, at 2s. 3d.

HEMP.—Of 350 bales Manila offered at auction about 50 were sold at £24 per ton for fair roping.

COTTON.—Rates have advanced and market active, at 3d. to 5½d. for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—Market dull, and no sales to report.

TOBACCO.—No change to notice.

TIN.—Market firm at previous quotations. Antimony ore at £16 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Small sales at 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. **CUTCH:** Of 2,100 bags at auction, a few only sold at 25s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber. Of 528 packages at auction nearly all were retired, rates for the best pure are quoted at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Camphor: Market active at 160s. to 175s. for China and Japan. Sapanwood: Small sales on previous terms. Market flat. Soy: No transactions to report. Rhubarb: Market flat, and no sales. Mother-of-Pearl-Shell. Market firm, no sales reported. Star Aniseed: Firm at 75s. to 80s. Sticklac: Sales of Siam at 90s. to 92s. 6d. for good. Gum Benjamin, Gambouge and Damar: No sales to report. Rattans: Sales of 10,000 bundles of Straits and Batavia at 2s. 5d. to 5s. 6d. per 100. Elephants' teeth: The fine sorts are in demand. Vermillion: 20 boxes at auction retired at 3s. Galangal root: No sales. Cubebs: Large arrivals; 91 bags at auction sold at £8 5s. to £8. 7s. 6d. Dragons' blood: Market quiet. Galls: Market dull. 190 cases of Japan at auction, all retired. Rum: No sales.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£1,425,920
Foo-chow-Foo	—	48,445
Hong Kong	£41,430	2,173,507
Manila	—	—
Singapore	10,430	366,800
Penang	—	20,000

The total export of bullion for the year from Marseilles and ports in the Mediterranean has been, in silver, to Penang, £11,536; to Singapore, £6,255; to Hong Kong, £446,354; to Foo-chow-Foo, £1,280; to Shanghai, £697,505. In gold, to Hong Kong, £900.

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d. ½	Buy at 4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d. ½	Do. 4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	... ..	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	... ..	3 17 6
United States Gold Coin	... ..	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	... ..	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	... ..	0 5 2½
Carolin Dollars	... ..	0 6 2

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 12s. 6d.; nail rods, £7 5s. to £8. 10s.; hoops, £9. to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—136s. for block; 137s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, L.C., 31s. to 32s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £25; sheet, £22. 2s. 6d. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £20 to £20. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market fully sustains the improvement caused by the demand which sprang up for China on during last week, owing to the news that the war was at end, but there is rather less business in cloths for that quarter. For 40-inch shirtings and for T-cloths suited to that market prices are now

14d to 3d. per piece dearer, and, the rise in these goods having induced some buyers for other markets to place orders which had been kept back in expectation of a further depression in prices, there is rather more strength in the value of most kinds of cloth. Domestic for export have been in demand, and are 1-16d. per yard dearer. Longcloths are still much neglected, and only a moderate business has been effected in printers. Yarns have more advantage from the improved demand than cloth, the prices of 16's to 32's water for China being 1/4d. per lb. higher, with some difficulty in placing orders. The home trade have also given out orders with more freedom, especially for counts entering into the make of China shirtings.

Shipping Intelligence.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 9	Deal	Shanghai	Challenger	Killick.
— 8	Deal	Canton	Langda e	
— 8	London	Do.	Ma-rutins	
— 8	Deal	Do.	Oewa Gangadbur	
— 8	Cushaven	Do.	ichard	
— 19	Cowes	Hong Kong	Lupier	Fokkes.
— 7	Cardiz	Manila	Volcora	De Arana.
— 10	Queensdown	Do.	Beatrice	
— 10	S. Nazaire	Do.	Albertceard	
— 11	Queensdown	Do.	Casas	
— 11	Cardiz	Do.	As ension	Tubon.
— 11	Queensdown	Bangkok	Iwalior	
— 21	London	Do.	langoon	Spapledon.
— 10	Off the Wight	Singapore	gala	Fisher.
— 1	Falmouth	Do.	res	
— 1	Deal	Do.	ommodore	
— 1	Do.	Do.	V Stewart	Bramweel.
— 1	Off the Lizard	Do.	armen	ernora.
— 12	St. Nazaire	Do.	Iliver	Fulot.
— 1	Gibraltar	Do.	advance	Reo f.
— 6	Forwerhaven	Batavia	olanna	ceardt.
— 8	London	Do.	V. Simpson	platt.
— 8	Falmouth	Do.	ien rat Jacobi	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Christi n Lou s	
— 9	Off the Lizard	Do.	Philip von Manix	uniker.
— 7	Texel	Do.	Iercules	
— 7	Helvoth	Do.	Juliet Trundy	
— 8	Brouwershaven	Do.	As Gezustas	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Vyf Kiend n	
— 9	Off Dover	Do.	Siaat-raddvan	wyck d.Wintr.
— 9	Off the Wight	Do.	Princes Amalia	lyn V.A Ikend.
— 13	Deal	Do.	Kinderdyk	wancebury.
— 10	Hambro	Do.	O-car l.	
— 10	Brouwershaven	Do.	Bent on	d. Boek.
— 13	Off Dungeness	Do.	Niet	mesz.
— 15	Deal	Do.	Meicatou	d Woude
— 13	Texel	Do.	B. Pallanathosendia	og-nistraten.
— 18	Deal	Do.	S. Jan	ommerae.
Nov. 31	Gibraltar	umatra	Arthur	
Dec. 7	Falmouth	sky-b	Golden Horn	
— 10	Liverpool	Do.	Co wallis	
— 14	Do.	Do.	Ro't-a	
— 7	St. Nazaire	Do.	Tarrago e	
— 11	London	Do.	Eal f Mar & Kellie	
— 15	Falmouth	Do.	Fidus	ingleton.
— 11	Do.	Maumlain	Manziello	Sidney.
— 19	London	Do.	Mazatlan	Nichols.
— 8	Liverpool	Bassein	Gerda	
— 9	Do.	Do.	Peking	
— 11	Do.	Rangoon	Or xa	
— 16	Bremen	Do.	Julia	ans-chenberg
— 17	Do.	Do.	Queen Child	Wenke.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 13	London	Shanghai	Empress of India	Armstrong.
— 15	Do.	Do.	Gil helune	Turnbull.
Oct. 29	Colao	Manao	Augustina	
Nov. 6	Do.	Do.	Maria Clotilde	
Dec. 13	Newport	Shanghai	Pa the	Renny.
— 8	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Inevitable	
— 14	Cardif	Do.	Manila	Behrens.
— 20	London	Canton & Foochow	Robin Hood	Cobb.
— 15	Newport	Do.	Granger	Tuck.
— 11	Liverpool	Manila	Pepta	
— 13	Do.	Do.	Jesusa	
— 14	Bristol	Do.	Joanquina Victoria	Goylaga.
— 7	Falmouth	Singapore	Celle	Jazer.
— 5	Liverpool	Do.	Titania	Broberg.
— 17	Newport	Penang	Va kyrien	
— 14	London	Batavia	Esh t	
— 11	Off Dover	Do.	Canton	
— 13	Off Po t-muth	Do.	Jason	Van Bueren.
— 14	Shields	Do.	Jacoba	
— 14	Off Newhaven	Do.	Cornelia	Frederick.
— 12	Off the Wight	Do.	Cor gene	Dunlop.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Jubilee, Carnatic, Polmaise, Gauntlet, Wellington. For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred, Flying Cloud. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Chr yote, Napoleon III., Ethercal, Veronica, Southern Cross, Hero. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Energie. For Singapore and Penang: Pilgrim.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Gertrudis, Burdeos of Habana, Glorias de Maria, Rosarita. For Shanghai: Clara Novello, Verailles, Leichhardt. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Niphon, Velocidade, Fiery Cross, Romeo. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha Johanna Souverein. For Batavia and Singapore: Lettice Catherine. For Singapore: Tigris, Mayola.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore and Penang: Prince Charlie. For Singapore (direct): Burnside.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Decima and Kanagawa: Jacob and Anna. For Samarang and Sourabaya: Christian Huygens. For Sourabaya Celebes.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Hugo Grotius, Commissary van der Heim, Arlequin. For Batavia and Samarang: S. Van Heel. For Batavia: Fortuna. For Decima and Kanagawa: Governor van Swieten. For Sourabaya: Ternate, Eerstelling, Maas-stroom.

SPOKEN.

SULTANA, London to Hong Kong, 49 N., 9 W.
MAGGIE, Whampoa to London, Sept. 18, lat. 6., 45 N., long. 110, 56 E.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, London to Shanghai, Nov. 12, 8 N., 24 W.
PORTENA, Whampoa to London, Sept. 26, off the Cape of Good Hope.
SERAPHINE, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 4, 7 N., 21 W.
DELHI, for Hong Kong, Oct. 21, 13 S., 33 W.
ALCYON, Newcastle to Sourabaya, Sept. 23, off Lewis Bay.
LEPANTO (American ship), Cardiff to Singapore, Oct. 2, 30 S., 30 W.
PATNA, London to Hong Kong, July 10, off the Cape de Verd Islands.
ALLIANCE, Hong Kong to Monte Video, Sept. 26, in Straits of Sunda.
ANTHONY ANDERSON, Canton to New York, Sept. 29, in Gaspar Straits.
W. CONTINENT (Am. ship), New York to Shanghai, Oct. 23, off Assesbars.
EMILY GARDNER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 20, 25 S., 87 (?) W.
VICTOR, Singapore to London, Oct. 3, 26 S., 50 E.
LIVERPOOLIANA, (?) Sing. to Queenstn., 46 days out, Oct. 9, 30 S., 37 E.
OCEAN BREEZE, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 23, 7 N., 23 W.
LEOCADIE and ANNE, Bordeaux to Singapore, 34 days out, 5 S., 25 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: H. Liduina, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Maggie, Westminster, Crest of the Wave, Broadwater, Peterborough, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ann Lees, Spirit of the Deep, Lucknow, Kelso, Crystal Palace, Fort George, War Eagle, Earl of Windsor, Salacia, Assyrian, Wagoola, Livingstone, Mary Lee, Lord of the Isles, Xulia. At Liverpool: Koh-in-noor, Jessie Beazley, Carolina, Electric. At outports: Albatross, Thomas Sparks, Roska, Celestial, Queen of the Ocean, Juno, Balnaguth.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, John and Isabella, Reward, Hawthorn, Victor, General Wyndham, Oryx, Queen Mab, Captain Cook, Anglia. At Liverpool: Conference, Rose. At outports: Medora, Zambesi, Brockelman, Johanna Kepler.

From MANILA.—At London: Carausius, Amoor, Meham. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Britannia.

From PENANG.—At London: Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto, Beuleuch.

From BATAVIA.—At outports: Chili, Eberhard, Epsom, Albert Borsig, Heno. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

CASUALTIES.

The Christiaan Louis, v. d. Brink, which arrived at Falmouth, Dec. 8, from Batavia for Amsterdam, was leaky, had thrown part of cargo overboard, lost sails, bulwarks, &c., had boats damaged, and five feet water in her hold.

The Ida Willemina, Van Weyland, from Batavia to Dozdt, which put into Mauritius Oct. 23, leaky, had thrown part of cargo overboard.

The Mercator v. d. Woude, which arrived in the Downs Dec. 15, from Batavia for Rotterdam, was assisted into Ramsgate on the following day, being leaky, and with loss of jibboom and spritsail, and damage to hull.

The American ship Mary, Nicholson, arrived at Liverpool Dec. 15, reports having been in company with the Queen Mab, from Singapore to London, and assisted her off a sand bank.

The Malacca (s.), built to lay down a portion of the telegraph cable between Rangoon and Singapore, in leaving Sijelds Dec. 11, is reported to have been in collision with an Italian barque, but the damage sustained was trifling.

The Christiaan Louis, v. d. Brink, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which put into Falmouth Dec. 8, with five feet water in her hold, has been surveyed, and commenced discharging.

The Philip van Manix, Duinker, which arrived in the Texel Dec. 16, from Batavia, had damaged part of her cargo, having experienced bad weather.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The news from China has this week completely altered the tone of the freight market, the conclusion of peace having put an end to all the speculations arising out of a prolonged occupation of Peking by the Allied armies. It is now pretty certain that the transports will be speedily released, and the effect of this addition to the available tonnage in India occasions some apprehension as to the stability of homeward freights. The rice crop of next season promises to be very abundant, and will absorb a large number of ships; but, nevertheless, it is probable that for a time great weakness will be experienced in rates. In outward freights operations have been entirely suspended until the receipt of letters by the next mail.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s. weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, 45 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyds, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

ASTOR HOUSE.

SHANGHAI.

THIS PRIVATE HOTEL is admirably suited for Commercial Purposes. It is between the English and French Legations, and commands an entire view of the river.

It is especially recommended to

GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES TRAVELLING,

For the comfort of the Table, elegance of Furniture, and Moderate Charges.

P. F. RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

MESSRS. RAND AND BECKLEY

(SUCCESSORS TO LAURIE, BEDFORD, AND RAND).

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
INVENTORS OF THE PATENT ELASTIC SADDLE.

MESSRS. R & B. have a large assortment of well-seasoned Saddlery and Harness, suitable for India and the Colonies, always on hand.

297, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (opposite Stratford Place).

The same Premises in which the business has been carried on for upwards of half a Century.

IMPORTANT TO INDIAN RESIDENTS.

TESTIMONIAL RECEIVED BY

TUCKER AND SON,**MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED INDIAN LAMPS.**

"Messrs. TUCKER & SON.

"Edinburgh, Sept. 11, 1856.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the excellence of the Lamps supplied by you to me when in India last year. They give a brilliant light, are not affected by the punkah, and are in every way suited to the Indian climate. In short, they are the best lamps I have seen in the country.

(Signed)

"A. Ross, Bengal Civil Service."

MANUFACTORY, 190, STRAND, LONDON.

Established 40 Years. Designs and Price Lists sent free by post to India.

FURNITURE FOR CHINA.

RICHARD LOADER and Co., of 23 and 24, Pavement, Finsbury, London, Manufacturing CABINET MAKERS, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, respectfully solicit the attention of all Exporters of Furniture to their ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE, the new Edition of which for 1860 contains numerous beautifully executed designs of every requisite for the complete Furnishing of Houses of all classes. This invaluable Pamphlet may be had gratis, and post free on application.

Goods manufactured expressly for export, and warranted in any Climate. References in China if required.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONIZED BY

The British Government,
The French Government,
The Russian Government,

H. R. H. The Prince Consort.

Hon. East India Company.

Most of the Nobility and Gentry,

Railway and Canal Companies,

The Principal Collieries,

Mill Owners, Iron Masters, &c., &c.

The Anti-Corrosion Paint is now used extensively

FOR ALL KINDS OF OUT-DOOR WORK.

Such as WOOD, STONE, BRICK, COMPO, CEMENT, &c. Also IRON STEAM VESSELS, BRIDGES, PIERS, or any description of Iron, and from its being expressly manufactured for exterior purposes, is peculiarly adapted for tropical Climates, resisting the rays of the sun more effectually than any other Paint. It can be easily applied by any Labourer, being sent in various Colours, requiring simply to be mixed (no grinding is needed).

Merchants and Shippers' attention is particularly drawn to it as a most serviceable article for exportation.

A List of Colours, Prices, &c., also Copy of Testimonials, will be sent.

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,

(Successors to the Inventors) 9 GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PATRONISED BY THE COURT.

THE MALLOW SOAP is the best Soap for the Skin. Made only by J. Grossmith, 85, Newgate-street, London. Its perfume is exquisite and lasting. Tablets, 3d., 4d., and 6d. each. Sold everywhere.

The "SOVEREIGN OF SCENTS." A new perfume for the Handkerchief; needs but a trial to be approved.

TO MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS.

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND WALKING STICKS.

G. T. CHAMBERS & CO.

Manufacturers of every description of Umbrellas, Sun Shades, and Parasols; also Walking Canes and Umbrella Sticks, Mounted or otherwise. Sword and Dart Sticks, and Life Preservers, &c., &c.

Price Lists sent free on application to
8, FINSBURY PAVEMENT; and
47 & 48, HALF MOON STREET, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

JEAN MARIA FARINA Cologne; London, 2, Salters'-hall-court, and 16, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., begs to recommend his Stock of **EAU DE COLOGNE** and **LAVENDER WATER** in Bond—Double, at 9s.; Single, at 5s. 6d. per dozen. Duty paid—Double, at 21s. Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, and Claret, in Bond and Duty Paid.

TUPPER AND COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANIZED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c. **WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.**
OFFICE: 61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

NO KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE is Genuine unless it has my Trade Mark upon each label and capsule, also my name and address upon each bottle. Price 1s. per Bottle. **CALB SOUL** (the only successor to the late H. Trinder), 85, Queen-street, Cheapside, London. Can be ordered through any of the India Agency Houses; also of Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, London.

St. Paul's Export Scented Soap Works.

M. ROBSON, EXPORT PERFUMER and FANCY SOAP MAKER Merchants can be supplied with sample cases from ten pounds and upwards on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Brushes, Combs, Sponges, and every article for the Toilet, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, E.C., Sole Proprietor of the "Rose of England."

GALVANIZED IRON.

FREDERICK BRABY AND CO.
MANUFACTURE GALVANIZED IRON of the best quality, Plain and Corrugated; also Sheet and Perforated Zinc, Wholesale and for Exportation.

F. BRABY AND CO.,

FITZROY WORKS—EUSTON ROAD, N.W., LONDON.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased **SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL** in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

FIRE.—DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANT, STOCK, and PROPERTY of the Largest Rope and Ship Chundlery in the Country. Messrs. Frost, Brothers, of Shadwell, London. PRESERVATION of Books, Papers, and Cash, in MILNER'S SAFE, standing by the side of two other safes, (not Milner's) the contents of which were consumed. See "Times," Sept. 7, 1860.

TO MESSRS THOMAS MILNER AND SON,

Liverpool, and 47A, Moorgate-street, City, London.

Gentlemen.—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.

FROST, BROTHERS.

Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

SUGAR MAKING MACHINERY.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS

CONNECTED WITH THE

SUGAR COLONIES.**G. BUCHANAN & CO.,**

Engineers and Manufacturers of

Sugar Machinery and Apparatus,
COFFEE, COCOA NUT, AND RICE MACHINERY,
(OF YORK PLACE IRON WORKS,
ABERDEEN),

25, BUCKLESBURY, MANSION HOUSE,
LONDON, E.C.,

SUPPLY with the same satisfaction as hitherto their improved **SUGAR CANE MILLS**, worked by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power; Vacuum Apparatus, Clarifying, Boiling, Concentrating, and all kinds of Apparatus and Implements used on a Sugar Estate.

Improved Coffee Pulpers, Peelers, Sizing Machines, and Drying Stoves, &c.

Grinding Machinery and Hydraulic Presses, especially designed for reducing the Cocoa Nut to pulp, and extracting the greatest percentage of Oil.

Rice Machinery, consisting of Machines for thrashing the Paddy, and complete Rice Mills for Husking, Pearly, Polishing, and otherwise preparing the Rice fit for the London Market.

All the above-mentioned descriptions of Machinery arranged to be driven by Steam, Water, Wind, or Cattle Power.

Having personally visited various Sugar Colonies, their Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Pumps, Water Wheels, &c., are expressly adapted for Colonial use.

G. B. and Co.'s practical experience of eighteen years, as Sugar and Colonial Engineers, will be some guarantee as to the quality of their Machinery, to the good working of which they can produce numerous References and Testimonials.

N.B.—Prices and particulars forwarded post free on application.

Designs supplied for Sugar Houses for Estates of all sizes.

In addition to the above G. B. and Co. continue to manufacture and supply, as usual, all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work required for Colonial use, Iron Ships, Barges, and Steamers, Wrought and Cast Iron Bridges, Railway, Dock, and Harbour Plant, &c., &c.

Order through any respectable Colonial Merchant, or through G. B. and Co.'s Agents, where established.



DIVING APPARATUS.
C. E. HEINKER,
Submarine Engineer
79, Great Portland-st.,
London.

Begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c., to the important improvements made by him in the

SUBMARINE HELMET DRESS AND APPARATUS,
which enables a diver to remain any length of time

under water. For the Recovery of Property from Wrecks Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also

FOR PEARL AND SPONGE DIVING.

First Class Medal in the English Exhibition, 1861.
First Class Medal in the French Exhibition, 1855.
Submarine Engineer to the English, French, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, Canadian, Peruvian, Brazilian and Indian Governments.

Curtis on Manhood—New Edition.—A Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases.

Just published, the 120th thousand, with numerous plates in a sealed envelope, price half-a-dollar.

MANHOOD: THE CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. By J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER on the Physiological Structure and Functions of the Reproductive Organs.

CHAPTER II.—Causes of Spermatorrhoea and Impotence; Early Vicious Indulgences; Dangers of Neglect.

CHAPTER III.—A Review of the various Disqualifications of Marriage—whether resulting from the Youthful Abuse, the Folies of Maturity, the Effects of Climate or Infection.

CHAPTER IV.—The Author's plan of Treatment Medical and Moral, with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea and other Urinary discharges by microscopic examination.

CHAPTER V. and VI. on the modern Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The Book concludes with numerous varied and interesting cases, to which is added the Author's Receipt of a Preventive Lotion.

We feel no hesitation in saying, there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman. —Sun.

Mr. CURTIS may be consulted, as usual, either by letter or personally, at his residence, as above. Patients in INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES can be cured by letter, and have their medicines sent with secrecy and despatch. The efficacy and harmless nature of the remedies employed by Mr. CURTIS, having been demonstrated by the most complete success during a practice extending over a period of Twenty Years; very successful cures of every class have a perfect guarantee that the utmost skill and experience will be made available in the treatment of the various cases.

THE WORK SOLD BY HUNNAM, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d., Illustrated,
WILL ADAMS,
THE FIRST ENGLISHMAN IN JAPAN,
 A ROMANTIC BIOGRAPHY.

BY
WILLIAM DALTON.
 London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

J. W. GRAY AND SON,
 1, MARGARET-STREET, LIMEHOUSE; E. OFFICE, 114, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ENGINEERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FINISHERS, BLACKSMITHS, PLUMBERS
GASFILTERS, &c. Manufacturers of Improved Patent fixed and Portable Pumps for extinguishing fires, and every other use.
 Pumping Closets for below water, self-acting and other closets, patent side and other Scuttles, and self-screwing deck lights.
 Patent Anchor Stopper for ease and safety.
 Brass Hand Rails, Guard and Spider Hoops, Kingston's Sea Cock, and every description of cocks.
 Steam Gages and Steam Fittings.
 Improved Ships' Lanthorns to prevent collision.
 Improved Condenser for distilling salt water in any quantity in all climates.
 Steam Tea and Egg Boiler for Pantries; Cooking Apparatuses.
 Patent Night Life Buoys; Agents for Sir W. S. Harris' patent Lightning Conductors, as fitted in the Navy and to public buildings.
 General Steam and Ship Fitters in every branch; Ship Chandlery, Ships' stores, and Engineers' stores in general.

TOZERS BOOTS AND SHOES,
 OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, are FIRST CLASS in QUALITY and STYLE, and most ECONOMICAL IN PRICE.

TOZER'S SHOE MARTS,

161, NORTH-STREET, BRIGHTON,
 AND 40, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Orders from China and India, accompanied with a Draft or Reference, faithfully executed and forwarded by return Mail.

FLUTES, FIFES, CORNETS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SUITABLE FOR CHINA AND OTHER WARM CLIMATES,

[MANUFACTURED BY]
THOMAS CROGER,
 483, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS, WILL FIND T. C.'s TERMS AND GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR CONSIDERATION.

Messrs. W. P. & G. PHILLIPS,

358 & 359, OXFORD-STREET, AND 155, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON,

PORCELAIN, EARTHENWARE, & GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

SUPPLY all the Newest Patterns at the Lowest Rates for Regimental Messes, Naval and Military Officers and Families. Estimates and Drawings sent.

COPY YOUR LETTERS BY

WEDGWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER,

WHEREBY FROM TWO TO SIX LETTERS MAY BE WRITTEN IN INK AT ONCE.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DESPATCH BOX is the only perfect one for Tropical Climates, being Air-tight and Water-proof, fitted with Copying Apparatus.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN DRESSING CASES, with brass bands and morticed partitions, which do not become loose.

WEDGWOOD'S INDIAN TOILET BAGS, in Russia Leather, proof against Insects.

Manufactory, 9, Cornhill, London.

Orders can be sent through GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong, where Catalogues and Samples may be seen.

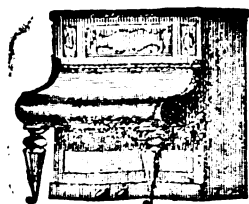
BILLIARD TABLES.

THE ONLY BILLIARD TABLES APPRECIATED IN INDIA, CHINA, AND

THE COLONIES, ARE THOSE MADE BY

THURSTON AND CO.,

WHO HAVE SUPPLIED HER MAJESTY'S AND NATIVE REGIMENTS FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS
 14, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.



JACKSON & PAINE,
 (EIGHTEEN YEARS WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD.)
PATENT PIANOFORTE MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORTATION.

13, STORE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W.C.

FACTORY, LITTLE STORE-STREET.

ILLUSTRATED LISTS FORWARDED FREE.

NEW LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

OPENED TO MEET THE WANTS OF GENTLEMEN WHO REQUIRE GOOD and FASHIONABLE DRESS. A Large and well-selected Stock always kept to choose from. Gentlemen visiting England can depend on having the latest style, &c.

HAMILTON AND KIMPTON, TAILORS.

(FROM MESSRS. RALPH & SON'S, "HOLYLANDS")

105, STRAND, OPPOSITE EXETER HALL, LONDON.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, for Two Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lic. in Heraldry, at the Mechanic's Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Livings, 5s.

STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER.—with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSENG PRESS, 15s. Best Make 21s. Any person can use them—T. CULLETON, the Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

WEDDING CARDS.—For Lady & Gentleman—5s. each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 1s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate engraved in any style, with name and 50 Cards, printed for 2s. post free. N.B.—All orders executed by return of post, for stamps or cash. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

FAMILY ARMS, &c., Embazoned for Pairts. In Carriages or Needlework, 6s.; Best Style, 12s.; Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. 1s. stage and Registered Letters 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked) Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. order the size will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the Ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of linen can be marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d. Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary directions for use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. Culleton's Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for marking linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting, and after a long boiling, with either potash or soda, they remain unaltered. Other pieces which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the linen. I can testify Mr. Culleton's Plates are incorrodible and will not hurt the finest fabric.—(Signed) SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

"May, 15, 1854."

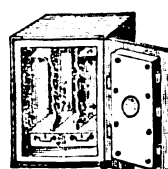
All orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

All Orders executed by Return of Post.

FACILITIES IN BOOK-KEEPING. DRAPER'S PATENT SEMI-DETACHED DOUBLE REFERENCE INDEX effects great saving of time, and expedites posting. All descriptions of Account Books fitted with Patent Index. Account Books, Copying Machines, and Stationery supplied, of the best quality. Wholesale and for Exportation, 5, Tower-street, London. Sample of Patent Index can be seen at Mr. GEORGE HOLMES', Hong Kong. Sample Book of Papers, with prices, forwarded on application.

SADDLES, EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORTATION.

PEEL'S SUPERIOR STOCK OF SADDLES and HARNESS, suited for all the markets in the world. The unprecedented Eight-Pound East India Saddle, Improved Australian Saddle. Orders to any extent executed without delay, and Shippers liberally dealt with. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 151, Strand, London. By appointment, Saddler to Her Majesty's Army.



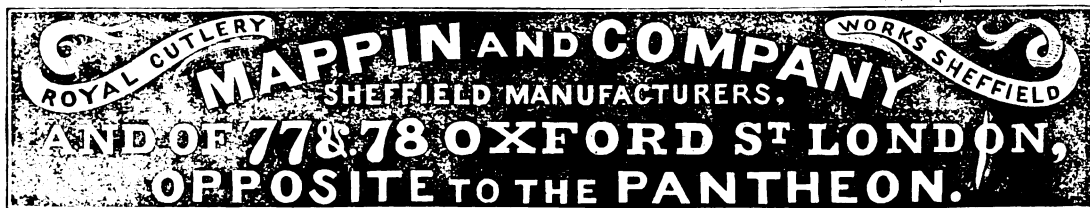
JOHN TANN'S PATENT RELIANCE LOCKS and FIRE-PROOF SAFES are the best and cheapest safe-guard against Fire and Robbery.

Orders transmitted direct, or through Mr. GEORGE HOLMES, Hong Kong. WAREHOUSE, 30, WALBROOK CITY, LONDON.

List of sizes and prices forwarded on application.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION, BRIGHTON.

A LADY residing in a healthy locality of Brighton, receives a limited number of BOYS for EDUCATION, and offers superior advantages on moderate terms. Parents who reside abroad would find this a desirable home for their children from 5 to 11 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Address to "Alpha," at the office of this Paper, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.



MAPPIN AND COMPANY'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,
"GUARANTEED QUALITY."

Opposite the PANTHEON.	SPOONS AND FORKS.	FIDDLE OR PLAIN PATTERN.			THREAD PATTERN.		KING'S PATTERN.		ILLY PATTERN.	Opposite the PANTHEON.
		Good Quality.	Better Quality.	Best Quality.	Good Quality.	Best Quality.	Good Quality.	Best Quality.	Good Quality.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	Table Spoons, full size ... per dozen.	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	54 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... "	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	54 0	
	Dessert Spoons, do. ... "	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... "	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Tea Spoons, do. ... "	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	

A inspection is earnestly requested of the Magnificent Stock in the Oxford Street Show Rooms, of Electro-Silver Plate of every description, and of Plain and Elegant or richly ornate designs.

MAPPIN AND COMPANY,
ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
AND OF 77 AND 78, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, OPPOSITE TO THE PANTHEON.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
SHANGHAI.
Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN ROBERTS & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS;
HONG KONG.
Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

JOHN LITTLE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
SINGAPORE.
Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

CHARLES GRANT AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
BANKOK, SIAM.
Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

E. ST. J. FAIRMAN,
GENERAL AND COMMISSION MER-
CHANT, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT,
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Agent for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHEPHERD & CO. AND L. S.
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION
AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores,
from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

J. W. ALT,
COMMISSION AGENT,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
HONG KONG.

HEDGE AND CO.,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOO-CHEW-FOO.
Agents for THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, and THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

GEORGE HOLMES,
SHIP BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
CORNER OF PEEL AND WELLINGTON STREETS.

THOMAS HUNT AND CO.,
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA, SHIP CHANDLERS,
GENERAL AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
PROPRIETORS OF DOCKS, SHIP AND SPAR YARDS.
Materials of all descriptions, and every facility can be
furnished to vessels of any size requiring docking, repair-
ing, or sparring.

KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE, as Improved by
Mons. A. SOYER, and so highly valued in our East
and West Indian Colonies as a stomachic, is prepared by
M. ROBSON, 32, Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, London.

Now ready, in 1 vol.,
COCHIN-CHINA,
A Seaman's Narrative of his Adventures and Sufferings
during a Captivity among Chinese Pirates on the
Coast of Cochin-China, and afterwards
during a Journey on Foot Across
that Country in the Years 1857 and 1858, by
EDWARD BROWN,
OF AMOY, CHINA.

Published by CHARLES WESTERTON, 20, St. George's-
place, Hyde Park Corner, London.
N.B.—To whom all MSS. of Personal Adventures or
Descriptions of Countries are requested to be sent for
publication.

BOTTLED PORTER AND STOUT.

BRIDGES AND SONS

CONTINUE to supply orders for Bar-
clay, Perkins, and Co.'s PORTER, and STOUT,
also PALE and STRONG ALES. This brand is now well
known for its uniform good quality and careful packing.
WINES AND SPIRITS SHIPPED IN WOOD OR
BOTTLE.

5, WAREHOUSE-COURT, LONDON, E.C.

BOTTLED ALES AND WINES, &c.
"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS,
unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of re-
peated BREAKAGE.—"Melbourne Journal of Commerce,"
Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and
15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases, by using
SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS.
Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quan-
tities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can
supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will
find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed
in future.

SEYMER & CO., 37, Eastcheap, E.C.

**TWINBERROW'S DANDELION, CAMO-
MILE, and RHUBARB PILLS,** an effectual cure of
indigestion, all stomach complaints and liver affections.
In cases of constipation these pills never fail in producing
a healthy and permanent action of the bowels, so that in
a short time aperients will not be required, and, being
quite as innocent as castor oil, they may be given to chil-
dren.

From Dr. Dick, Lansdown-terrace, Kensington.
"Sir,—Send me another bottle of your Dandelion,
Camomile, and Rhubarb Pills for my own use. I lose no
occasion of recommending these Pills, as I can conscien-
tiously do so."
Prepared by TWINBERROW, Operating and Dis-
pensing Chemist, 2, Edwards-street, Portman-square,
London; and may be had of all Patent Medicine Ven-
dors.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, AND CONFECTIONERS.—AGENTS WANTED.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROW-ROOT
should be used in preference to any other. It is
greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in
London for invalids, and as the best food for infants.
REPORT ON PLUMBE'S ARROW-ROOT, BY DR. HASSALL.
"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-root to careful ex-
amination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be
perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal in all
respects to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is
usually charged. (Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."
Directions and testimonials with each packet, which
bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Abbe-place.
Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford,
Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd,
Moorgate-st.; Starling, Islington; Weatherley, Peckham.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE,
AND APPLICABLE TO
EVERY VARIETY OF
DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER
from a MEDICAL
GEN'L LEMAN, at Madras,
to his Brother, at
WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA and PERRINS
that their Sauce is highly
esteemed in India, and is, in
my opinion, the most palat-
able as well as the most
wholesome Sauce that is
made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.—Lea and Perrins having dis-
covered that several of the Foreign Markets have been
supplied with spurious imitations of their "Worcestershire
Sauce," the labels of which closely resemble those of the
genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the
name of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty
to caution the public, and request purchasers to see that
the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the Wrapper,
Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed
against any one who may infringe upon their right, either
by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have
instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the
world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, Lea
and Perrins, Worcester; Crace and Blackwell, and other
Oilmen and Merchants, London.



RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR super-
seded EAU DE COLOGNE, as a TONIC and BRAC-
ING LOTION, a reviving scent, and a powerful disin-
fectant. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all the trade.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 86, Strand, and 24, Cornhill
London, and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FOGS, FEVER,
INFLUENZA.**—In all large and populous cities the
air is more or less vitiated, and malaria always causing
disease. To combat the maladies arising from these
pestiferous vapours, nothing is so safe and certain as Hol-
loway's Pills. They act on the human blood as a filter
acts on dirty water, and thus remove mechanically all
gaseous or fluid impurities, and all noxious matters.
These admirable Pills possess every attribute requisite for
a purifying, preservative, and restorative remedy. They
successfully grapple with indigestion and fever, and what
is still more astonishing, while they thoroughly cleanse the
entire system, they regulate and strengthen every indi-
vidual organ. Holloway's Pills suit either sex, all ages
and every climate.

PATRONISED BY THEIR MAJESTIES

QUEEN VICTORIA,



NAPOLEON III.,

AND THE PRINCIPAL CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS AND PIANOS-MECANIKES.

WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

REPRESENTED BY C. GENTILE.

DEBAIN'S PIANO-MECANIQUE.



PERSONS without the least knowledge of MUSIC can, on this Piano execute any and the most difficult compositions in the style of a finished Pianist, producing the varied kinds of expression, &c., as indicated by the Composer, with a truthfulness not attained by any other mechanical means. It is also provided with a Full Grand Key-Board (7 Octaves), which can be played on in the ordinary manner. These Instruments have three strings to each note and check action, and are well adapted for Exportation, being strongly made, to resist the action of extreme climates. Price from 80 Guineas to 200 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S ANTIPHONEL, OR SUBSTITUTE FOR AN ORGANIST.

This Instrument can be placed on the Key-Board of any Organ or Harmonium, and is admirably adapted for Churches that have not an efficient organist, as by it a person without the slightest knowledge of music can, with equal facility, play the common chant or hymn tune and the mass or oratorio chorus. Price from 12 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S HARMONIUMS.

These celebrated Harmoniums, for Power, Sweetness of Tone, and Superior Construction, stand unrivalled. Price from 6 Guineas.

DEBAIN'S HARMONICORDE.

(TESTIMONIAL FROM THE GREAT MAESTRO ROSSINI.)

MR. DEBAIN,—I have heard with extreme pleasure your new instrument, the Harmonicorde. It is a beautiful invention, and cannot fail to be well received in the musical world.—G. ROSSINI.

PRICE FROM SEVENTY GUINEAS.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAN BE HEARD DAILY AT

DEBAIN'S WAREHOUSE, 43, WATLING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, AUSTRALIA &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, by their steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 12th and 27th of each month; and for Mauritius, Reunion, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 123, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH—HAS A LARGE PORTION OF HER CARGO ENGAGED.

FOR SHANGHAI, the beautiful British Clipper ship CARNATIC, A 12 years, 604 tons n.m. register. R. McNEIL, Commander. Loading in the West India Docks. This ship has excellent cabin accommodation, and is noted for her fast sailing.

G. L. Munro and Co., owners, 33, Gracechurch-street; or Ellis, Son, and Pickling, 133, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship NAPOLEON THE THIRD A 13 years, 780 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened. R. DOBBIE, Commander, to load in the West India Docks. This splendid vessel is well known for her fast-sailing qualities, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, offers a very desirable opportunity to shippers. Has magnificent accommodation for chief cabin passengers. For freight or passage apply to J. I. Bennett and Wake, 77, Cornhill; or to Adamson and Ronaldson, 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with very quick despatch, the celebrated British-built clipper ship ETHELBEAL, A 10 years, 796 tons register. S. LEAH, Commander, to load in the West India Docks. This splendid clipper, built by Messrs. John Pile and Co., the builders of the Mirage Spirit of the Age, &c., has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Holmes, Knevit, and Holmes, 41, Prince-street, Manchester; Sun-court, Cornhill, E.C. A few mid-hipmen required.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY.

FOR HONG KONG. The celebrated River-built Clipper Ship NORTHFLEET, A 14 years, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commander; 951 tons register; loading in the East India Docks. This favourite vessel, well known in the trade, has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Mr. Edward Gellatly, with Messrs. Duncan Dunbar and Sons, 95, Fore-street, Limehouse, E.; or to W. O. Young, Newman's-court, 74, Cornhill, E.C.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS.

FOR BATAVIA, the fine fast-sailing barque WILLIAM SIMPSON, A 13 years, 390 tons per register. Coppered and copper fastened throughout. JOHN SPLATT, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Dock. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to the owners, Messrs. Thornton and Wests, Old Swan Wharf; or to Rangel Woollett and Co., 1, Line-street-square.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

FOR BATAVIA & SOURABAYA, and will discharge cargo at Samarang, after leaving Batavia, should sufficient inducement offer, the splendid new clipper barque ENERGIE, 338 tons—A 1. 816 tons register. Coppered. J. H. MEYER, Commander; loading in St. Katharine's Dock.

For terms of freight apply to Cloid and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or to E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

ROBERTSON AND CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	To Sail.
Alcoa Bay	Diadem	Jan. 5.
Shanghai	Jubilee	immediate.
Shanghai	Gauntlet	Jan. 15.
Hong Kong and Whampoa	Hero	Jan. 15.
Bombay	Moskwa	Jan. 2.
London, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.		

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MELBOURNE.—We are authorised to accept MARINE RISKS and GRANT POLICIES on behalf of the above Company to Ports in the Colonies and the United Kingdom.

A. ELLISSEN and Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH was completed on the 14th Nov. 1860. The Subscriptions is 18s. per annum, or 1s. per quarter, not including Postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris	G. FOWLER, Palais Royal.
St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, and all Continental cities.	POST-OFFICE.
New York	WILMER AND ROGERS.
Canada	THOMPSON AND CO., Toronto.
Malta	G. MUIR.
Alexandria	E. ST. J. FAIRMAN.
Point de Galle	BLACK AND CO.
Bombay	CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Calcutta	SANDERS, CONES, AND CO.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore.	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
Penang	LOBBAIN, SANDILANDS, & Co.
Batavia	CHARLES GRANT AND CO.
Manila	HUNTER, HOUGHTON, AND CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow.	PHILLIPS, MOORE, AND CO.
Amoy	JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Hong Kong.
Foo-Chow-Foo	F. D. SYME AND CO.
Shanghai	HEDGE AND CO.
Ningpo	H. FOGG AND CO.
Nagasaki—Japan	WADMAN AND CO.
Melbourne	FRIELINK & CO.
San Francisco	GORDON AND GOTCH.
Cape Town	E. D. WATERS.
	W. BRITTAIN.

And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper is sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel-court, Skinner-street, London, and published by Wm. TWEEDIE, at No. 337, Strand, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, London.—Friday, Dec. 28, 1860. The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

50; senhaws, 100; crape shawls and scarfs, 9,700; raw silk, 103 piculs; cassia 430; rhubarb, 20; split rattans, 230; matting, 1,770 rolls; sweetmeats, 380 boxes; vermillion, 40; fire crockers, 2,700; cassia oil, 14; Fans, 41.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Veturia for Cork—Sugar, 9,527 piculs; sapanwood, 334.
Per I de Unzueta for Cork—Sugar, 8,054 piculs; hemp, 800; sapanwood, 289.
Per Starlight for Boston—Hemp, 10,500 piculs; sugar, 5,666; sapanwood, 200.
Per Kremlin for Boston—Sugar, 8,000 piculs; hemp, 1,260, sapanwood, 400.
Per Eloisa for Boston—Hemp, 8,733 piculs; sugar, 6,415; sapanwood, 400; M.O.P. shells, 77; cigars, 632 mila.
Per John Haven for New York—Hemp, 12,860 piculs; sugar, 4,685; sapanwood, 300; hides and cuttings, 60 piculs; cigars, 393 mila.
Per Cy net for New York—Hemp, 6,304 piculs; sugar, 5,600; sapanwood, 297; cigars, 300 mila.
Per Melanie for Sydney—Coffee, 900 piculs; sugar, 640; cordage, 112; cigars, 500 mila.
Per Bertha for Sydney—Sugar, 11,849 piculs; cordage, 303; cigars, 500 mila.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Borneo, for Boston—1,681 piculs tin, 2,108 black pepper, 71 cow hides, 212 nutmegs.
Per Dolphin, for Boston—310 piculs tin, 1,499 black pepper, 65 cow hides, 132 buffalo hides, 56 nutmegs, 2 mace, 15 sugar, 85 rattans.

The picul is 133½ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents, and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

	Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael) . . . 6 months sight.	6s. 1½ L.	6 7 to 6 7½
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.) . . . 3 ditto	..	..
At Canton . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Hong Kong . . . 6 ditto	4 8½	4 9
At Macao . . . 6 ditto	..	..
At Singapore . . . 6 ditto	4 9½	4 10½
At Manila . . . 6 ditto	4 8	4 8½
At Batavia (guldens.) . . . 6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 315 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 2 6½ per \$100. Bar silver at Shanghai 10/60 per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 7 to 7½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 76½ cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Aug. 17, Wynand; 18, Thor, Teemah. From Liverpool, 17, Kate Carmie; 18, Ocean Gem; 19, Elizabeth; 24, Vaniering Jew; 27, Queen of May. From Sunderland: 18, Standard. From Cardiff: 19, Ga alva. From Newcastle: 19, Keapsa e; 27, Rva.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Aug. 30, Friar Tuck; 30, Landerdale, Lord of the Isles. Sept. 4, Weymouth. From Liverpool: 2, Valivia. From Newcastle: 3, Viscount Sandon.
At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Sept. 13, Lady Cecilia. From Cardiff: 6, Edwin Flye. Stad Middleburgh, Jules Cezard; 12, Westville; 16, Laura Adele. From Newcastle: 10, Ni nland. From Newport: 5, Portland; 10, Hendrika. From Boston: 18, Quickstep.
At PENANG.—From Sunderland: Sept. 21, Malvern. From Newport: 14, Benclench.

SAILED.

From NAGASAKI.—For London: Aug. 14, Excelsior.
From SHANGHAI.—For London: Aug. 24, Challen er.
From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Aug. 20, Crest of the Wave, Broadwater, Peterborough; 25, Ukko. 31, Maida, Ceylon; Sept. 1, Celestial. For New York: 22, Argonaut; 24, Winged Racer. Sept. 2, Magnet; 6, D. Godfrey.
From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Sept. 2, Falcon; 6, Anne Lee, Eliza; 11, Spirit of the Deep. For New York: 27, Anne Lucknam.
From MANILA.—For Cork: Aug. 23, Veturia. For Boston: 23, Starlight; 28, Kremlin; 29, Eloisa. For New York: 20, Don Quixote; 23, John Haven; 29, Cygnet.
From SINGAPORE.—For London: Aug. 25, Fotheringham; Sept. 2, General Wyndham; 15, Lum er Mashoor; 18, Oyx; 19, Queen Mab. For Liverpool: Aug. 27, Conference; Sept. 12, Rosa. For Glasgow: 12, Tran base.
From PENANG.—For Boston: Aug. 30, Borneo; 31, Dolphin.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Assyrian, Ballarat, Luck ow Mirage, Ocean Mail, Wynaud. For New York: Phantom.
At Foo-Chow-Foo.—For London: Ceylon, Earl of Windsor. For Melbourne: C. Lackmann.
At AMOY.—For New York: Ann, N. B. Palmer, North Wind.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Patrioteas, Crystal Palace, Fort George, Jaa. Vinncombe, Janet Willis, Kelsa, Mary Lee, War Eagle. For Liverpool: Jessie Beazley. For Continent: Thetia. For New York: Fleet Wing, Sea Serpent, Hotspur, Ocean Stead. For Havana: J. Wakefield. Live Yankee. For San Francisco, Coquimbo: H.V. der Lühi.

At MANILA.—For London: Menam. For Liverpool: Matilde, Monsoon. For Cork: Clifton. For New York: Fearless. For Boston: Boston, Golden City. For Havana: R. del Oceano. For Melbourne: Olympia.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: Capt. Cook.
At PENANG.—For London: Three Bella, Benclench, Toronto. For New York: Bevely. For Boston: Versailles.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Rates as in our last. The amount of disengaged tonnage was fastly increasing. The panic being over the demand for living up has ceased.—The settlements are: Earl of Chester to Swatow at \$1,750 per month. Eggle to Foo-Chow-Foo, 25 days at \$2,800.
At Foo-Chow-Foo.—To London, £3. To Australia, £3 10s. The Balnaguish and Queen of the Ocean for London, have been laid on at £3 and the Oscar and Norma for Australia, at £3 10s. The Metaris, at £3 15s. for two ports.
At AMOY.—A good demand is still experienced for vessels, with rates a little higher. I. Martinus has been chartered to Shanghai and back 40 lay days at \$2,300. The Podesta 35 lay days at \$2,200.
At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £3; New York, \$10. A good business has been done since last mail. There will soon be a superabundance of shipping disengaged, as the transports are now being discharged. There are about eighty vessels in harbour, and of these fully twenty are steamers, under the Siamese flag; as many more are discharging. Thirty have their destinations fixed, leaving from ten to fifteen vessels of all classes available for the wants of the market. The transactions during the interval of the mail have, of necessity, been limited. A few charters to Siam have been closed at 10 cents. The settlements are, Crystal Palace, Janet Willis, K-iso. Mary Lee, and War Ka le to London, and the Jessie Beazley to Liverpool, at £3. The Fleetwing to New York, at \$9 50c.; Sea Serpent, at \$10.
At MANILA.—For New York: sugar and hemp, \$8. The Fearless loads at this rate, and the Golden City, for Boston.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: £2 10s to £2 15s. An upward tendency is experienced in homeward freight, owing to the few vessels of moderate size in port, who, for the most part, prefer country employment to the low rates current for home. The charters are, Captain Cook, for London, at £2 10s. for tin, &c., and £2 15s. for sago, &c. The Atalanta at same rates. The Julie, for Whimpoa, for \$7,000; and the John Buchanan at \$1,250 to Labuan, to bring sapanwood from the Gulf of Siam, at 50c. per picul.
At PENANG.—For London: £2 15s. dead weight, £3 5s light, and £3 10s. for measurement, at which rate the Three Bella, Toronto, and Benclench are loading.

CASUALTIES.

SINGAPORE.

The steamer Sir James Brooke, on her return trip from Siam, became a total wreck on the 17th September at Point Romagna, on the Malayan coast. All lives and six boats of rice, and about two of a gear, have been saved; the rest, it is feared, will be entirely destroyed. She is insured.

PENANG.

The Marquard Family was capsized in a squall while being hove down in the harbour, and on the 11th September was half filled with mud and water, laying on the edge of a sand flat.

The Dutch barque Juno, from Japan, with a cargo of coals, camphor, and silk, was wrecked on Aug. 8 near that place.

The Dutch schooner, Adriana Jacoba, was totally lost within about 15 miles from Makassar. The crew were saved. She was from Makassar bound to China.

MANILA.

The Hamburg barquentine Cito was totally lost on a reef on the 2nd Aug. not down in the charts, about twelve miles north of the Cagnan islands in the Mindoro sea; all hands saved, who arrived here on the 27th Aug.

JAPAN.

The Forest Eagle, (Am) Kanagawa for Talien-whan with horses and provisions for the British Government, was out 18 days and then obliged to put back. She lost 146 horses out of 206 on board, and the pens were much damaged with water. The vessel is said to be only half manned.

HONG KONG.

The Friar Tuck (br.), from London, shipped a tremendous heavy sea on the 21st July, which carried away bulwarks stanchions, and swept the decks of everything, and washed the man from the wheel along the deck and the chief mate overboard, who was saved; lost several sails. The cabin was filled with water, which washed away all the furniture, sofas, &c. The Lord of the Isles (br.), from London, encountered a very heavy hurricane on the 22nd July, which carried away bulwarks on both sides, broke several stanchions, filled the cabin with water for thirty hours, smashed the wheel to pieces, washing the two men along the deck, and cleared it of everything. Several sails lost.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China. Aug. 24, Columbine; 28, Florence; 29, Weymouth, Great Britain, Africa; 30, Cornelius Anthony, Cleveland; 31, Minerva; Sept. 1, Clara; 4, J. W. White 8, Kathay; 10, Silvery. From New York: Aug. 29, Nabob. From Boston: Aug. 30, Sancho Panza. From China to England and Continent: Aug. 22, Robin Hood, Northfleet; 27, Jubilee; 30, Fairy, Romeo; 31, Veronica; Sept. 3, Hero; 5, De a Gungdunur; 6, Langdale. To New York: Sept. 5, Howqua; 9, Penguin. From England and Continent to Singapore. Aug. 24, Hen'edi; 26, Eugenie; 28, Maury; 29, Jules Cezard, West Kapella, senior; 30, Edwin Flye, Stad Middelburg, Niuroland, Hendria; 31, Solent. Sept. 5, Laura and Adele; From Singapore to England and Continent: Sept. 3, Hawthorn; 4, Medora; 7, Victor. From Manila to New York: Aug. 26, E. P. Stringer. To Boston: Sept. 5, Kate Howe. From Liverpool to Batavia: Aug. 31, Acadia; Sept. 14, Argo, Pauline Constance. From Batavia to Falmouth: Aug. 23, Chili. From Bankok to London: Sept. 8, Rangoon.

MALACCA STRAITS—(Continued.)

The Submarine Cable from Batavia is still hopelessly broken, and there are rumours of laying a new one.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Sungie Ujong, a native state lying to the westward of the Malacca territory, and from which a large quantity of tin is procured.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

A correspondent of the *Straits Times* give the following particulars of this place:—

The trade of the island for the last three months may be estimated from the fact that of native boats manned by from 5 to 25 men each, 125 arrived. These came from the mainland of Borneo, and the Sooloo Archipelago, and imported rice, paddy, pepper, sago, beeswax, raw sago, cocoanuts, camphor, gutta-percha, birdnests, native sarongs, ivory, pearl, cattle beche-de-mer, horses and coffee. These articles are exchanged for European goods, supplied during the three months from May last, by twelve Singapore trading craft. Blaju is the chief commodity of exchange. Gunpowder, brass wire and opium are eagerly sought after. The Native boats, like those in Singapore, are, on their arrival, immediately surrounded by Chinese and Kling brokers, whose trade is conducted on the barter system. They remain from three to ten days, and depart laden with European goods for their homes. The island of Labuan is tolerably healthy, and its salubrity must increase as the jungles in the interior are cleared away. To facilitate this, Governor Edwards has lately opened the lands to enterprising agriculturists free of tax of any kind for seven years. The soil is said to be rich, and, if properly managed, remunerative. We fancy if H.E. the Governor were to make this order known in Singapore, many Chinese gardeners would flock to Labuan.

The staff of officers who lately left England for the mines and possessions of the Labuan Coal Company would proceed from Singapore to this place on the 21st-Sept. in the barque *John Buchanan*, chartered for that purpose.

SARAWAK.

Captain Brooke had gone up to Muka with a force to demand an explanation for indignities offered to the Sarawak flag, but had been obliged to return without accomplishing his object, in consequence of the undue interference of a British man-of-war.

It is announced that the trade between Sarawak and Muka had altogether ceased since the abandonment of the blockade by Captain Brooke, under orders from Governor Edwards, of Labuan.

JAVA.

In reference to the late mutiny of the Swiss troops it is reported that they have *en masse* demanded an explanation from Government, and are desirous to know what cause they have given to be watched and guarded, as they are at present, under the *espionage* of the Barrisan—a native militia regiment.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The Governor-General of these possessions died on Aug. 30 of fever.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

- HARPER**—On the 18th Aug., at Victoria, Hong Kong, the wife of Patrick Rose Harper, Esq., banker, of a daughter.
HANCE—On the 8th Sept., at Whampoa, the wife of Dr. H. F. Hance, H.B.M. Acting Vice-Consul, of a daughter.
HAPPER—On the 28th August, at Canton, the wife of the Rev. A. P. Happer, M.D., of a daughter.
LAMBRIK—On the 10th inst., at Stonehouse, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lambbrick, R.M. Light Infantry, of a son.
LE CERF—On Tuesday, the 21st of August, Mrs. G. W. Le Cerf, of a son.
ROBINSON—On the 16th August, at Government House, Hong Kong, the Hon. Lady Robinson, of a daughter.
SOLANO—On the 30th August, at Manila, of fever, His Excellency General Solano, Acting Governor-General, aged forty-six.
STEPHENS—In Singapore Harbour, on board the British barque *Rose*, of Montrose, the wife of Captain Stephens, of a daughter.
WOODFORD—At Singapore, on the 29th of August, Mrs. W. Woodford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- HARSANT-GARRET**—On the 30th Octob-r, at Lewisham Church, by the Hon. Rev. Henry Legge, William Frederick May Harsant, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. William Garret, of Greenwich.
OUTRAM-DAVIDSON—On the 20th instant, at Inchmarino, Kincardineshire, by the Rev. G. Hutchison, of Banchory Ternan, Francis Boyd Outram, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, only son of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of Patrick Davidson, Esq., of Inchmarino.
PHILPOTTS-HOLE—On the 9th instant, at St. Mark's Church, Torwood, Torquay, by the Rev. George Bethune, Charles Edward Philpotts, sixth son of Henry, Lord Bishop of Exeter, to Jane, second daughter of the late Rev. George Hole, p. ebendary of Exeter.
SCHMIDT-BLUNDELL—At Singapore, on the 18th Sept., by the Rev. T. D. Nicholson, M.A., Mr. R. A. Schmidt, of the firm of Rautenberg, Schmidt and Co., to Miss A. Blundell.

DEATHS.

- ALFRED**—On the 6th inst., at Queen-street, Singapore, after a lingering illness, Edward Alfred, aged 16 years and ten month, second son of Mr. P. A. Peterson.
COOPER—On the 17th Sept., Mr. W. B. Cooper, of Swan River, printer and publisher of the *Straits and Daily Times*.
FIRTH—On the 19th inst., Hubert infant son of James Firth, Esq., Spring House, Heckmondwike, aged three weeks and four days.
HOGG—On the 20th inst., at The Terrace, Turnham-green, of acute rheumatism and jaundice, George William (late of Shanghai), third son of Edward Hogg, Esq., of Norland-square, Notting-hill, aged 38.
LEICESTER—At Singapore, on the 25th of August, Mrs. W. S. Leicester, aged 30 years.
MAC CROHON—On board the P. and O. steamer *Colombo*, in the Red Sea, on his passage to Manila, General Mac Crohon, Captain-General of the Philippines.
MAC LAREN—On board the P. and O. steamer *Colombo*, in the Red Sea, on his passage to Labuan, J. Mac Laren, Esq., agent of the Labuan Coal Company.
MARTIN—At Manila, on the 23rd of July, Mr. Archibald Douglas Martin.
PITCHER—On the 22nd inst., at the Terrace, Northfleet, Kent, William Pitcher, Esq., in his 79th year.
STYLES—On the 30th Aug., Capt. W. Styles, late commander of the *schr Dido*, of this port, of dysentery.
VETRIANO—At Singapore, on the 21st of August, Mr. Joseph Vetrano.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	1,067,135	7,564,900	7,743,825	16,625,860	12,430
Comparative period last season.....	2,744,582	4,912,056	2,364,600	10,021,238	10,148
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	2,231,100	942,159	5,561,159	Piculs. 183
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	4,078,895	500
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	624,700	Bales. 974
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	496
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	...	...	Packages. 2,685	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	...	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Aug. 31, 1860.....	...	2,113,300	260,640	3,352,340	...
Comparative period last season.....	...	...	...	2,030,400	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
" 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
" 1847 to 1848.....	...	...	...	63,972,360	22,143
" 1849 to 1850.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
" 1851 to 1852.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,180
" 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
" 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
" 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

TEAS.—The same general remarks which applied last mail may be repeated, namely, the stoppage of supplies to Shanghai by reason of the rebellion; the same effect at Canton, whether by marauders or mandarins is not quite clear; and an augmented supply to Foochow, by reason of the communications being open, and the adjacent districts being free from marauders.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

- Per *Crest of the Wave*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 20, for London, 913, 200 lbs. tea.
 Per *Broadwater*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 20, for London, 727,900 lbs. tea.
 Per *Peterborough*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 20, for London, 607,800 lbs. tea.
 Per *Ukko*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 25, for London, 923,300 lbs. tea.
 Per *Argonaut*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 22, for New York, 588,600 lbs. tea.
 Per *W. Racer*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 24, for New York, 1,000,600 lbs. tea.
 Per *Windover*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 21, for Sydney, 236,400 lbs. tea.
 Per *Gazehound*, from Foo-chow-Foo, Aug. 21, for Melbourne, 397,100 lbs. tea.
 Per *Challenger*, from Shanghai, Aug. 24, for London, 357,198 lbs. tea; galls, 260 piculs; silk, waste, 4, and 3731 bales silk.
 Per *Anne Lee*, from Canton, Sept. 6, for London, 464,000 lbs. tea.
 Per *Fliza*, from Canton, Sept. 6, for London, 260,000 lbs. tea.
 Per *Spirit of the Deep*, from Canton, Sept. 7, for London, 809,070 lbs. tea.
 Per *Rembrandt*, from Hong-Kong, Aug. 25, for Melbourne, 100,000 lbs. tea; 15,000 piculs oil; 12,000 tiles; 35,000 taels prepared opium; 74 boxes crackers; 76 tubs candy; 72 boxes ginger, and 6,274 packages China goods.
 Per *Anne Pucknam*, from Whampoa, Aug. 27, for New York.—Tea 136,700 lbs.; 1000s, 1,900 pieces; levantine hand. chiefs 100; sarunets

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—Continued from page 481.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The British barque *Keepsake*, from Shields, when in 38 S. and long. 64 W., on the 19th of July, scudded in a gale of wind with a heavy cross sea running, shipped several heavy seas, which broke the starboard main rail, stove in bulwark on both sides, also three boats, and washed away the galley; was compelled to heave overboard all the movable articles on deck, and was obliged to stop at Anjer to get water, having been on short allowance about a week before arriving there. Left Anjer on the 19th of July, and had fine weather up the China sea.

The steamer *Castiz*, on the 26th July, when off Saddle Island, encountered a typhoon, in which the third officer was washed overboard and drowned.

The British ship *Art Union*, from London, when scudding in a heavy sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, stove in cabin windows and filled it with water, and during the voyage lost three topsails, foresail, two topgallant sails, jib and fore channels.

The American ship *Contest* has put back in consequence of making one foot per hour of water. She returned from the Paracels in 26 hours. The British ship *Hoang-Ho* in going out of Foochow struck on Sharp Peak. She has consequently been discharged, and 800 chests of tea are said to be damaged. She will have to be hove down and repaired.

MAGASAKI.

The Templeman had been on the rocks in the outer harbour, and had returned so seriously damaged that it is expected she will be condemned.

SINGAPORE.

The Hamburg barque *Helene* struck on a rock off the coast of Cochinchina and became a total wreck on the 28th June. She was bound from Saigon to Hong Kong.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: July 21, *Foam*, *Queen of May*; 24, *Thor*, *Wynaud*, *Ocean Gem*; 25, *Gange*; 26, *Rizbeth*, *Beemah*; 27, *Rosina*, *Jessie Beazley*; 29, *Eva*; 30, *Meliora*, *Pearl*; 31, *Wandering Jew*; Aug. 2, *Sarah Scott*; 3, *St. Esprit*; 7, *St. Imperatrice* (Pi.), *Lord of the Isles*; 8, *Pomone*, *Lauderdal*, *Valdivia*, *Premier*; 9, *Fraser Tuck*, *Jumna*. From New York: Aug. 1, surprise. From Melbourne: July 26, *Beatrice*. From Sydney: July 28, *Algernon*. From China to England and Continent: July 25, *Carnatic*; Aug. 5, *Chrysolite*, *Glenclyne*. To New York: July 6, *Waverley*. From England and Continent to Singapore: July 21, *Julie*; 26, *Venezuela*; 31, *Johanna Wagner*, *Toronto*; Aug. 10, *Graham*. From Hamburg: July 18, *Overmann*; 27, *Argus*. From Singapore to England and Continent: July 27, *Imina Brons*; Aug. 9, *John and Isabella*. From Newcastle to Batavia: July 19, *Cæsar*. From Liverpool: 31, *Albert Borsig*. From Manila: 23, *Romance of the Seas*. From Glasgow: 26, *Daniel Jeffreys*. From Batavia to England and Continent: Aug. 4, *Oscar I.*; 9, *Cecrops*, *General Jacobi*; 10, *Success*, *William Simpson*. From Manila to Liverpool: July 30, *Cervantes*.

CHINA.

NINGPO.

The city and suburbs are now quiet, but business is conducted on a very restricted scale owing to the alarm of rebels. Great complaints are made by the foreign residents of the want of men-of-war in case of any emergency.

The gun-boat *Kestrel*, which was stationed there, left to engage some piratical craft at Wanchew, and it is expected killed some 200 and captured two of the European leaders, who will be sent to Hong Kong for trial. Lieut. Huxham, in command of the *Kestrel*, was wounded.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The celebration of the 30th birthday of the Emperor passed off quietly. A thunderstorm broke over the town on that day, when a flash of lightning set the Model-tower on fire, and it was soon reduced to ashes. The Model-tower was situated a few miles out from the city, and was one of the sights to be seen by foreigners. The fact of its being burnt down on the Emperor's birthday was regarded by the natives as rather ominous.

AMOY.

There is nothing of any consequence from this port. Business proceeds on a fair scale.

SWATOW.

The British Consul announced his intention to visit the Taoutai, which had caused alarm, and the feeling against foreigners and the Custom-house was growing.

HONG KONG.

The London mails of the 26th June had not arrived on the 10th August, although forty-four days out and overdue.

The anxiety for news from the North was very great.

An ordinance had been introduced authorising the raising of £30,000 for the new water-works. The following notification had been issued by Government, but was considered to be simply *pro forma*:

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

In compliance with instructions received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, directing that "an inquiry should be instituted into the abuses which have been alleged to exist in the Civil Service of Hong Kong generally, and especially into the alleged tampering of some of the subordinate departments

in that service with the malversation, corruption, and piratical practices, of part of the Chinese community in or frequenting the colony," his Excellency the Governor has determined that such inquiry shall take place before the Governor in Executive Council, who will sit for that purpose in the Council Chamber on the 13th day of August next, at noon, and on such subsequent days as may then be determined on. All persons capable of giving information in furtherance of the proposed investigation, are desired to attend the sittings of the Council, which will be held with open doors.

The subscription to release Mr. Tarrant from gaol has, we are happy to say, been completed, and that gentleman was discharged on the 4th of August. We trust he may be the last.

Satisfactory accounts have been received of the condition of the Chinese emigrant in the West Indies.

The public clock is to be erected on a piece of ground placed at the disposal of the city, by Messrs. Dent and Co., opposite Pedder's Wharf. The tower will be 80 feet high, 20 at the base, and will have drinking fountains attached. It is also proposed to have a time ball, a fire alarm bell, and the clock lighted at night. It will be sufficiently high to admit of its being seen from the harbour. A committee was formed consisting of Mr. Brodersen, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Douglas Lapraik, the Hon. Mr. Lyall, and the Hon. Mr. Cleverly, to carry out the wishes of the meeting, by fixing the site, and collecting subscriptions towards the erection of the tower.

The steamer *Zenobia* left on the 6th August, in search of the vessel, lately reported off Manila, as in a state of mutiny. Her name has not yet been announced, but she is said, to be under American colours.

The steamer *Feisoong*, late *Fanqui*, which arrived from Glasgow for Messrs. Douglas, Lane, and others, has been chartered by the French Government at \$8,000 per month. At this rate she will soon clear her first cost.

CANTON.

The rebels are again announced as in possession of passes through which produce usually passes.

The health of the troops is announced to be indifferent. The Governor and Tartar General congratulated the new French Commissioner by paying an official visit.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

War has been declared against Cambodia; the King is to invade with 60,000 troops. The second King starts to-day with a small fleet for the Siamese territories on the Malayan Peninsula.

The white elephant has been caught, and brought down the country in great state. Ten days were devoted to feasting after its arrival. Body guards and servants are appointed specially to attend it, and it is augured that the capture will bring great prosperity to the country.

The decline in the price of rice in China causes little activity in the market for this article, but horns or hides are much in demand, the first selling at 11½ and 11¼, taking them as they come without selections. Hides, 8¼ to 9¼; deer horns, 7½ to 7¼; sugar, 8½ to 9½; brown ditto, 4¼ ½ sticac, 16 to 17, this article can no longer be found; other produce without change. The quantity of imports increase.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last.

The departures have been July 7th *Gualior*, 8th August, 10th *Walter*, all for England, and 22nd, *Magnipert* for New York.

The vessels loading were *Rangoon*, Capt. Stapleton, *Sarah Lucy*, Capt. Wilson, both for Europe.

The Exports from 30th June, 1860, have been to England 8,252 piculs white sugar, and 306 piculs sapanwood. To New York 8,312 piculs white sugar, and 500 piculs of sapanwood.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

Advices from this place to the 25th state that the notorious Mah-chow-Wang, from Hong Kong, made an effort to lead the convicts to murder all the Europeans. The Governor proceeded in the steamer *Victoria* to visit Sarawak and other places.

SARAWAK.

Capt. Brooke's party, it is said, has been fighting the Dyaks for 10 days without gaining any victory.

COCHIN CHINA.

The condition of the French forces are the same as reported in our late numbers. The steamer *Francis* left Hong Kong with 200 troops for Saigon.

EXPORT OF SUNDRIES FROM CHINA, JAPAN, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, S

(FOR TEA AND SILK SEE SE

DESCRIPTION.	TO GREAT BRITAIN.						TO THE CONTINENT.			
	Total from China from 1st July, 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Singapore from 1st Jan., 1860, to 17th Oct. 1860.	Total from Penang from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Java, from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860	Total from Manila from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th June, 1860.	Total from Bankok from 1st Jan., 1860, to 31st Aug., 1860.	Total from China from 1st July, 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Singapore from 1st Jan., 1860, to 17th Oct. 1860.	Total from Penang from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total Java, 1st J 1860, to 30th Sept.,
Aniseed, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. Seed & Cassia Oil ..	434	36778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antimony Ore, piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffalo Horns, " ..	..	1469	413	5122	217	..	..	1276	119	..
Camphor, " ..	69	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canes, mills	212	..	..	1589	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cassia, piculs	1280	..	..	139	..	..	1180	200	..	..
Ditto buds, boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese Sundries, pkgs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China Ware, boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cigars, mills	..	..	..	..	5203	..	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon, piculs	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoons, " ..	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee, " ..	..	5027	1	2	211	..	..	13195	..	79
Cowries, " ..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Crape, Shla., & Sefa, pcs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cubebs, piculs	..	333	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	21
Cutch, " ..	..	..	2052	..	..	..	..	..	506	..
Dammar Gum, piculs ..	..	..	..	559	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fans, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Fire Crackers, boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal, piculs	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galls, " ..	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambier, " ..	..	128460	..	..	..	..	..	32597	..	..
Gambouge, " ..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauze, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grass Cloth, pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum Benjamin, piculs ..	..	585	533	..	140	..	..	15	..	..
Gutta Percha, " ..	..	14678	444	..	..	..	..	134	32	1
Hemp, " ..	..	..	..	..	32894	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, " ..	..	4767	1272	6308	516	100	..	704	..	91
India Rubber, " ..	..	5485	4655	1569	..	..	..	198	..	61
Indigo, qts	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	21
Isinglass, piculs	..	..	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ware, boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Wax, piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Levantine, pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mace, piculs	..	45	672	5	..	..	..	10	..	..
Matting, rolls	1300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.O.P. Shells, piculs ..	..	272	..	..	786	..	..	..	..	..
Nankeens, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutmegs, piculs	..	373	2518	93	..	..	..	24	..	..
Oil T. & O. Nut, piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper, black, piculs ..	..	48512	16926	624	..	..	..	24431	6066	..
Ditto, white, " ..	..	12241	947	..	..	..	..	1521	192	..
Pongees, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prepared Opium, lbs. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rattans, piculs	..	8915	2671	600	..	..	..	4186	..	1.
Rice, " ..	..	1680	..	35594	..	..	..	..	..	18.
Rhubarb, " ..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope, " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rum, gallons	..	..	87415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sago, Pearl, piculs ..	..	22920	..	..	..	..	..	9390	..	..
Ditto, Flour, " ..	..	73084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sapanwood, " ..	..	9839	..	1813	6155	1291	..	932	..	..
Sarnets, pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewing Silk, piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Piece Goods, cases ..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Handks. pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk Waste, piculs ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soy, packages	211	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Split Rattans, piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, piculs	7070	23641	43822	28638	158214	31053	..	136	..	66
Stielac, " ..	..	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw Braid, boxes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweetmeats, " ..	1493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tapioca, piculs	..	..	2437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teel Seed, " ..	..	1407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin, " ..	..	8875	11862	..	..	..	..	4405	1216	1.
Tortoise Shell, catties ..	..	6151	55	..	330	..	..	1905	..	..
Vermillion, boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Dec. 15, 1860.]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

AM, SINGAPORE, AND ALL PARTS OF THE FAR EAST.

PARATE TABLE.)

	TO UNITED STATES.					TO AUSTRALIA.			TO SAN FRANCISCO.	
	Total from China from 1st July, 1860, to 31st Aug., 1860.	Total from Singapore from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Penang from 1st Jan., to 17th Oct., 1860.	Total from Java from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Manila from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30 June, 1860.	Total from China from 1st July, 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Manila from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30 June, 1860.	Total from Java from 1st Jan., 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from China from 1st July, 1860, to 30th Sept., 1860.	Total from Manila from 1st Jan., to 30 June, 1860.
from	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
en,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30th	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
1860.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
000	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16200	..	..	4311	..
..	..	..	..	..	5391	..	9646	..	..	4613
..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
877	..	3451	..	10	..	..	410	682	..	6939
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	68	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3100	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5783	1005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	18625	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	..	127134	..	..	..	..	3320
631	..	1210	1676	..	2112	..	..	16	..	..
65	..	313	1932	837	1645	..	..	..	..	..
5648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	61	255	20	..	1150	..	3	800	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	..	357	1745	90	..	..	..	49	..	..
1244	..	21082	17382	..	..	3750	..	408	820	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	80000	..	..	196500	..
5901	..	17756	3142	2719	..	..	..	515	..	..
2437	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	3011	18056	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5677	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
450	..	1024	..	..	5955	..	..	..	..	..
..	175	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4215	..	16001	3829	37741	85636	300	71505	50 14923	6424	31231
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3982	..	6868	14472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

